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American Historical  
Ephemera and Photography  
November 19, 2020







# American Historical Ephemera and Photography

November 19, 2020 | 10am ET  
Cincinnati | Live + Online

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**Detail**

Lot 407 | William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody ALS to Artist Irving R. Bacon Describing the Killing of Cheyenne Chief Yellow Hand, June 1903

**Front Cover**

Lot 376 | Half Plate Daguerreotype of a California Gold Mining Camp, with Portraits of Two Featured Subjects

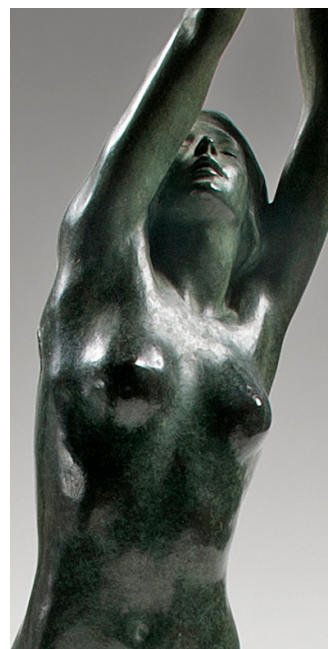
**Back Cover**

Lot 208 | 42-Star Halo American Flag

**Inside Back Cover**

Lot 418 | Dan Noonan, Circus Elephant Trainer, Photographic and Manuscript Collection





# COWAN'S *live!*



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# Welcome to Hindman

## A Personal Message From Wes Cowan

In 2019 Cowan's Auctions joined forces with Leslie Hindman Auctioneers in Chicago, forming Hindman Auctions, now the leading middle market auction house in the country. We operate more salesrooms in the United States than any other auction house and conduct over 100 auctions annually in categories such as fine jewelry, fine art, arms and armor, American history, Native American art and jewelry, modern design, books and manuscripts, furniture, decorative arts, couture, Asian works of art, Western art and sculpture, and numismatics, as well as various special focus subjects. Sales in our first year totalled nearly \$70 million across all of our categories.

When I announced the sale of my company in January 2019, I promised all of you that the Cowan's you had grown to know and trust wasn't going anywhere, and I hope you found that to be true. While 2020 will bring more exciting growth, the personalized service that you have come to expect from Cowan's will not change.

I'm happy to report that the terrific Cowan's team will remain intact. Danica Farnand, Katie Horstman and all the specialists and hardworking office staff you have come to trust will still be available on the other end of the phone.

Soon we will be taking steps to more fully integrate Hindman Auctions into one entity. Most of this will happen behind the scenes to create a seamless consignment and bidding experience across all Hindman locations. You will begin to see the name Hindman more and Cowan's less, but it's still us, your trusted advisors. You can continue to visit us at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com), but shortly, we will transition all sales to [hindmanauctions.com](http://hindmanauctions.com).

As a consignor, you can expect even more avenues to showcase your property to an ever-expanding pool of bidders. Our offices in Cincinnati, Chicago, Atlanta, Cleveland, Denver, Milwaukee, Naples, San Diego, Scottsdale, St. Louis, Palm Beach, and Washington, DC, will offer additional auction categories to maximize the value of your consignments.

As a bidder, you'll find dozens of new and exciting auctions. While we have been cross-promoting auctions for some time now, you'll see the bidding process begin to streamline as all Hindman auctions eventually migrate to a single home.

While I'm proud of the auction house we've built at Cowan's, I'm even prouder of the company we're building today. Hindman Auctions will provide you with the same great service that has been Cowan's hallmark since we conducted our first auctions through the mail from a makeshift office in my garage.

Thank you for your loyalty and understanding as we set this exciting new course.

Onward and Upward.

-Wes Cowan

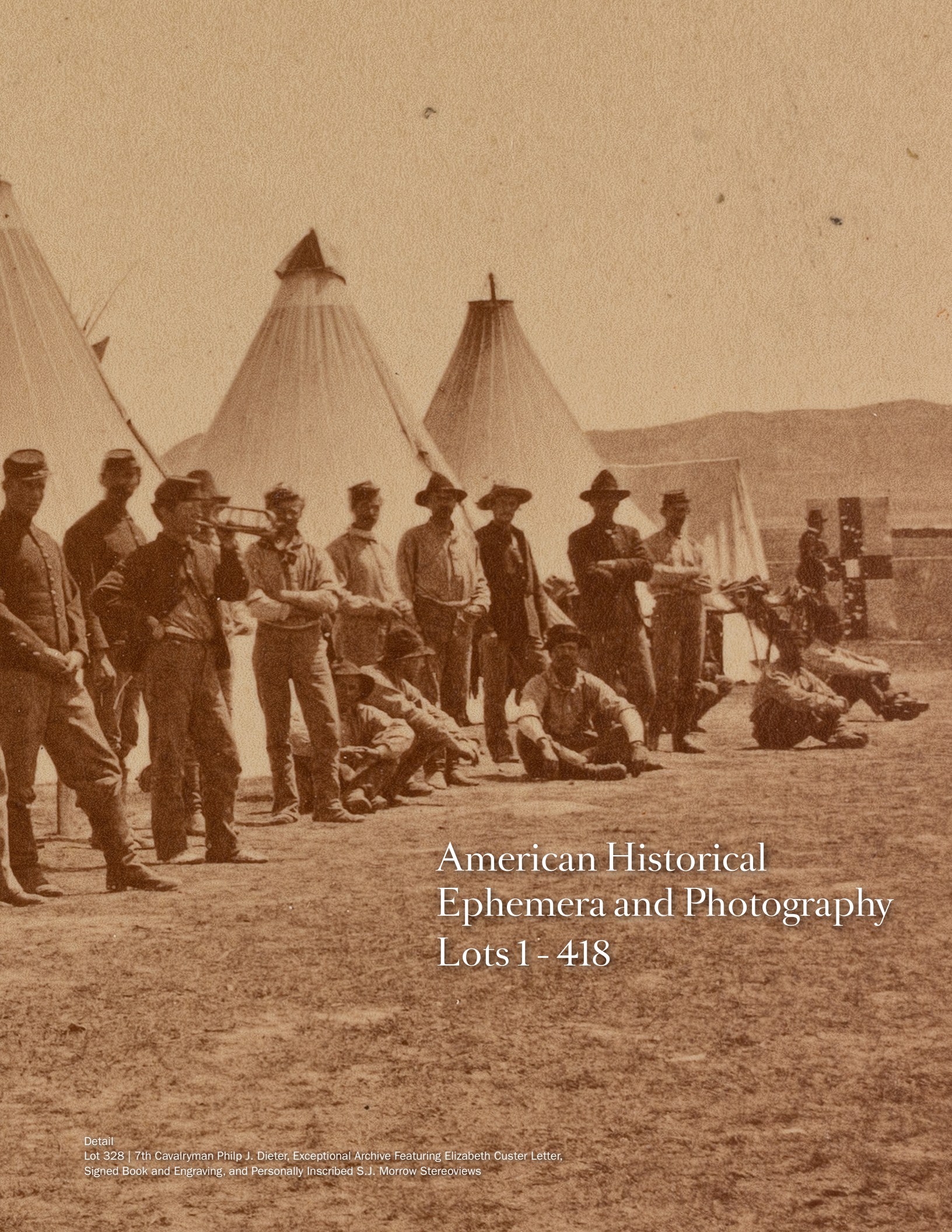


C. Wesley Cowan  
Founder, Vice Chair and Principal Auctioneer









American Historical  
Ephemera and Photography  
Lots 1 - 418

Detail

Lot 328 | 7th Cavalryman Philp J. Dieter, Exceptional Archive Featuring Elizabeth Custer Letter,  
Signed Book and Engraving, and Personally Inscribed S.J. Morrow Stereoviews



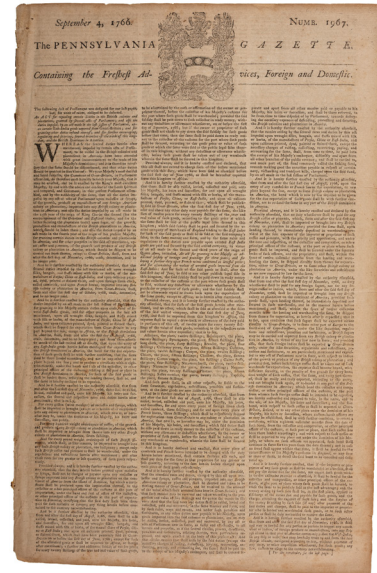
1

**Act Relative to Repeal of the Stamp Act Printed in *Pennsylvania Gazette*, September 1766**

*The Pennsylvania Gazette*. Philadelphia, PA: David Hall and William Sellers, September 4, 1766. No. 1967. 6pp, including supplement, 10 x 15.625 in. Features a front-page printing of an act passed by the British Parliament titled,..."An act for repealing certain duties in the British colonies and plantations, granted by several acts of Parliament... and for further encouraging, regulating, and securing several branches of trade of this kingdom and the British dominions in America..." This act is related to the repeal of the Stamp Act by the British Parliament in response to disturbances in the British North American Colonies.

An important newspaper regarding the repeal of the Stamp Act, great for display.

\$1,500-2,500



2

**Pre-Revolutionary War Boston Newspaper with Paul Revere Masthead and Reference to the Boston Massacre**

*The Boston Gazette and Country Journal*. Boston, MA: Edes & Gill, July 16, 1770. No. 797. 4pp, 9.25 x 15.5 in. Leading Colonial American, pro-independence newspaper with masthead containing prominent engraving of an early political cartoon designed and engraved by Paul Revere. The engraving depicts the dove of peace being set free from its cage by a female figure of "liberty," with the skyline of the city of Boston serving as the background.

Inside-page references to British Captain Thomas Preston and the Boston Massacre, which is referred to as "...the horrid massacre on the fifth of March last...", are included. The Nonimportation Agreements in the American Colonies resulting from the British taxes on the American Colonies are also covered in the issue.

\$1,200-1,600

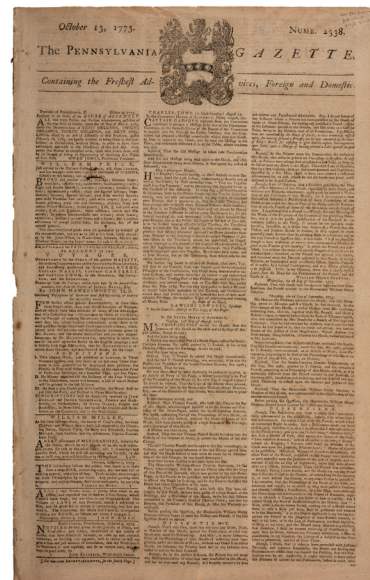


3

**Colonial American Newspaper Reports on British East India Tea Company Sending Tea Ships to the Colonies, October 1773**

*The Pennsylvania Gazette*. Philadelphia, PA: Hall and Sellers, October 13, 1773. No. 2338. 4pp, 10 x 16 in. Contains inside-page coverage of the British East India Tea Company sending tea ships to cities in the American Colonies, including Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and locations in South Carolina. The ship sent to Boston would be the one involved in the Boston Tea Party of December 1773. The issue also contains three slave advertisements.

\$1,200-1,600





# **Pennsylvania Ledger Rare Single Issue Dated July 8, 1775, Featuring Coverage of Bunker Hill**

*Pennsylvania Ledger: Or the Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, & New-Jersey Weekly Advertiser.* Philadelphia, PA: James Humphreys, Jr., July 8, 1775. No. 24. 4pp, 10 x 15.875 in. Colonial American newspaper featuring portage on the Battle of Bunker Hill, including excerpts of letters from soldiers camped at Cambridge.

One excerpted letter from Cambridge dated June 27th reports: "You will have heard of the battle on Bunker's hill, before you receive this, but the accounts will be various—Our people went on to take the ground expecting every day the enemy would take it if we did not; they were not well prepared, however they went on, and at day break, before they had time to finish their work, they were attacked, but General Howe gives them the praise of defending their works as well as any men on earth could do; and had our troops...behaved as well...they never would have lost their ground, but the enemy must have been cut off."

Another excerpted letter from that camp dated June 29th reports that "Since the battle of the 17th instant, a considerable body of the army have been employed in fortifying Prospect-Hill, Winter-Hill, and other eminences near Charlestown. The former, which is a very fine situation, and in a full view of the enemy on Bunker-Hill, is said to be now rendered almost impregnable...Similar Works are carrying on at Roxbury...The above works have been constructed to prevent any excursions the enemy might attempt to make into the country, previous to nearer approaches that may be made for rescuing that unfortunate capital out of the hands of its present unjust tyrannical invaders."

\$1,000-1,500



# **Declaration of Independence, Front Page Printing in Philadelphia Press, July 1876**

*The Philadelphia Press.* Philadelphia, PA: July 4, 1876. Vol. XIX. 8pp, 16 x 23 in. Contains a front-page printing of the Declaration of Independence, with facsimile autographs of the signers, as well as engraved portraits of 48 signers of the document. Produced for the centennial of the Declaration of Independence, this issue is quite striking in display and appearance.

\$400-600

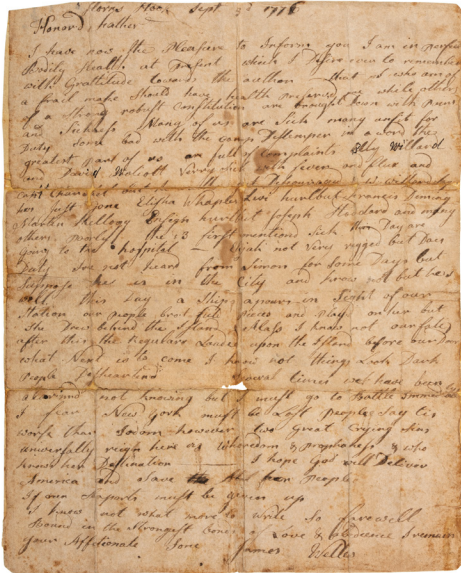


# **Prisoner Exchange Between Generals Washington and Howe Covered in Pennsylvania Evening Post, 1776**

*Pennsylvania Evening Post.* Philadelphia, PA: Benjamin Towne, August 24, 1776. Vol. II, No. 249. 4pp, 8 x 10 in. Early Revolutionary War-date newspaper containing inside-page exchange of letters between George Washington and British General William Howe, in which they arrange the exchange of prisoners between the two sides. The issue also includes a front-page report from a British writer predicting that the Americans would declare themselves to be the United States, which proved to be correct, as well as an inside-page advertisement offering a \$5 reward for the return of a runaway slave girl from Burlington, NJ.

\$800-1,000





7

**Revolutionary War Soldier's Letter, Horn's Hook 1776, British Occupation of New York City**  
Welles, James (1748-1825). Revolutionary War soldier who served in 1776 with a Continental Regiment and later in the Connecticut Line. 1p. "Horn's Hook Sept 3d 1776." Addressed to his father, William Welles, of Newington, CT. Written just after the Continental Army's disastrous loss at the Battle of Long Island (Aug 27, 1776) and before the British landing at Kip's Bay (Sept 15, 1776), during the early stages of the British invasion and occupation of New York City.

Horn's Hook Fort, also known as Thompson's Battery, was a Revolutionary War fortification on Manhattan Island established by the Americans in 1776. A star-shaped fortification with 9 gun positions, the battery was located in a strategic position for the defense of New York. In the early weeks of September 1776 as American forces awaited further British advances, Horn's Hook was fired upon by British Major General Henry Howe, possibly as a diversion for his subsequent landing at Kip's Bay. Welles's letter describes the anxiety, despair, and difficulty that so many American soldiers experienced at this time. He writes, in part: "Many of us are Sick many unfit for Duty. Some bad with the camp distemper in a word the greatest part of us are full of complaints...This Day a Ship appears in Sight of our Station our people brot field pieces and played on her but she drew behind the island. Alas I know not our fate after this the Regulars Landed upon the island before our Door. What Next is to come I know not. Things Look Dark People Disheartened...I fear New York must be Left...I hope God will deliver America and Save All her people..."

Horn's Hook was eventually captured, destroyed, and rebuilt by the British. After the war, Welles returned home to Newington, CT, where he served as a Deacon of the Newington Congregational Church for nearly thirty years.

\$500-700

8

#### Battle of Valcour Island, Lot of Two Artifacts Including Knife and Shot Chain

Lot of 2, including shot chain and knife found among relics from the Battle of Valcour Island, New York, October 11, 1776. Shot chain comprised of ball, approx. 2.5 in. dia., with four links attached. Consignor relates that the shot chain was possibly forged at the Philip Skene Foundry on Lake Champlain, New York, for General Arnold's fleet. Single-edged blade knife, 12 in. In., with a brass guard and wood grip.

One of the first naval battles of the Revolutionary War, the Battle of Valcour Island took place on October 11, 1776. Though the American forces, led by Commander Benedict Arnold, were overpowered by the superior British fleet, they did succeed in slowing the British advance to the upper Hudson River Valley. Throughout the course of the battle, most of the American ships were captured or destroyed, a fact recorded in a recently discovered manuscript titled "A Return of the fleet belonging to the United States of America on Lake Champlain under the Command of Brigadier General Arnold..." and dated October 22, 1776 at Ticonderoga.

\$500-700



9

#### Revolutionary War Broadside Calling for Troops from Massachusetts

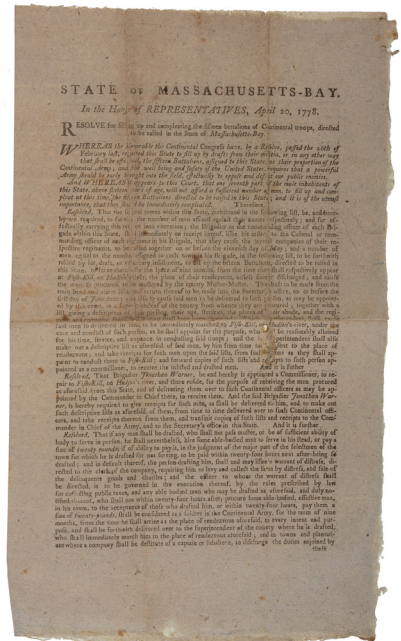
Bifolium printing, four pages, 8.5 x 14.5 in. To complete 15 battalions of continental troops, the House of Representatives issued a call for troops, April 20, 1778. The broadside reads, in part:

"Resolved, that the several towns within this State, mentioned in the following list, be, and thereby are required, to furnish the number of men affixed against their names...; and,....the Brigadier or the commanding officer of each Brigade within this State, shall... issue his order to the Colonel or commanding officer of each regiment in his Brigade, that they cause the several companies...to be called together on or before the eleventh day of May; and the number of men, equal to the number assigned to each town in his Brigade,...to be forthwith raised by lot, draft, or voluntary inlistment, to fill up the fifteen Battalions,...to serve therein for the space of nine months..."

There are procedures for those who cannot serve by reason of inability in body, and rules as to how substitutes may be procured. If no substitute, one could pay 20 pounds fine. There were also fines for commanding officers and even towns which did not reach their quotas. In addition, "...no town in this State, that is deficient in their quota...shall have liberty or be allowed to hire any man from any other town, for that purpose."

Signed in type by John Avery, Deputy-Secretary and John Pitts, Speaker of the House. The broadside then goes on to list the various county superintendents and then each county (Suffolk, Hampshire, Essex, Middlesex, and Bristol) and the number of men to be furnished by each town in the county. Note: the totals listed only come to about 1100 men. There may have been an additional sheet, or there may have been several versions of this call with different counties listed.

\$1,000-2,000





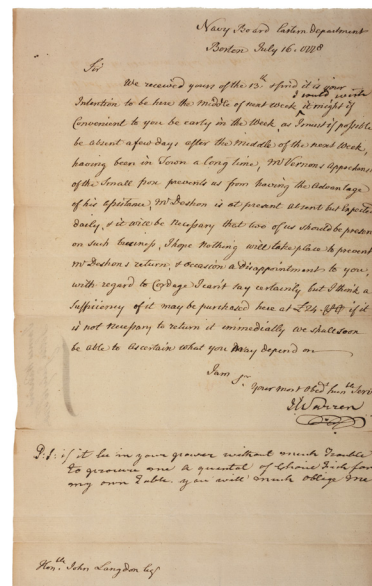
10

**James Warren LS to John Langdon, July 1778**

Warren, James (1726-1808). Paymaster General of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War and 3rd President of Massachusetts Provincial Congress. LS as a member of the Continental Navy Board, "J. Warren," 1p, 8.125 x 13 in., Boston, MA. July 16, 1778. Docketed on verso. Addressed to John Langdon. Letter discusses a meeting between the two men set for the following week along with the price to obtain "a sufficiency" of cordage.

John Langdon (1741-1819) was born in Portsmouth, NH to a prosperous farmer. He eventually became a merchant with great success. A supporter of the Revolution, Langdon participated in actions against the British (seizure of munitions in Portsmouth) and became a shipbuilder, especially constructing privateers for naval operations against the British. He was a member of the New Hampshire Assembly and of the Continental Congress (1775-1776). He was a signer of the Constitution and became the first President pro tempore of the U.S. Senate. He served four terms as Governor of the State (1785-86, 1788-89, 1805-09, and 1810-12), and was nominated for the position of Vice President on the ticket with James Madison (1812) but declined. Langdon is considered one of the Founding Fathers of the United States.

\$400-600

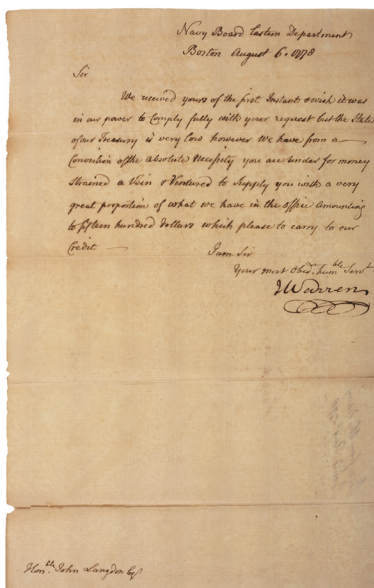


11

**James Warren LS to John Langdon Regarding Financial Matters, August 1778**

Warren, James (1726-1808). LS as a member of the Continental Navy Board, "J. Warren," 1p, 7.875 x 12.5 in., Boston, MA. August 6, 1778. Docketed on verso. Addressed to John Langdon. Letter answers Langdon's request for financial assistance: "The State of our Treasury is very low however we have from a Conviction of the absolute necessity you are under for money Strained a Vein and Ventured to Supply you with a very great proportion of what we have in the office amounting to fifteen hundred dollars..."

\$400-600

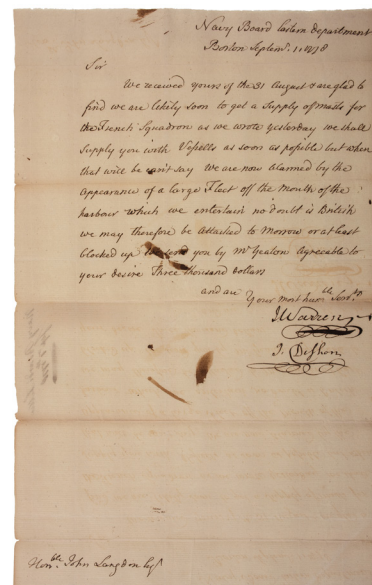


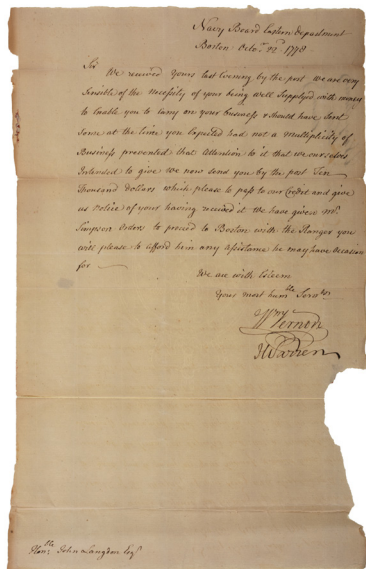
12

**James Warren LS to John Langdon Regarding Naval Affairs, September 1778**

Warren, James (1726-1808). LS as a member of the Continental Navy Board, "J. Warren," 1p, 8.125 x 13 in., Boston, MA. September 1, 1778. Docketed on verso. Also signed by John Deshon "J. Deshon." Addressed to John Langdon. Letter updates Mr. Langdon regarding certain Naval affairs: "Glad to find we are likely soon to get a supply of masts for the French Squadron as we wrote yesterday we shall supply you with Vessells [sic] as soon as possible ...we are now alarmed by the appearance of a large Fleet off the mouth of the harbour which we entertain no doubt is British we may therefore be attacked tomorrow or at least blocked up we send you by Mr Yeaton agreeable to your desire three thousand dollars."

\$600-800





13

**James Warren LS to John Langdon Regarding Naval Affairs, October 1778**

Warren, James (1726-1808). LS as a member of the Continental Navy Board, "J Warren," 1p, 8.25 x 9.25 in., Boston, MA. October 22, 1778. Docketed on verso. Also signed by William Vernon "Wm Vernon." Addressed to John Langdon. Letter answers Langdon's request for financial assistance: "We are very sensible of the necessity of your being well supplied [sic] with money to enable you to carry on your business & should have sent some at the time you expected...we now send you by the post Ten Thousand dollars...we have given Mr. Simpson orders to proceed to Boston with the Ranger..." \$600-800

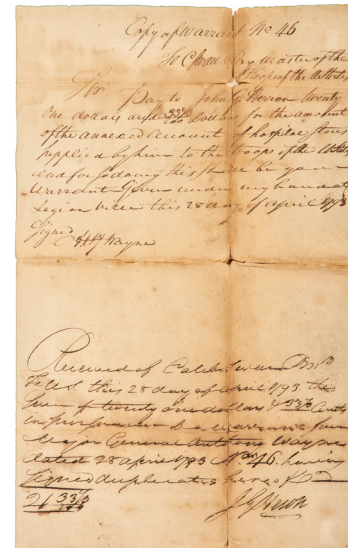
14

**Anthony Wayne Warrant of Payment Signed, 1793**

Wayne, Anthony (1745-1796). Document signed "Anty Wayne", as major general, to John G. Herron. April 28, 1793. 1p, 8 x 13 in., matted and framed to 27.5 x 23.5 in.

A duplicate pay warrant directed to John G. Herron, for \$21.33 for hospital supplies provided by him to soldiers. A note below acknowledges the receipt of payment signed by Herron. Written during the Northwest Indian War when Wayne was ordered by President Washington to organize and train the army regulars after the embarrassing St. Clair's Defeat in 1791. Wayne led troops through western Ohio Country to several decisive victories, established Fort Wayne as a symbol of US sovereignty, and forced large secessions of Indian territory from the defeated Indian tribes in the 1795 Treaty of Greenville.

\$500-700



15

**James Wilkinson LS, 1796**

Wilkinson, James (1757-1825). American soldier. DS, 1p, approx. 6 x 8 in., Greenville [Ohio]. April 22, 1796. To the Commissary, "Please to issue forty pounds of Bread also three gallons of Whiskey and two Quarts of Salt for the Miami Indians." Signed "Jas. Wilkinson, B Gl." (Brig. General). Wilkinson was second in command under General Anthony Wayne from March 1792 until Wayne's death when he became commander-in-chief.

Wilkinson was in the pay of Spanish authorities in New Orleans, a near-treacherous relationship. He spent most of his time under General Wayne trying to undermine his superior's reputation. But Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers and concessions negotiated at Greenville meant that Wilkinson's efforts had little effect.

\$400-600





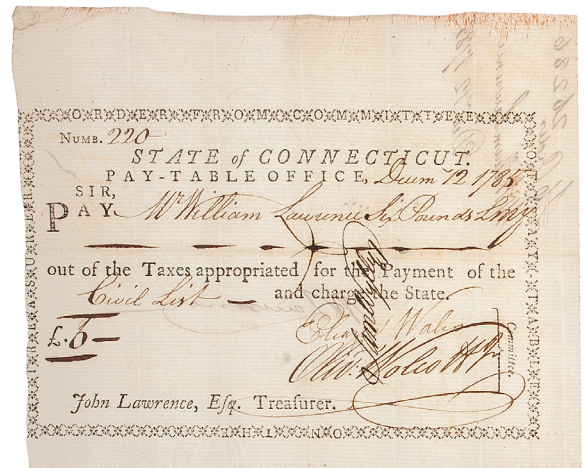
**Documents Signed by Revolutionary War and Political Leaders, Incl. Oliver Wolcott and Samuel Wyllys**

Lot of 3. Swift, Heman (1733-1814). American Revolutionary War Colonel and Associate Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors. Partially printed DS, 1p, 7.625 x 6.125 in., Hartford, CT. May 3, 1791. Uncut page of two interest notes recording amounts received by the Connecticut state comptroller's office, one of which is signed by Heman Swift.

Willett, Marinus (1740-1830). American Revolutionary War soldier and Mayor of New York City. Partially printed DS, 1p, 6.25 x 4.5 in., New York. August 31, 1803. Receipt for five shares in the Newtown and Bushwick Bridge Company purchased for twenty-five dollars by Peter Ogilvie.

Wolcott Jr., Oliver (1760-1833). US Secretary of the Treasury, US Circuit Court Judge, and Governor of Connecticut. Partially printed DS, 1p, 6 x 5 in. December 12, 1785. Document also signed by Revolutionary War Officer Sam Wyllys (1739-1823) and Pay Table Committee member Eleazer Eales (1732-1794). Connecticut Pay Table order for six shillings to be paid to Mr. William Lawrence out of taxes appropriated for the payment of the "Civil List."

\$400-600



1 of 3

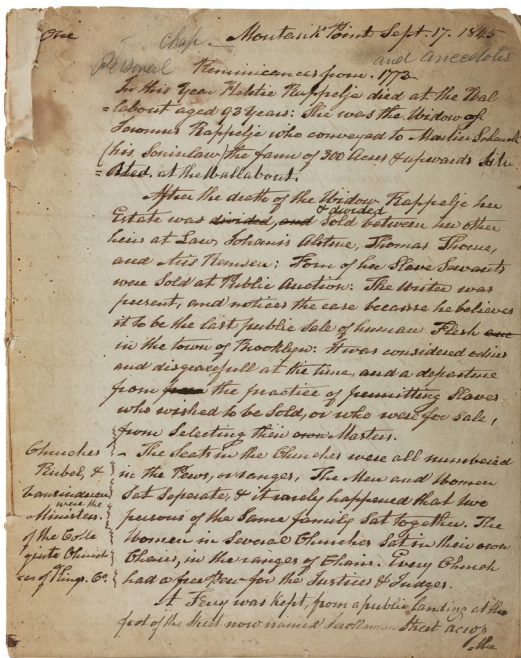
**17**

**Handwritten Reminiscence of Revolutionary-Era Brooklyn and New York, Ca 1845**

Manuscript document, approx. 8 x 10 in., 37pp, "Montauk Point Sept. 17. 1845." Primarily reminiscences of Revolutionary War-era Long Island, most prominently in Kings County (present-day Brooklyn), as well as military events as they unfolded in the wider New York city area. Signed in two places "Jeremiah Johnson," indicating the manuscript may have been written by General Jeremiah Johnson (1768-1852), noted in *A History of the City of Brooklyn* as "Brooklyn's first and foremost citizen." Document includes references to some of the most prominent families in Brooklyn, to British and American military figures, as well as to what the author describes as "the last public sale of human Flesh in the town of Brooklyn."

Jeremiah Johnson was Brooklyn's third mayor and held the elected position of town supervisor for forty years. He recorded his experience of the Revolutionary War in a personal narrative titled "Recollections of Brooklyn and New York, in 1776: from a Note-book of Gen. Jeremiah Johnson, of the Wallabout, L.I." which was published in *Naval Magazine* in 1836. More detailed research is necessary to determine the extent to which these recollections mirror Johnson's 1836 version, however, it does not appear to be an exact replication of the earlier history. This narrative begins in 1773 with the death of *Heletie Rappelys* [Hilletje Rappelje, widow of Jeronimus Rappelje] at the age of 93 years, and the sale of her enslaved servants at a public auction, an event which was witnessed by the author and "considered odious and disgraceful at the time...." From there the narrative continues with descriptions of the war years relating the service of Lt. Col. Nicholas Cowenhoven and other Kings County militiamen as well as references to Loyalists. The manuscript concludes with a series of brief anecdotes with titles such as "Guides of Spies," "Target Shooting," "The Jockey Club," and "Administration of Justice."

Document contains some edits in pencil from an unknown hand, possibly added at a later date, including pages crossed out in entirety. Original ink handwriting remains entirely legible beneath pencil edits. \$2,000-3,000







18

#### CDV of Last Surviving Revolutionary War Soldier, John Kitts

CDV studio portrait. *John Kitts, Aged 108 Years. The Last Revolutionary Soldier.* Norval H. Busey: Baltimore, 1869. 46 N. Charles St. imprints to recto and verso. Ink inscription on verso: "1869 / Baltimore USA." Kitts (1762-September 1870) is seated wearing 18th-century dress with a ruffled shirt, a wide-cuffed jacket, and a worn tricorn hat. A pocket watch is draped around his neck and he holds a cane.

This is possibly the same John Kitts who appears in an affidavit from 1782 in Thomas Dring's *Recollections of the Prison Ship*. This Kitts identified himself as "last mate of the sloop industry, commanded by Robert Harris." Though he is acknowledged as the last living soldier of the Revolutionary War, he was denied a pension. In 1869, he had sought help locally, the *New Hampshire Sentinel* reporting: "John Kitts, aged 107, has presented a petition to the Baltimore City council for aid for services rendered in the Revolutionary war and in 1812." His claim was filed in 1870 with the House of Representatives but was tabled with no further action. He was able to visit the House of Representatives on February 10, 1870, and given a tour by Massachusetts representative and Union General Nathaniel Banks and was granted rare floor privileges.

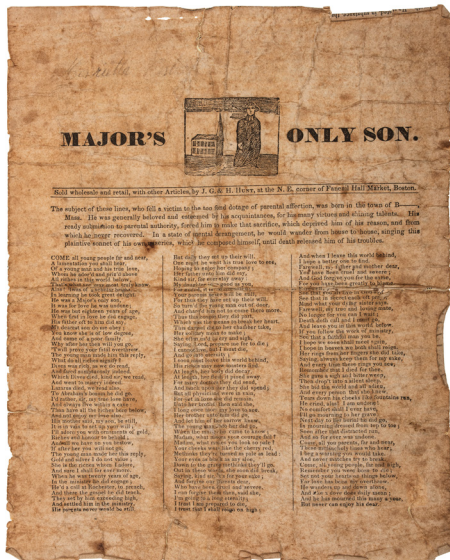
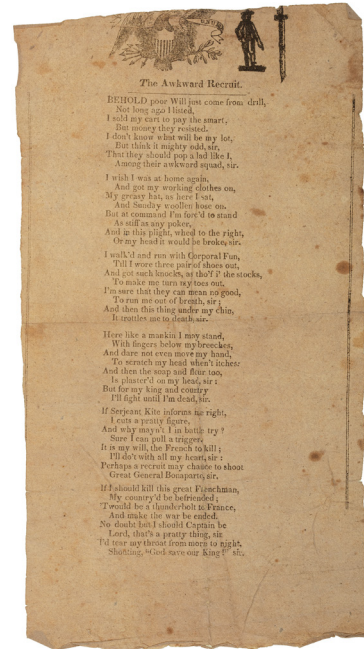
Very scarce, no other copies of this image appear to be known. Published in Taylor, Maureen. *The Last Muster: Images of the Revolutionary War Generation.* pp.90-1 \$700-900

19

#### The Awkward Recruit Broadside

Printed broadside, approx. 5.25 x 10 in. *The Awkward Recruit.* Anonymous. This ditty was printed in a number of English songsters just after the turn of the century. It appeared in Meadows, Thomas. *Thesbian Gleanings: A Collection of Comic Recitals, Songs, Tales, &c. Including a Variety of Comic Sketches, from Dodd's Lecture on Hearts; a Farce Called, Who's to Blame; Or, No Fool Like an Old One; and Many Originals.* London, 1805. And also Anon. *The Patriotic Miscellany; Or, Vocal Museum: Being a Selection of the Most Approved Songs, for the Year 1814.* [English Chapbooks]. So it apparently made its debut during the Napoleonic Wars (1803-1815) between England and France. This version has a shield-breasted eagle with ribbon in its beak. The left side has been cut off, but the right side still reads "Unum." One assumes the missing part was "E Pluribus." This would indicate that it was adopted in America, possibly during the War of 1812. The soldier beside the eagle seems to be dressed in colonial or Revolutionary War clothing, also suggesting the song came to America earlier rather than later. It has been reported that this ridiculous ditty would send soldiers into fits of hysterics!

\$300-500



20

#### The Major's Only Son Broadside, Boston

Printed broadside, 7.25 x 9.25 in. *Major's Only Son.* Anonymous. Ca 1790-1810. The ballad was reprinted many times from 1790 to the middle part of the 19th century. This example appears to have been printed in a periodical. The page with the ballad is currently fused to another sheet. The back has part of a play, among other things. The ballad relates the love of a young gentleman for a girl of lower social standing and the objection of his parents to such a match. When her father throws the young man out, the young lady apparently pines away to her final breath. He then goes insane, although different versions of the ballad seem to handle this development differently. This version simply relates: "Soon after that [her death] distracted run, / And so for ever was undone." Other versions apparently describe him going from house to house in an insane state. [Isaiah Thomas Broadside Ballads Project] The ballad was so common that the broadsides do not mention the associated tune for this song. Seemingly everyone knew what the tune was in the first half of the 19th century, although it has been lost to today's readers.

\$300-500



21

**USS Constitution Wood Relics, Incl. Commemorative Box**

Lot of 2 relics constructed of wood removed from the hull of the USS Constitution during the 1927 restoration, including box, 7.125 x 4.125 x 2.375 in., and cannon, 4 x 1 x .75 in., on 5 x 2.75 x .75 in. wood base, each with descriptive plate, which reads, "This material was taken from the original hull of the US Frigate Constitution, Keel laid 1794, Rebuilding 1927." Box lid features 2.375 in. dia. emblem with depiction of "Old Ironsides," with raised text below, "Launched 1797 / 1804 Tripoli / 1812 Guerriere, Java / 1815 Cyane, Levant / US Frigate Constitution."

\$1,000-1,500



1 of 2



Details

22

**USS Lawrence, Presentation Cane to CB&Q Railroad Roundhouse Superintendent, Made from Commodore Perry's Flagship**

Oak cane, 35.75 in., including 2.25 in. knob and 2.5 in. ferrule. Knob is eight-sided, engraved on six of the faces: "We have met the enemy and / They are ours / Presented as a token of respect By / J.M. Bryant & E. Pollyes / From Com. Perry's / Flag Ship Lawrence." Top of knob engraved: "C.F. Allen / Supt / W.W. and C.R. / Aurora / Ill / C.B. & Q.R.R." The USS Lawrence was Perry's flagship, involved in the victory at the Battle of Lake Erie on September 10, 1813.

C.F. Allen was the Superintendent of Wood Work and Car Repairs at the Chicago, Burlington, & Quincy Railroad Roundhouse located in Aurora, Illinois, whose work led to the attainment of several patents for truck designs and other apparatus.

\$1,500-2,500

23

**Mexican War Presentation Cane to First Lieutenant Henderson Ridgely, 4th US Infantry, KIA at Galaxra Pass**

Wood cane, 34 in., including 1.25 in. knob and 1.625 in ferrule. Knob is eight-sided, engraved on seven of the faces: "The Wood in this Cane Came from Quarters Built at Jefferson Barracks MD. in 1826. / Which Were Occupied in 1843 by Lieut Henderson Ridgely 4th US Inf'y / and His Wife Mary Benson Ridgely and / Where Their Daughter Octavia was born October 6, 1843. / Henderson Ridgely was Killed in Mexico in 1847. / Official Report / A Victim to Gallantry Never Surpassed." Top of knob reads, "F.L. Ridgely / from / Capt. Geo. K. Hunter / and / Lieut. P.W. West / US Army / January 1. 1898."

Lieutenant Henderson Ridgely, 4th US Infantry, joined the Mexican American War attached to Major Lally's battalion at Vera Cruz, and participated in many engagements on the march to Jalapa. Once there, Ridgely came under the command of General Lane, and upon relentlessly pursuing a party of guerillas, came in contact with General Rea's entire force at the Pass of Galaxra on November 24, 1847. There, Ridgely was mortally wounded and captured. His remains were, at length, recovered by US forces and interred at the Episcopal Cemetery in St. Louis with military honors.

\$1,000-2,000



Details





24

**Regulations for the Uniform and Dress of the Army, 1851 and 1857, and Marine Corps, 1859**

A group of 3 works detailing military uniform and dress in the 19th century, comprising:

*Regulations for the Uniform & Dress of the Army of the United States. June, 1851. Philadelphia: William H. Horstmann & Sons, 1851. Third edition.* – *Regulations for the Uniform and Dress of the Army of the United States...Also, for the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, and for the Volunteer Militia of Each State. Boston: Robert Weir, 1857.* – *Regulations for the Uniform & Dress of the Marine Corps of the United States, October, 1859. Philadelphia: Charles Desilver, 1859.* – Together, 3 works in 3 volumes, folio, all with lithographed plates. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$800-1,000

25

**Ninth Plate Daguerreotype Portrait of Militia Corporal with Black Plumed Shako**

Ninth plate daguerreotype seated portrait of a uniformed militia corporal posed with black plumed shako on the table next to him. Housed in pressed paper case fully separated at spine.

\$400-600



26

**Ninth Plate Daguerreotype of a Militia Corporal with White Plumed Shako**

Ninth plate daguerreotype portrait of a seated militia corporal wearing buff leather cross belts, with his white plumed shako fitted with brass company insignia on the table next to him. Housed in pressed paper case fully separated at spine.

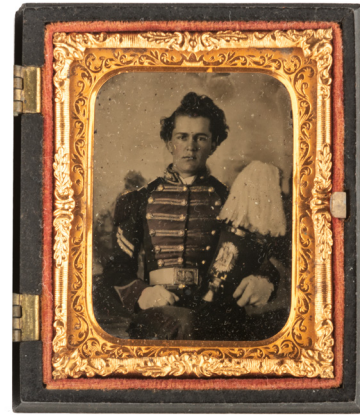
\$400-600





27

**Ninth Plate Ruby Ambrotype of a Militia Corporal with Plumed Shako**  
Ninth plate ruby ambrotype portrait of a seated young militia corporal holding his white plumed shako fitted with brass regimental insignia. Housed in a rare geometric union case [Berg 3-245G].  
\$400-600



1 of 2

28

**Pair of Identical Sixth Plate Ambrotype Portraits of a Militia Cavalryman Wearing Hussar-Style Uniform**  
Both portraits feature a seated militia cavalryman wearing a Hussar-style uniform, with his white plumed shako fitted with brass regimental and branch insignia visible on the table next to him. One image housed under mat, glass, and preserver only; the other housed in a geometric union case [Berg 3-106].  
\$400-600

29

**Quarter Plate Ambrotype of Militiamen**

Quarter plate ambrotype portrait of two bearded privates, each wearing a light colored frock coat with a false plastron in red and interesting headgear with stamped metallic plate showing the faint outline of an early archaic Federal-period spread eagle topped by a colored plume or ball tuft. Both privates also wear white leather belts, one belt showing a generic plate, possibly militia, the other man with a most unusual pair of open holsters fitted with integral US shields. The custom holsters appear to hold long barreled small caliber single-shot civilian (percussion) pistols, butt forward, with the wooden tompions plugged in the barrels. Likely a pre-Civil War image showing Northern militiamen, possibly from New England. Uncased. Ca 1850s.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*  
\$400-600







30

**Framed Quarter Plate Ambrotype Portrait of a New Jersey State Militiaman, with Sword and Shako**

Quarter plate ambrotype of a seated New Jersey State Militiaman wearing uniform including a two-piece state belt plate and holding a militia sword, with his black plumed shako bearing New Jersey state insignia and what appear to be crossed cannons visible on the table next to him. Housed in a wooden frame.

\$400-600



31

**Quarter Plate Ambrotype Portrait of a New York State Militia Sergeant with Sword and Bearskin Cap**

Quarter plate ambrotype featuring a New York State Militia sergeant wearing a well-trimmed swallowtail coat with bullion epaulettes and sash, holding an NCO sword, and sitting beside a European-inspired bearskin cap. Housed in a geometric union case [Berg 3-22].

\$400-600



32

**Quarter Plate Ambrotype Portrait of a New York State Militia Officer and Private**

Quarter plate ambrotype full standing portrait of two uniformed New York State Militiamen, including an officer wearing a two-piece buckle and a militia-style sword, and a private holding a flintlock musket. Housed in pressed paper case fully separated at spine.

\$300-500



33

**Sixth Plate Ruby Ambrotype Portrait of a 1st New York Militia Private Holding Bayonnetted Rifle-Musket**

Sixth plate ruby ambrotype featuring a New York Militia private standing in full uniform including swallowtail coatee, holding a bayonnetted rifle-musket in one arm and a plumed shako fitted with regimental device and chinstrap in the other. Housed in pressed paper case fully separated at spine.

\$400-600



34

**Sixth Plate Ambrotype Portrait of New Jersey State Militia "Independent Guard" Officer Peter H. Hoyt with Shako by W. Campbell, Jersey City**

Sixth plate ambrotype featuring Peter H. Hoyt, 2nd New Jersey State Militia, wearing a belt plate with company designation, "Independent Guard," with his white plumed shako fitted with brass regimental insignia visible on the table next to him. W. Campbell: Jersey City, NJ. Housed in half pressed paper case under photographer's stamped mat. Ink inscribed note with image reads, in part, "Mstr[?] Peter H. Hoyt Taken at [indecipherable] Taken when he was a soldier in the Civil War [indecipherable] and with high Honors Died 1912. 76 years old." Image published in *Military Images* magazine.

Peter H. Hoyt enlisted as a first lieutenant in May of 1861, and was commissioned into Company "K" of the 2nd New Jersey Infantry Regiment.

McAfee, Michael J. "The Well-Dressed Militiaman: More than a 'Shirt-collar and a pair of Spurs.'" *Military Images*, Summer 2017.

\$400-600



35

**Sixth Plate Ambrotype Portrait of Two 5th New York Militiamen Posed with Shakos**

Sixth plate ambrotype featuring a pair of seated militiamen clad in distinctive New York Militia uniforms including plumed shakos fitted with brass regimental plates, and posing with arms interlocking and legs crossed. Housed under mat, glass, and preserver only.

\$300-500





**Private Chandler Robbins, Co. K, 13th Massachusetts Infantry, Civil War Ambrotype and Tintypes, Incl. Camp Scenes**

Lot of 3 images housed in full pressed paper cases, including: Sixth plate ruby ambrotype studio portrait of Chandler Robbins seated; Quarter plate outdoor tintype showing Robbins at camp near Harpers Ferry, in the fall of 1862. Robbins stands between two officers, including 1st Lieutenant William B. Bacon at left, holding a bowl full of red-tinted apples in each hand. Young African American and white boys stand in the background. Although unidentified, the young subjects may have served as Robbins' cooking assistants. (Soft clarity, loss to emulsion); Sixth plate outdoor tintype showing Robbins pointing to his pot sitting on a stump, while an unknown officer and young African American and white boys stand by. (Sharp, strong clarity).

Chandler Robbins (1819-1880), a wheelwright in Westborough, MA enlisted as a private on July 16, 1861 into Company K of the 13th Massachusetts Infantry. The regiment was heavily engaged at 2nd Bull Run (209 casualties), the 'Bloody Cornfield' at Antietam (136 casualties), and the day one of fighting at Gettysburg that gutted the 1st Corps precipitating a general retreat verging on a route (195 casualties).

The images captured outside, with Robbins gesturing to his cooking equipment, corroborates information accompanying the items which state that Robbins served as the company cook. Though Stearns also lists him as a hospital steward, as a private he could have certainly served in multiple capacities during his 3-year enlistment.

Research suggests that Robbins "was captured three times." Although this is unconfirmed, it is entirely possible given that a large percentage of the regimental casualties at 2nd Bull Run and Gettysburg were prisoners. It has also been suggested that he served at Libby Prison. There is no confirmed record of Robbins at Libby, but again, entirely probable. The regiment also saw considerable action at Spotsylvania in May 1864 where a few more 13th men were captured. Records show that Robbins was mustered out on August 1, 1864 in Boston. He returned to Westborough after the war where he took up a variety of occupations, listed both as a merchant and an undertaker, joined the Masons in 1873, and died of "a carcinoma" on April 11, 1880. \$3,000-4,000



**Three Cased Tintype Portraits of Artillerymen**

Lot of 3, comprised of two cased sixth plates and a quarter plate tintype of unknown enlisted artillerymen.

Quarter plate tintype under oval mat captures a young, seemingly detached private seated before a painted canvas backdrop highlighted by prominent arched tents. He wears a variant shell jacket with ten gilded buttons with another on either side of the braided collar. On his left breast (facing the camera) is a metallic five pointed star representing either a 20th Corps badge or personal identification pin. He holds his forage cap barely visible over his knee at five 'o clock. Housed in English push-button composition case.

Sixth plate tintype of ostensibly a standing sergeant with gilded chevrons and brass shoulder scales. Behind the case are penciled initials "P M." The photographer's gilding appears to be haphazard and under magnification there is no trace of what should be embroidered chevrons. The salt and pepper bearded NCO wears a twelve button shell jacket with two buttons on either side of the tall collar. Discounting the gold colored gilding, the scales suggest that he could be either an early war cavalryman or mid war artillery branch where the decorative scales seem to have persisted in the eastern theater for a longer period of time. The sergeant is wearing civilian gloves as opposed to gauntlets.

Sixth plate tintype of a stylish young man with wispy mustache and goatee. He wears a braided shell jacket having two collar buttons on either side and blocked slouch hat with fashionably upturned brim.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$600-800





38

**Sixth Plate Tintype Portrait of a Piatt Zouave (34th Ohio) Holding Bayonnetted Musket**

Sixth plate tintype featuring a standing Piatt Zouave corporal in full uniform including Zouave jacket, striped Zouave pants, canvas gaiters, and distinctive cap with tassel, holding a bayonnetted musket. Housed in pressed paper case fully separated at spine. The Piatt Zouaves were named for Cincinnati native, Brigadier General Abram S. Piatt (1821-1908), who organized the 34th Ohio Infantry Regiment for three years' service. The regiment participated in engagements at Cloyd's Mountain, Cove Mountain, Lynchburg, Berryville, Opequan, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek.  
\$600-800



39

**Private George Hempstead, 34th Ohio Infantry, Piatt Zouaves, CDV by Everitt**

CDV, full-standing view of Private George Hempstead, Co. D, 34th Ohio Infantry. Everitt: 157 Lake St., n.d. The subject wears the distinctive uniform of the Piatt Zouaves. Faint penciled identification on verso. Hempstead enlisted at 20 years old on July 30, 1861. The next day he was mustered into Co. D of the 34th Infantry (Piatt Zouaves) as a private. He was transferred into Co. D of the 36th Ohio Infantry on February 28, 1865.  
\$400-600

40

**Mammoth Plate Tintype of Civil War Soldier with Violin**

Mammoth plate, hand-colored tintype, 10 x 14 in., of a Union Civil War soldier seated in a studio, posed with his violin and bow in front of a patriotic backdrop.  
\$400-600







41

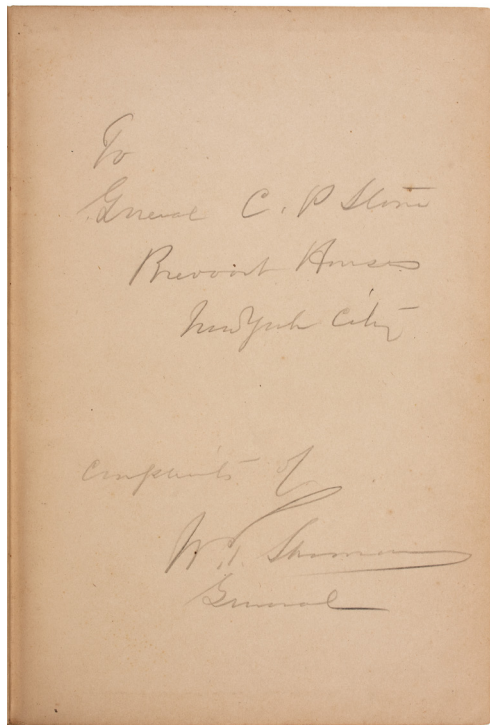
**W.T. Sherman and his Generals, Mammoth Plate Albumen Photograph by Mathew Brady**

Mammoth plate albumen photograph, *Sherman and his Generals*. Mathew Brady: Washington DC, 1865. Visible image approx. 17.5 x 13.25 in., in original mount 24 x 19 in. Titled in gothic font to lower margin with each general identified.

After the formal conclusion of the War, Sherman marched his 60,000 men over 250 miles to attend the Grand Review of the Armies in Washington DC, which took place on the 23rd and 24th of May 1865. For the portrait, Brady enthusiastically scheduled an afternoon session and invited Sherman's staff, though Sherman himself was skeptical that the officers would still be in Washington, DC. All except Francis P. Blair arrived for the sitting, who was separately photographed later. Brady used both images to create an amalgamated, complete picture.

A non-composite picture (lacking Blair) with the same imprint and caption font (blackletter) is held by the National Portrait Gallery (NPG.94.97). This and the image offered here were issued in 1865, predating the publication of *Photographic Views of Sherman's Campaign* in 1866 which includes the Brady image with a George N. Barnard imprint and different caption font. The Barnard prints constitute the majority of extant copies. Carte de visite copies are also known.

\$2,000-3,000



42

**General W.T. Sherman Signed and Inscribed Book Presented to General Charles Pomeroy Stone**

[HENRY, Joseph (1797-1878)]. *A Memorial of Joseph Henry*. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1880.

8vo (117 x 264 mm). Engraved frontispiece portrait. (Engraving spotted, light even toning). Publisher's cloth with stamped black memorial borders (some spotting, rubbing, spine heavily worn).

FIRST EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY INSCRIBED BY WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN TO CHARLES POMEROY STONE: "To General C. P. Stone / Brevoort House / New York City / Compliments of / W. T. Sherman / General." Additional inscription on the title page in a secretarial hand: "Gen'l Stone / a present from / General Sherman / April 1883."

An important association copy of the memorial remembrance of Joseph Henry, the prominent scientist who served as the first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution (1846-1878), and the second President of the National Academy of Sciences from 1868 until his death in 1878. General Sherman gave an address at Henry's Memorial Exercises held on January 16, 1879 at the Capitol. The book was gifted by General William T. Sherman (1820-1891) to General Charles Pomeroy Stone (1824-1887) who served together in the Mexican and Civil Wars and maintained a personal and professional relationship throughout their lives.

\$1,000-1,500



43

**Maine 2nd Cavalry, Albumen Photograph of a Group of Officers**

Albumen photograph, 6.5 x 7.75 in., on trimmed mount, 8 x 10 in., housed in wood folk art frame, 12.25 x 14.5 in. Mount with oval handstamp in lower margin, which appears to read "MAINE," although the "AI" did not transfer, and verso inscription, "Officers of the 2nd Maine Cavalry / Augusta, Maine." Uncredited: Augusta, ME, n.d., ca November 1863 - January 1864, likely when the regiment was organized and mustered in for 3-years' service. Under the command of Colonel Ephraim W. Woodman, the 2nd Maine Cavalry spent most of its service in Louisiana, attached to the Department of the Gulf, participating in the Red River Campaign. In June 1864, the regiment was sent to Florida where it remained, peacekeeping after Appomattox, until being mustered out in December 1865.

\$400-600



44

**Large Format Albumen Photograph of the 8th New York State Militia at Camp McDowell, Featuring Contraband**

Albumen photograph, 9.5 x 14.25 in., on 16 x 20 in. mount. Inscribed caption: "8th NYSM / Camp McDowell, Arlington Heights." N.p., n.d., [June 1861]. Twelve officers of the New York State Militia stand with their long guns and swords. At the center sits an African American man, likely a "contraband," the term used for newly-escaped formerly enslaved people. No photographer's imprint present, but possibly taken by Mathew Brady. A similar outdoor group portrait of the 8th NYSM at Camp McDowell by Brady is housed at the Medford Historical Society & Museum (1948.1.3605).

Known as the "Washington Grays," the 8th New York State Militia was organized for 3-months service and mustered in at Annapolis on April 26, 1861. On June 8, they were stationed in Washington to aid in its defense where this image was taken before they joined McDowell's Army of Northeast, Virginia, advanced on Manassas, and participated in the First Battle of Bull Run on July 21st. The regiment losing 8 men killed, 17 wounded, and 4 officers and 9 enlisted men captured. They were mustered out at New York City on August 2. They were mustered twice more in the course of the war, again for 3-month terms, first in May 29-Sept. 9, 1862 when they aided in the defenses of Yorktown, VA, and again in June and July 1863 which saw them skirmishing throughout Pennsylvania.

\$400-600



45

**Stone Church, Centreville, VA, Large Format Albumen Photograph by Barnard & Gibson**

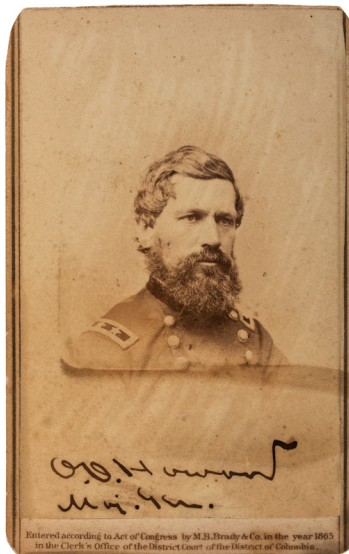
Albumen photograph, 6.75 x 9 in. on 12 x 14.25 in. mount. *Stone Church, Centreville, Va.* Negative, Barnard & Gibson: 1862; Positive, Alexander Gardner: Washington, DC, 1865. Titled, numbered, and dated on mount. Photograph published as Plate No. 4 in Gardner's *Photographic Sketch Book of the War*, featuring ten soldiers, including one holding a bayoneted rifle upright and another who appeared to move during the exposure, creating a blurred effect.

The small village of Centreville shown here is situated on the road between Washington and Manassas. In July 1861, the Federal forces advanced along this road to meet the Confederate forces in the first large-scale encounter of the Civil War, the First Battle of Bull Run. The building on the right was known as Stone Church.

\$500-700







46

**Signed CDV of Major General Oliver Otis Howard by Brady**

CDV of Oliver Otis Howard (1830-1909), autographed below image, "O.O. Howard /Maj. Gen." Mathew Brady & Co.: Washington, DC, 1865. Howard was a career US Army officer who lost his right arm while leading his men against Confederate forces at the Battle of Fair Oaks/Seven Pines in June 1862, an action which later earned him the Medal of Honor. Shortly after most of the Southern Armies surrendered, he was put in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau. He got the vote for the former slaves and did all he could to protect their labor and economic situation, but had little real power in his position. He founded Howard University and served as its president 1867-1873.

\$400-600

47

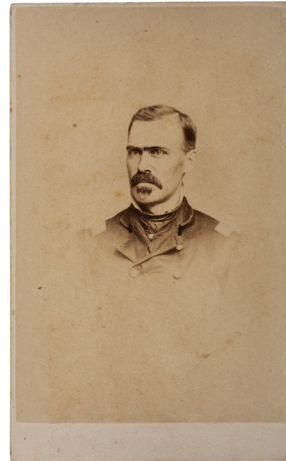
**CDV of Bvt. Brigadier General William Watts Davis with Albumen Photograph of CSA Soldier Who Operated the Gun that Wounded Him**

Lot of 2. CDV of Colonel William Watts Hart Davis, 104th PA Infantry. Gutekunst: Philadelphia, PA, n.d. Davis served in the 3-month 25th PA, then enlisted in a 3-year unit. He was wounded at Fair Oaks, VA in May 1862 and at St. Johns Island, SC in July 1864. He was brevetted brigadier general in the omnibus awards of March 1865.

Albumen photograph, 4 x 6 in., of a man in civilian clothes affixed to a sheet of paper. Below the image is a note: "Private Geo. N. Howard, formerly Co. 'B' 19th Regt. So. Ca. Vols., Withers Division Polks Corps Army Tenn. Laterly of Washington Artillery, Walters (Lt. Battery)..."

Below that (in Davis' hand) is: "Was on the gun that shot my right hand on John's Island, SC July 6, 1864, carrying away the fingers. W.W.H. Davis, Nov. 4, 1894."

\$400-600



48

**Colonel Strong Vincent, 83rd Pennsylvania Volunteers, KIA Gettysburg, CDV by Fredericks**

CDV vignettted portrait of Civil War hero Strong Vincent (1837-1863), wearing a double-breasted coat usually worn by field-grade officers complete with colonel's insignia. Charles D. Fredericks & Co.: New York, n.d., ca 1862. 587 Broadway imprint on verso.

A graduate of Harvard, Vincent was practicing law in Erie, PA at the outbreak of the Civil War. He enlisted on April 21, 1861, and was commissioned as a second lieutenant. After fulfilling his 3-month service, Vincent reenlisted and became lieutenant colonel of the 83rd Pennsylvania Infantry, promoted to colonel on June 27, 1862. Briefly sidelined by malaria, he returned to his regiment in December, just in time for the Battle of Fredericksburg. In the summer of 1863, Vincent was given command of the brigade and was asked to cover Little Round Top in the Gettysburg Campaign. His defensive line held, but despite his gallantry during the battle, Vincent sustained mortal wounds and died on July 7, 1863.

\$500-700





50

#### Five Civil War CDVs, Incl. Identified New York Officers

Lot of 5 CDVs of Civil War officers, most without imprints, with four identified as officers in New York regiments, comprising: Colonel **Simon H. Mix** (KIA Petersburg), 3rd NY Cavalry. E. & H.T. Anthony: New York, n.d.; 2nd Lieutenant **Orville Cutler** (WIA Petersburg), 186th NY Infantry; Quartermaster Sergeant **Mark Randall** of the 5th NY Heavy Artillery; Surgeon **Timothy Cheeseman** of the 7th NY Infantry State Militia. Also includes a portrait only identified as "Uncle Fautleroy was in horse brigade." Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$400-600



10 of 14

51

#### New York 50th Engineers CDV Collection

Lot of 14 CDV studio portraits of officers from the 50th New York Engineers, comprising: Colonel **Charles B. Stuart**, Capt. **Bolton O'Grady**, Major **William W. Folwell**, Brig-Genl. **Ira Spaulding**, Sergeant-Major **Thomas J. Finlan**, Captain **Asa Palmer**, Captain **Michael McGrath**, Chaplain **Edward C. Pritchett**, Lieut. Colonel **George W. Ford**, Surgeon **Charles N. Hewitt**, Captain **Arthur M. Jackson**, Major **Edmund O. Beers**, Captain **Benjamin F. Dexter**, and an unidentified Major. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

Originally organized in Elmira, NY, it was originally known as Stuart's Regiment (after Charles B. Stuart included here) but was converted to an engineers' brigade and ordered to Washington. They worked extensively at Yorktown, Harrison's Landing, around Washington, DC, and especially before the Battle of Fredericksburg where they built bridges under the fire of enemy sharpshooters. They would again prove essential during Petersburg, constructing and repairing fortifications, and destroying railroads.

\$800-1,200





2 of 6



2 of 5

52

#### Civil War Double Amputee Alfred A. Stratton, Four CDVs, Plus

Lot of 6 CDVs, featuring four studio portraits of Alfred Stratton (1844-1874), who fought with Co. G, 147th New York Infantry. Three show Stratton in uniform (two uncredited), including carte in which he wears sergeant chevrons, with printed identification and service information on mount; third credited to M. Ormsbee: New York, n.d.; plus handsome portrait of Stratton in formal attire. K.W. Beniczky: New York, n.d. With two CDVs of possible Union veterans, including uncredited carte of single amputee; and young man with inked notation on verso, "Taken 1865 Chicago / S.K. Tracy." B.L. Rider: Chicago, 1865.

Stratton was just 17 when he enlisted in August 1863 to help the 147th New York replenish the ranks after losing over 200 men at Gettysburg. He was struck by an artillery shell June 18, 1864, at Petersburg and had to have both arms amputated.

\$500-700

53

#### Civil War Telegraph Operator Collection, Incl. 4 CDVs and Correspondence on US Military Telegraph Stationery

Lot of 5 related to the US Military Telegraph Corps, comprising 4 CDVs of identified USMT Corpsmen and a telegraph.

Telegraph, on US Military Telegraph letterhead with envelope. 5.25 x 8.5 in. Partly printed, filled out in manuscript. Sent to Lieut. Col. Bingham at General Grant's Headquarters, sent from Vicksburg on August 11, 186[3] from the Chief Quartermaster requesting supplies top be sent and invoiced to Lt. George S. Williams, a quartermaster in the 9th Corps.

Also includes CDV portraits of **H.W. Gilbert**, Sergeant Major **J.W. McAfee**, **Holman**, and **Alphonse Peale**, all identified as having served with the US Military Telegraph Corps. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$500-700



54

#### York General Hospital CDV by Wallin & Co.

CDV providing view of several patients seated on beds inside the York US Army General Hospital. Charles E. Wallin & Co.: York, PA, n.d. Established in York, PA, in 1862, York General Hospital was one of Pennsylvania's largest military hospitals operating during the Civil War. During its three-year existence, the hospital treated over 14,000 sick and wounded Union soldiers.

\$400-600



55

#### Florence Nightingale CDV

CDV, full-standing portrait of Florence Nightingale (1820-1910). Uncredited: March 1861. Verso with penciled date and identification as well as "Florence Nightingale" handstamp. English nurse and hospital reformer, Nightingale headed a team of nurses during the Crimean War, and later founded the first institution for the training of nurses.

\$300-500





56

**CDV of Prominent Quaker Missionary, Civil War Nurse, and Activist Sybil Jones**

CDV of Sybil Jones (1808-1873) seated in a studio. Uncredited: Maine, n.d., ca 1860s-early 1870s. Printed identification on verso.

Sybil Jones was the wife of Quaker missionary Eli Jones (1807-1890), and together, the pair traveled to Liberia in 1851, where they aided freed slaves who were trying to make a "go" at the settlement. During the Civil War, Sybil worked in Philadelphia and Washington, DC, area hospitals, nursing Union soldiers and Confederate prisoners. Jones was at the capital when Lincoln was assassinated and paid visits to Mary Todd Lincoln and Secretary Stanton at the White House in the days after the assassination.

\$300-500



57

**Belle Reynolds, Civil War Nurse, CDV by Anthony**

CDV, full-standing portrait of Belle Reynolds (1840-1937). E. & H.T. Anthony: New York, n.d.

At the start of the Civil War, Massachusetts-native Belle Reynolds attached herself to her husband Lieutenant William S. Reynolds' regiment, the 17th Illinois Volunteers, serving as a nurse and morale builder throughout the winter of 1861-1862 in Missouri. Due to her exploits in helping the wounded soldiers at the battle of Shiloh, April 6-7, 1862, Belle was commissioned as a major by the governor of Illinois. She then entered Vicksburg with the 17th IL and remained with her regiment until it was mustered out in 1864. Following the war, Belle became a doctor and operated a successful practice in Chicago and Santa Barbara, CA, for many years. She was also involved with progressive movements at the turn of the twentieth century.

\$300-500



58

**Dr. Mary Walker Wearing CMOH, CDV by Brady**

CDV of Mary Walker standing in a studio, dressed in both a skirt and trousers, proudly wearing her Medal of Honor. M.B. Brady & Co.: Washington, DC, 1865. Brady's imprint on recto and verso.

An 1855 graduate of Syracuse Medical College, Mary Walker (1832-1919) was an author and early feminist who gained distinction during the Civil War as a humanitarian, surgeon and spy. Walker was actually appointed surgeon of the 52nd OVI in 1863 by General Thomas in recognition of her skills and was captured in 1864 and ultimately exchanged for a Confederate officer "man for man." She was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in January 1866 on the personal recommendation of General Sherman and refused to part with it when it was revoked for "unusual circumstances" in 1917. Dr. Walker died in 1919 and it was not until 1977 that President Carter officially reinstated the award.

\$800-1,200



59

**Dr. Mary Walker, CMOH, Rare CDV**

CDV of Mary Walker seated by a mirror, wearing formal attire. Elliott & Fry: London, n.d., ca late 1860s. Walker identified in pencil on verso.

\$800-1,200





60

**Dr. Mary Walker, Two CDVs Incl. Portrait Wearing CMOH**

Lot of 2 CDVs of Mary Walker, including a full-standing studio portrait showing the surgeon in both a dress and trousers, proudly wearing her Medal of Honor. Elliott & Fry: London, n.d., ca late 1860s. Trimmed, oval bust portrait of Walker on thick cardstock, 2 x 3 in., affixed to mount verso of a CDV of an unknown woman credited to Mayall: London, n.d. Each carte with penciled identification.

\$800-1,200

61

**Dr. Mary Walker, CMOH, Cabinet Card, Plus**

Cabinet card of Mary Walker in her later years wearing her Medal of Honor. Collins Studio: Oswego, NY, n.d., ca 1880s. With four 20 cent postage stamps from the USPS "American Commemoratives" series, 1982.

\$500-700



62

**Miss Major Pauline Cushman, Union Spy and Scout, Two CDVs in Uniform**

Lot of 2 CDVs of Pauline Cushman in uniform, posed with her sword. E. & H.T. Anthony: New York, n.d., two cent revenue stamp on verso; and uncredited portrait from the same sitting.

Cushman (1833-1897) was an aspiring teenage actress when she became involved in espionage on behalf of the Union. Caught with incriminating information, Cushman was sentenced to be executed as a spy and saved only by the timely arrival of Federal troops at her prison in Shelbyville, TN. Lincoln awarded Cushman an honorary major's commission and she engaged in cloak and dagger work until growing notoriety blew her cover. With the benefit of a populist biography, Cushman toured the country speaking about her wartime exploits and profiting from the sale of CDVs.

\$700-1,000



1 of 2



63

**Miss Major Pauline Cushman, Union Spy and Scout, Two CDVs, Incl. Composite View**

Lot of 2 CDVs of Pauline Cushman in formal attire, including studio portrait, and composite image produced to promote her lecture tour. E. & H.T. Anthony: New York, n.d., ca 1866.

\$600-800



2 of 3

64

**Civil War Color Bearer Kady Brownell CDV, Plus Tintype of Woman in Uniform**

Lot of 3, including 2 CDVs, the first of Kady Brownell (1842-1915) dressed in Zouave uniform, holding a carbine. A.G. Alexander: Boston, n.d. Identification and service record printed on verso. CDV-sized tintype of woman dressed in uniform, in 2.25 x 3.75 in. paper mount with inked notation below image, "Fulton Aug 9th 1875," and additional notation on verso, "Winnie as she looked when a boy." Raymond: Fulton, NY, 1875. Accompanied by engraving, 5.25 x 8.75 in. *A Woman in Battle - "Michigan Bridget" Carrying the Flag*. New York, NY: J.J. Cade, 1887.

Brownell, nee Southwell, was born in an army camp on the coast of Africa, but when her mother died shortly after her birth, she moved to Providence, RI and was raised by family friends. In the early 1860s, Kady worked as a weaver in the mills, where she met and fell in love with Robert Brownell. In 1861, with the start of the Civil War, Robert joined the 1st Rhode Island Infantry, and Kady was determined to enlist with him. After some convincing, Kady went with Robert, and she became the unofficial color bearer for the 1st RI. Following their 3-month enlistment with the 1st RI, the Brownells enlisted in the 5th RI Battalion. Kady was appointed a nurse and "Daughter of the Regiment." Her war record includes the 1st Battle of Bull Run and Battle of Newbern.

\$500-700

65

**CDV of Female Union Soldier Frances Hook, Alias Frank Miller**

Period-copy CDV of female soldier Frances Hook (1847-1908). Uncredited: n.d., ca 1860s. Ink identified on verso as "Mr. Frank Miller."

Frances Hook, who identified as Private Frank Miller, Frank Henderson, Frank Martin, and Frank Fuller, purportedly served with the 11th, 19th, 33rd, and 90th Illinois Regiments, although enlistment records show no evidence of her aliases. While with the 90th IL, Hook was wounded in the thigh and captured near Florence, AL, in early 1864 and incarcerated at Atlanta. A Confederate doctor tending to Union wounded exposed Frank Miller as a female and she was soon exchanged at Graysville, GA, on February 17, 1864 and subsequently convalesced in Nashville.

Hook was discharged and sent home to Illinois but speculation remains that with nowhere else to go she reenlisted and continued to serve until the end of the war. Hook ultimately married in 1908, and her daughter later applied for a military pension based on her mother's Civil War military service. Contemporary authors of social history and those focusing in women's studies have put the number of female soldiers serving in Northern and Southern armies as high as several thousand, but the true identities of only a handful are actually known. Frances Hook, alias Frank Miller, is a legitimate example of a female warrior.

\$500-700



66

**CDV of a Lady Zouave (Vivandiere) in Uniform with Sword**

Rare CDV of a woman in a Zouave-type uniform, holding a fraternal sword. Uncredited: n.d. Many women served with regiments during the Civil War. They were similar to the vivandiere's in France and their uniforms often resembled the Zouave uniform, but were specific to the unit in which they were serving.

\$500-700

67

**Civil War CDVs of Naval Officers**

Lot of 10 CDVs of Union Naval officers, most credited to photographers operating in Boston, MA, including J.W. Black, C.A. Hill, F.L. Lay, Loomis, and Miller, with additional cartes by R.W. Addis of Washington, DC, P.L. Perkins of Baltimore, MD, and G.T. Lape and Winslow of New York. The majority of the subjects are unidentified, but range in rank from ensign to master based on visible uniform insignia. Identified subjects include Captain Frederick Moores (as identified on verso). F.L. Lays: Boston; standing view of "A.N. Smith." R.W. Addis: Washington, DC; seated portrait of "Act. Master's Mate S. Burgess." G.T. Lape: New York; and seated portrait of who appears to be a junior officer identified as "Linn." Winslow: New York.

\$600-800



6 of 10



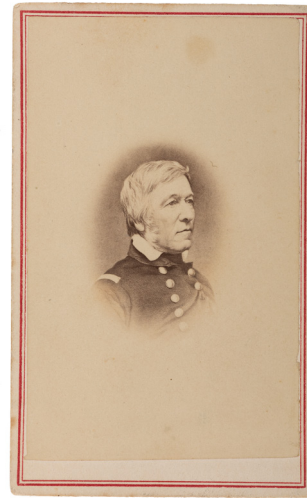
68

**CDV of Josiah Sturgis, Captain of the US Revenue Cutter, *Hamilton***

CDV vignetted portrait of Captain Josiah Sturgis of the US Revenue Cutter *Hamilton*. Plimpton & Ruggles: Roxbury, MA, n.d., ca 1864. With inscription on verso identifying the subject. Appears to be vignetted from an earlier negative as Sturgis perished in 1850 and Plimpton & Ruggles were not active until the 1860s.

Sturgis (1773-1850) was a lifelong seaman best remembered as the commanding officer of the Revenue Cutter *Hamilton* which plowed the waters off of New England in the 1840s responsible for rescuing hundreds. The *Hamilton* was regarded as the fastest in her Morris-Taney Class of ships in service of the United States Revenue Cutter Service, the forerunner to the US Coast Guard.

\$300-500



**The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection**

Cowan's enthusiastically presents the second installment of collector Richard B. Cohen's matchless archive of Civil War Brown Water Navy photography. Richard was known to many in the field - indeed some of these images may resonate from a bygone transaction or "show and tell" - but to those who knew him best he'll be remembered as a "disciplined collector who maintained a relatively narrow focus having built an important, perhaps unsurpassed collection in his area of specialization." This catalogued portion of the core collection is a seamless continuation of high quality photography highlighted by an array of Brown Water Navy warships in desirable carte-de-visite format. We counted no fewer than 22 different Mississippi River vessels, some battle-weary and familiar, others obscure, but all identified with many named in period ink. Research confirmed that several of these CDVs were signed by an officer who had served aboard the ship conveying the historic connection and spirit of "wooden ships and iron men." The last of the larger format albumen warships are also included - the USS *Blackhawk*, Eastport, and Louisville. A fine quartet of lots feature sought-after enlisted sailors. We proceed with eight additional lots of multiple identified officer cartes, the myriad of navy rank insignia during the Civil War both complex and instructive. Now comes the time to further disperse Richard B. Cohen's collection and recycle the photography to the care of the next generation, and in so doing we salute a lifelong endeavor unlikely ever to be duplicated.



69

**CDV of Heroic Lieutenant William B. Cushing, Destroyer of CSS *Albermarle***

CDV of Lieutenant William B. Cushing, pencil identified on verso. E. & H.T. Anthony, after Brady: New York, n.d.

William Barker Cushing (1842-1874) was accepted to the Naval Academy in 1856, but his lack of study and aversion to discipline resulted in his dismissal from the Academy in March 1861. He remained in naval operations as acting master's mate and was restored to the Navy in October as midshipman. By the following July, serving in the North Atlantic Squadron, Cushing became a lieutenant. Throughout the war, Cushing performed risky, dangerous actions, usually consisting of sneaking up on enemy installations with a handful of "volunteers," often under heavy fire. He is best known for sinking the CSS *Albermarle* during a daring nighttime raid on October 27, 1864, for which he received the Thanks of Congress.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$200-300



70

**Four CDVs of Identified Navy Officers, Incl. Commodore Joseph B. Hull Signed View and S. Ledyard Phelps**

Lot of 4 CDVs of identified officers all in uniform, two with definite Brown Water Navy imprints. CDV of a heavily bearded ensign. Munn & Faul: Cairo, IL, n.d. Verso with blue-green two cent revenue stamp (trimmed away) and period penciled salutation that appears to read, "F.W. Berry/from/E. C. ?nen."

CDV of frail, elderly officer. Hoelke & Benecke: St. Louis, MO, n.d. Signed in ink on verso, "Commodore J.B. Hull/US Navy," with appropriate cuff stripes and shoulder straps having star and anchor. This is long serving **Joseph B. Hull** whose key dates going back to the War of 1812 are: midshipman 9/11/13, lieutenant 1/13/25, commander 9/8/41, captain 9/14/55, retired list 12/21/61, commodore on retired list 7/16/62, died 1/17/90. During the war, Hull assumed duty as Superintendent of Gunboat Construction at St. Louis. Together with Edward Hart the two men supervised the construction of the first Navy vessels employed on the Mississippi.

CDV, standing view of a uniformed junior officer cradling his sword. Uncredited: n.d. Inked beneath the portrait is, "BR/US Navy." The identity of this man is not readily apparent from the Navy List. Verso bears the later penciled name "Bosher Ratcliffe," which is not found either.

CDV, regal view of a uniformed lieutenant commander sporting substantial Victorian sideburns identified in pencil on verso, "S.L. Phelps." Mathew Brady: New York, NY, n.d. The officer wears two rows of double narrow cuff stripes along with an added star, the stripes (without the star) corresponding to introduction of the rank on July 16, 1862. The subject is **S. Ledyard Phelps** (1824-1885): midshipman 10/19/41, passed midshipman 8/10/47, master 6/30/55, lieutenant 9/14/55, lieutenant commander 7/16/62, resigned 10/29/64. Phelps was a highly esteemed "fighting" naval officer associated with every aspect- and battle - fought by the Brown Water Navy during the Civil War. Regarded as "most knowledgeable about running gunboats" on the western waters, Phelps served as a constructor of warships, flotilla commander, and as executive officer under Admiral Foote. This outspoken officer was demonstrably active in every major campaign undertaken by the Brown Water Navy.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$400-600

71

**Three CDVs of Brown Water Navy Officers, Incl. Josiah Benton, USS Osage**

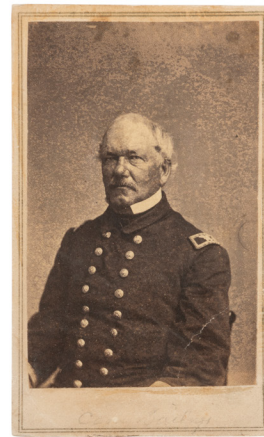
Lot of 3 CDVs of identified navy officers, two with Brown Water Navy backmarks. CDV of junior officer standing with sword, identified beneath portrait, "W. Wharry / US Navy." J.R. Brown: Cairo, IL, n.d. **William Wherry** served briefly as mate beginning 10/1/62 before his resignation 7/20/63.

CDV, period copy shot identified beneath portrait, "Commodore Bailey." E. Anthony: New York, n.d. The subject is **Theodorus Bailey**: midshipman 1/1/18, lieutenant 3/3/27, commander 3/6/49, captain 12/15/55, commodore 7/16/62, rear admiral 7/25/66, retired list 10/10/66, died 2/10/77. In June 1861 Captain Bailey, a Mexican War veteran, took command of the steam frigate USS *Colorado* and joined the Gulf Blockading Squadron. Bailey played an important role in the capture of New Orleans, as one of the representatives who went ashore to demand the surrender of the city on April 25, 1862 amidst a hostile crowd. Shortly afterwards, Bailey was promoted to commodore and briefly commanded the naval station at Sackett's Harbor, New York. Bailey then raised his flag as officer commanding the East Gulf Blockading Squadron retaining that post until the summer of 1864 when an attack of yellow fever forced his reassignment. Bailey was then appointed commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard ending his service as rear admiral later in 1867.

CDV pencil signed on verso, "J.H. Benton / Pay'r / USN." A.J. Fox: St. Louis, MO, n.d. **Josiah H. Benton** was appointed acting assistant paymaster 9/11/62, discharged 9/25/65. The January 1, 1864 Navy Register lists A.A. Paymaster Benton assigned to the Mississippi Squadron aboard the USS *Osage*, a large single-turreted river monitor that saw combat during the capture of Fort DeRussy in March 1864 during the Red River campaign. She ran aground in May and, badly damaged, did not return to service until early 1865. During operations against Mobile near the end of the war, *Osage* struck a Confederate torpedo (mine) and rapidly sank with the loss of two crewmen.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$400-600





**Three CDVs of Identified Brown Water Navy Officers, Incl. Ezra Bassett, USS *Narcissus***

Lot of 3 CDVs, all with Brown Water Navy imprints. CDV of officer standing with sword. E. Jacobs: New Orleans, LA, n.d. Identified in pencil on verso, "William Cox." The only **William (R.) Cox** with Civil War service: mate 1/8/62, acting ensign 11/10/64, discharged 12/16/65.

CDV featuring Ezra Bassett. J.A. Sheldon: New Orleans, LA, n.d. Ink signed on verso "Mr. Bassett Ensign / *Narcissus*." The only so-named officer as ensign was **Ezra Bassett**: acting ensign 6/1/64, discharged 10/28/65. The USS *Narcissus* was a small steam gunboat commissioned in February 1864. She immediately took up station with the West Gulf Blockading Squadron and patrolled the Mississippi Sound. On August 24 she captured a sloop in Biloxi Bay and was later ordered to Mobile Bay in the wake of Farragut's signal victory. On December 7, 1864, *Narcissus* struck a Confederate torpedo (mine) in heavy weather and "sank within 15 minutes without loss of life." She was later re-floated, repaired, and put back into service as a dispatch boat for the duration of the war.

CDV of a casually posed officer. J.B. Leonard: Mound City, IL, n.d. Ink inscription on verso, "Respectfully Yours / A. T. Bisel USN / Flag Ship *Tempest* / Miss Squadron / Lock Haven / Penna" with orange two-cent revenue stamp. **Amos T. Bisel**: mate 2/14/64, acting ensign 3/30/65, discharged 4/22/66. "A.T. Bisel" is found in decklog entries of USS *Benton* during the Red River Campaign March-May 1864. USS *Tempest* was not commissioned into the Navy until April 1865.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$300-500



**Three CDVs of Identified Navy Officers, Incl. James Palmer, USS *Iroquois* and Fleet Surgeon Jonathan Foltz**

Lot of 3 CDVs of identified naval officers, two with Brown Water Navy imprints.

CDV of **Mark B. Means** cradling his sword. E. Jacobs: New Orleans, LA, n.d. Ink identified on verso. Mark B. Means: acting gunner 7/22/63, appointment revoked 4/24/65 due to "sickness."

CDV of an older senior officer with sword and fore-and-aft cap. E. & H.T. Anthony: New York, NY, n.d. **James S. Palmer** (1810-1867): midshipman 1/25/25, passed midshipman 6/4/31, lieutenant 4/17/36, commander 9/14/55, captain 7/16/62, commodore 2/7/63, rear admiral 7/25/66, died 12/7/67. When the Civil War broke out Commander Palmer was at sea with the Mediterranean Squadron in command of the brand new steam sloop of war USS *Iroquois*. He was reappointed commander of the *Iroquois* in March 1862 joining the Western Gulf Blockade Squadron under Flag Officer Farragut. *Iroquois* participated in the attack and capture of New Orleans and early operations against Vicksburg. Palmer was consequently promoted to captain after the fall of New Orleans and given command of Farragut's flagship, the USS *Hartford*, in July 1862. Palmer was advanced to commodore and in January 1864 became senior officer of naval forces on the Mississippi in proximity to New Orleans while commanding the screw steamer USS *Pensacola*. In April 1864, Palmer took command of the sloop of war USS *Monongahela*. In August he shifted again now taking command of the 1st Division of Ironclads, West Gulf Blockading Squadron, with his flag on the USS *Richmond*. Palmer retained the position until November 1864 when he took over temporary command of Farragut's squadron. Palmer reverted to command of the ironclad division which he held until May 1865.

CDV of an officer cradling his sword. E. Jacobs: New Orleans, LA, n.d. Identified in modern pencil. **Jonathan M. Foltz** (1810-1877): assistant surgeon 4/4/31, passed assistant surgeon 12/8/38, surgeon 12/8/38, medical director 3/3/71, chief of bureau, medicine and surgery 10/25/71, retired list 4/25/72, died April 12, 1877. During the Civil War, Foltz served as Fleet Surgeon of the Western Gulf Squadron from 1862-1863 becoming closely associated with the ascent of Flag Officer Farragut aboard the USS *Hartford* during the latter's operations at New Orleans and Vicksburg.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$300-400



### Three CDVs of Identified Naval Officers, Incl. Benjamin Labree, USS *Arkansas*

Lot of 3 CDVs, two of which bear Brown Water Navy imprints. CDV of **Samuel G. Patterson**. Wm. Guay: New Orleans, LA, n.d. Ink signed on verso, "Yours Respectfully / S.G. Patterson." Samuel G. Patterson: acting assistant engineer 12/9/63, discharged 8/25/65. No wartime service located.

CDV of **William L. Holcomb**. Uncredited, n.d. Identified in pencil, "Act'g Master W. L. Holcomb/of the [illegible]." William L. Holcomb: acting ensign 10/10/62, acting master 6/16/64, discharged 1/4/66. No record of wartime service found.

CDV of **Benjamin Labree** (or LaBre), standing with sword. W.W. Washburn: New Orleans, LA, n.d. Ink signed on verso, "Benjamin LaBre / 2nd Asst Engineer / USS *Arkansas*." Benjamin Labree: acting second assistant engineer 8/31/63, discharged 12/4/65. No particular wartime record of Labree noted. USS *Arkansas* was a small screw steamer commissioned into the Navy in June 1863.

She was assigned to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron in October and subsequently employed as a dispatch and supply ship to those vessels on blockade duty along the coast of Texas. On September 27, 1863 she took a schooner as prize only to have the seizure rejected as illegal by both the New Orleans Federal District Court and later by the US Supreme Court - an interesting legal aspect of adjudication by prize courts relative to the wartime Navy.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$200-300



### Three CDVs of Identified Navy Officers, Incl. Philip Johnson, Jr., USS *Tennessee* and *Constitution*

Lot of 3 CDVs, two with Brown Water Navy imprints. Includes: CDV featuring a sailor appearing to rank as a second assistant engineer (based on the cap device and single stripe of thin cuff braid, 1852 regulations). H. Metzell: Louisville, KY, 1863. Identified in pencil on verso "Reuben G. [illegible] / October 7, 1863."

CDV featuring a junior officer standing with sword. L. Horning's: Philadelphia, PA, n.d. Identified on verso, "Act. Master / Jno. Meyers / USN." Navy List has one John Meyer(s) with Civil War service but he was an engineer in 1863, not "Acting Master."

CDV of a sword-carrying officer with fore-and-aft cap and epaulets. E. Jacobs: New Orleans, LA, n.d. Identified in ink on verso "Capt. P. Johnson USN." **Philip C. Johnson, Jr.** began his service career as a midshipman, and ascended all the way to the rank of commodore by the end of his career. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Johnson commanded the steamer USS *Tennessee* (formerly SS *Republic*) in the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron until 1863 and was present at the battles of Fort Jackson and St. Philip, the decisive engagements resulting in the fall of New Orleans. Johnson briefly returned to the Naval Academy and then commanded the iconic USS *Constitution* from April 1864 to February 1866.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$300-500



### Three CDVs of Identified Navy Officers, Incl. James M. Forsyth Signed View

Lot of 3 CDVs of identified officers. CDV of **James M. Forsyth**. Richards' Photograph: Philadelphia, PA, n.d. Ink signed on verso, "James M Forsyth / USN." James M. Forsyth (1842-1915) served as enlisted sailor 1851-61 and "Entered Volunteer Service" 9/15/61 as acting master's mate, acting ensign 9/5/62, acting master 8/1/64 followed by a lengthy post-war career, retiring 9/25/01 as rear admiral. During the Civil War he was present at the capture of Fort Clarke and Fort Hatteras and later served under Flag Officer Farragut at the capture of New Orleans. He took part in the engagement with CSS *Arkansas* at Vicksburg before returning east to join in Charleston operations including the attack on Forts Sumter and Moultrie.

Postwar vignetted portrait of Petty Officer **John A. Dixon**. Richardson: Lima, Peru, n.d. Ink signed on verso, "Your Friend / John A. Dixon." John A. Dixon: John A. Dixon: carpenter 3/27/57, retired list 6/30/85, died 2/27/88.

CDV of Commander **Joseph P. Sanford**. Uncredited: 1863. Identified in later pencil, "Capt. Sanford / US Navy" with date inked beneath portrait, "June 18th 1863." Joseph P. Sanford: midshipman 2/11/32, passed midshipman 6/23/38, lieutenant 11/2/42, resigned 10/8/53. Appointed acting lieutenant 5/13/61, commander 6/6/61, captain 9/27/66, resigned 3/1/69. Commander Sanford was C/O of the USS *Neptune*, a steam vessel taken up from the civilian trade and converted to a gunboat.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$300-500





### Three CDVs of Identified Navy Officers, Incl. Charles Boggs, USS *Varuna*, and Henry Wade and Burdett Gowing, USS *Kennebec*

Lot of 3 CDVs of identified naval officers. CDV of **Charles S. Boggs**. Uncredited, n.d. Double pencil notation on verso "Capt. Boggs." Charles S. Boggs (1811-1888): midshipman, passed midshipman 4/28/32, lieutenant 9/6/37, commander 9/14/55, captain 7/16/62, commodore 7/25/66, rear admiral 7/1/70, retired list 1/28/72, died 4/22/88. In December 1861, Boggs took the helm of the heavy steam powered gunboat USS *Varuna* and fought her with uncommon distinction during the capture of New Orleans. Boggs was accordingly promoted to captain in July and sent out to the distant North Atlantic Blockading Squadron as commanding officer of the steam sloops *Juniata* and *Sacramento*.

CDV of **Henry C. Wade**. Uncredited, ca 1864. Ink identified beneath portrait as "Henry C. Wade, Acting Master US Navy / USS *Kennebec*," referring to purpose built gunboat commissioned in February 1862. Henry C. Wade: acting master 10/29/61, died 9/12/67. The star over two narrow stripes dates this image to 1864. USS *Kennebec* was one of a large war built class of "Ninety Day Wonder"

steam gunboats optimized for coastal as well as river operations. During the later half of 1863 *Kennebec* went on an incredible run of prizes, capturing no fewer than seven Confederate blockade runners off Mobile or during pursuit in the Gulf. In November 1863, Acting Master Wade had been transferred to the command of the USS *Gertrude*, a former Confederate Blockade runner converted by the navy into a fast gunboat.

CDV of **Burdett C. Gowing**. L.I. Prince: New Orleans, n.d. Signed in ink "Burdett C. Gowing USN." Burdett C. Gowing: third assistant engineer 9/21/61, second assistant engineer 7/30/63, first assistant engineer 10/11/66, chief engineer 2/15/86, retired list 1/28/95. During the war he is listed as 3rd Act. Asst. Engineer aboard the USS *Hibiscus*, and later in several reports relating to the hard fighting USS *Kennebec* as 2nd Act. Asst. Engineer at the epic Battle of Mobile Bay.

Additional information available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$300-500



### Two Ink Inscribed CDVs of Enlisted Seamen

Lot of 2 CDVs of unidentified teenage tars - neither named nor with cap tally - having inked dedications on verso. The first carte inscribed, "Accept with much love/from your brother/ Henry." Kimberly Bros.: Fortress Monroe, VA, n.d. The second young sailor had a cheeky nickname, writing, "Your ever true friend/"Pink"/USN" on verso. H.A. Balch: Memphis, TN, n.d. Both sailors wear the typical navy jumper and silk neckerchief with ubiquitous flat cap, the uniform lacking specialty badges and ship's name on tally.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$250-350

### Two CDVs of Enlisted Seamen

Lot of 2 CDVs of sailors wearing the standard navy jumper and usual flat cap. Uncredited: n.d. The first portrait is a former dead letter CDV of an older sailor with whimsical chin whiskers and cap tally that reads "USS Powhatan." Early in the war *Powhatan* commenced the blockade of Mobile and the southwest pass of the Mississippi, taking several prizes while on station. She later cruised off Charleston capturing another two blockade runners before joining the West Indies Squadron as flagship. Near the end of the war *Powhatan* participated in the bombardment and reduction of Fort Fisher in December 1864 and its ultimate capture in January 1865. The cap tally on the second sailor is not visible but he does wear a Bosun's whistle affixed to a cord around his neck. Image is possibly post war.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$250-350



80

**Two CDV Size Mounted Tintypes of Enlisted Sailors, One Identified**

Lot of 2 late war tintypes mounted in embossed paper frames. The first is a teenage seamen identified in pencil as "Keith E. Masson" wearing jumper and sennet hat. The image is backed by a piece of newspaper from New York. No one by that name is listed in either HDS or Fold3. The second young sailor is presented is an oval mat also with a segment of repurposed New York newspaper having the date "October 1, 1858." He wears jumper and kerchief with flat cap decorated with a round design on top.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$250-350

81

**Two CDVs of Unidentified Sailors**

Lot of 2 CDVs. Uncredited: n.d. The first carte shows a desirable pair of youthful navy tars standing for the photographer in requisite jumper, kerchief and flat cap. The stern looking boy with his hand tucked into the waist of his trousers can't be more than fifteen years old, the other lad not much older. The name of his ship is barely visible on the cap tally. The companion CDV of the tall, lean sailor exhibits strong detail. A small outside pocket appears to have been embroidered in the breast of his jumper.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$300-400



82

**USS *Black Hawk*, Albumen Photograph of Brown Water Navy Ironclad Gunboat**

Oval albumen photograph, approx. 7.5 x 5.5 in., mounted to 9 x 6.5 in. (trimmed), featuring the USS *Black Hawk*. J.W. Taft: Memphis, TN, n.d. Period pencil and ink identification below image.

USS *Black Hawk*, a large side-wheel steamer built in New Albany, IN (1848) was taken up from the civilian trade by Navy purchase at Cairo, IL, and commissioned December 6, 1862. *Black Hawk* spent her entire Brown Water Navy career as flagship for Rear Admiral David Porter, Captain Alexander Pennock, and Rear Admiral Samuel P. Lee, successive commanders of the Mississippi Squadron. Beginning in December 1862 she participated in the early stage of operations to clear the Mississippi in preparation for the investment of Vicksburg. First contact resulted in the capture of the strategically located Fort Hindman at the Battle of Arkansas Post on January 11, 1863, but achieved little else other than the taking of 4,900 ragtag Rebel prisoners. Later in the year *Black Hawk* was part of W.T. Sherman's deception attack utilizing combined army-navy forces against Haines Bluff, MS, to draw off and pin Confederate forces intended for Vicksburg. As the noose tightened on Vicksburg, *Black Hawk* joined in the routine bombardment of the city during final siege operations. Afterwards, the task of the Mississippi Squadron largely realigned to one of army cooperation, transport and supply, interspersed with up tempo operations during the Red River Campaign. *Black Hawk* accidentally burned and sank near Cairo on April 22, 1865.

\$400-600



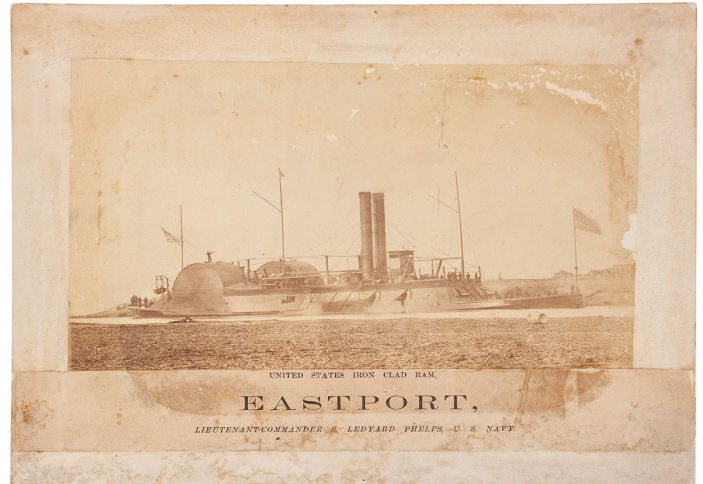


**USS *Eastport*, Albumen Photograph of Brown Water Navy Ironclad Gunboat**

Albumen photograph, matted to 9.75 x 8 in., featuring the USS *Eastport*. Uncredited, n.d. Applied printed caption reads, "United States Iron Clad Ram / EASTPORT / Lieutenant Commander S. Ledyard Phelps, US Navy."

What became the USS *Eastport* started as an incomplete steamer taken over by Confederate naval authorities at Cerro Gordo, TN, with the intension of being converted to an ironclad warship. Still under construction, she was taken by Union gunboats on February 7, 1862 and towed to Cairo, IL, where her captors completed *Eastport* as an ironclad gunboat of 700 tons. *Eastport* joined the growing Western River Flotilla in late August. While at Cairo undergoing repairs she was turned over to the Navy on October 1, 1862 and joined the Mississippi Squadron. In mid-winter 1863 USS *Eastport* was assigned to Vicksburg operations. Just before the start of the ill-fated Red River Campaign *Eastport* was party to the capture of over 14,000 bales of Southern cotton later sold by the government for a princely sum at prize court auction. *Eastport* then steamed down to the mouth of the Red River to take part in the grandiose combined operation assisting in the capture of Fort De Russy. On April 15, 1864, the *Eastport* ran on to a floating torpedo and was mined. Considerable effort was expended by the crew to secure the ship and bring her away for repairs but she was deliberately blown up and destroyed by her captain on April 26 to prevent capture by Rebels.

\$500-700



**USS *Louisville*, Albumen Photograph of Brown Water Navy Gunboat**

Albumen photograph, 3.25 x 6.5 in., on 7 x 9.25 in. mount with period identification, showing the USS *Louisville* in near profile with a number of crewmen loitering on the casemate top.

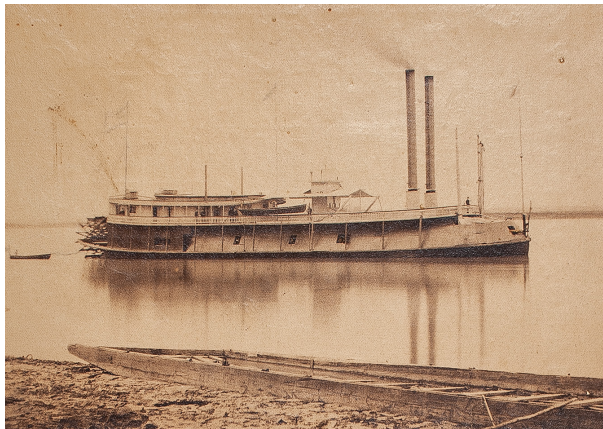
USS *Louisville* was a purpose built ironclad gunboat constructed at St. Louis and commissioned on January 16, 1862. Originally an army warship dictated by budgetary imperative, she was later transferred to Navy command in October 1862 and served as such for the duration. USS *Louisville* first joined in combined operations leading to the capture of Fort Donelson on February 16, 1862. In March she assisted in the occupation of Columbus, KY and capture of Island No. 10 and New Madrid, MO through April 7. *Louisville* joined the Mississippi Flotilla for the attack on Memphis and shared in the laurels for sinking or capturing the entire Rebel naval force on June 6. Afterwards, *Louisville* bombarded the upper shore batteries of Vicksburg before shifting to the White River. Meeting with a large contingent of Mississippi Squadron warships, *Louisville* joined in a combined operation in support of W.T. Sherman's troops who captured the dominant feature of Fort Hindman at Arkansas Post, bagging nearly five thousand prisoners. In April 1863, USS *Louisville* and others ran the batteries at Vicksburg on the 16th and engaged in the bombardment of Confederate positions at Grand Gulf silencing those guns so that the siege ring was closed by April 29. From March to April 1864 *Louisville* and her sisters participated in the ill-fated expedition up the Red River, which resulted in Confederate General Richard Taylor succeeding in not only defending the Red River Valley with his smaller force but also forcing Banks to retreat after defeating a portion of the Union Army at the back-to-back battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. The final year of Brown Water Navy endeavors focused on patrolling to interdict supplies to the Trans-Mississippi while rapidly transporting supplies and troops in lieu of a satisfactory railroad network.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$500-700







85

# Pair of Warship Albums Incl. Tinclad USS St. Clair and Shipboard Scene

Lot of 2 albumen photographs of the Brown Water Navy tinclad USS St. Clair at anchor along with a telescopic view looking forward of an unknown ship's gun crew assembled for the photograph.

Albumen photograph, 5 x 7 in., on 7 x 9 in. mount, of the shallow-draft sternwheeler USS St. Clair (No. 19) riding at anchor under steam, probably at Cairo, IL, following repairs to battle damages sustained at Palmyra, TN on April 3, 1863. Note the number "19" painted on the side of her deck house. St. Clair had been officially designated Gunboat No. 19 on June 19, 1863 and proceeded from Cairo to Vicksburg on convoy escort duty. Following the fall of Vicksburg she operated in support of army operations between Donaldsonville, LA, and New Orleans. During the Red River Campaign St. Clair reinforced the defenses at Alexandria and engaged the enemy below the city on April 21, 1864. With the successful extraction of Porter's fleet from the shallow Red River, St. Clair escorted fleet transports back to the safety of the Mississippi. By January 1865 St. Clair was acting as a dispatch boat and convoy escort on the Tennessee River before ending the war at New Orleans. The albumen is mounted on a castoff 1863 calendar having colorful graphics advertising "John C. Beale/Stationer/19 Nassau Street/New York."

The second deck view, 5 x 8 in., on 8 x 10 in. mount, appears to be a smaller unidentified sailing vessel having a large bore carriage gun and two smaller brass cannonades amidship with a heavy pivot gun on the forecastle. An officer with rank insignia denoting Master (star over three stripes, 1864 Regulations) is leaning against the base of the mast. Posed for the camera a second (more) junior officer and twelve ratings share the deck space. Six additional sailors are visible on forecastle, likely the gun crew of the pivot.

The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection

\$800-1,000

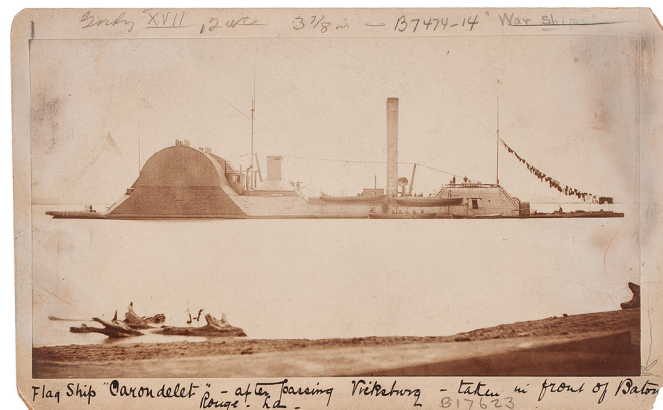
86

# Three Companion Albums of Gunboats at Baton Rouge, USS Conemaugh, Switzerland, and Choctaw

Lot of 3 albumen photographs identified in the same hand including two square cut images with another rectangular view stamped on verso in red "Property of Charles Scribner's Sons," a publisher.

The pair of square cut images are both roughly 4 x 4 in. on slightly larger mounts. One is a profile shot of a rakish looking side-wheeler incorrectly inked "Albatross off Baton Rouge, La." The vessel is, in fact, the USS Conemaugh, a side-wheel steamer purchased by the navy and commissioned in July 1862. Conemaugh was initially assigned to the South Atlantic blockading Squadron where she served as a picket inshore frequently "engaging Confederate batteries and detachments along stream banks." She then joined the West Gulf Blockading Squadron and during the spring of 1864 captured a Confederate blockade runner, later participating in the battle of Mobile Bay under Farragut. The other square cut is captioned "Wharf and transports," presumably at Baton Rouge. A closer examination reveals the battle damaged US Ram Switzerland in the background at far left with tilted stack. The side-wheeler Switzerland was one of the original Ellet rams associated with the Mississippi Marine Brigade that participated in the battle of Memphis in June 1862. She later patrolled up the Yazoo and was damaged by shore batteries while passing Vicksburg on March 25, 1863 and later the next week at Grand Gulf. She operated on the Red River as the siege of Vicksburg commenced.

The larger albumen, 4.5 x 7.75 in., on slightly larger mount, is incorrectly captioned "Flag Ship 'Carondelet' - after passing Vicksburg - taken in front of Baton Rouge, La.," with the same text penciled on verso. In fact, the albumen is the large one-off sidewheel steamer USS Choctaw commissioned in March 1863. Purchased by the Army in September 1862, the former merchant vessel was converted into an ironclad ram before transferring to Navy control at St. Louis. Streaming up the Yazoo she engaged Confederate batteries at Haynes' Bluff between April 29 and May 1, 1863, being struck no less than 53 times. Choctaw remained on station and contributed to the destruction of the Confederate works and navy yard at Yazoo City later in the month.



In June she joined in repelling an attack at Milliken's Bend rescuing a number of Confederates from the river and taking them prisoner. During the spring of 1864 she was engaged in operations that preceded the capture of Fort DeRussy.

The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection

\$600-800



### Three Panoramic CDVs of Riverine Vessels, Incl. USS *General Lyon*

Lot of 3 CDVs. Compelling view of four vessels secured side by side, identified in period ink beneath photograph, "*Gen'l Lyon, New National, Black Hawk & Abraham/off M(ound) City.*" Uncredited: n.d. The steamboat *General Lyon* was a chartered vessel used as a troop transport. The identification may be incorrect as there is no record of the *General Lyon* serving on the Mississippi. The transport foundered off Cape Hatteras on March 31, 1865 after an engine room fire resulting in nearly 500 men (including a large contingent of the 56th Illinois) lost. The *New National* was seized by the Navy at Memphis and used as a transport, supply, and receiving ship having participated in the capture of Yazoo City in July 1863. USS *Abraham* was a former Confederate vessel that entered service with the US Navy in October 1862 acting as an inspection boat, transport, and store ship. See Lot 82 for information regarding the USS *Blackhawk*.

CDV capturing group of three transports side by side pulled up close to shore at an unknown river location. Uncredited: n.d. The steamboat at center bears a canvas banner that reads, "*?, Cairo & Memphis.*" The vessel furthest from view is off-loading supplies to the shore. Visible behind and around the cache of supplies are a number of log structures and framed wooden storehouses suggesting something impromptu about the supply depot. The steamboat closest to the camera reveals a handful of soldiers standing against the rail.

CDV showing two smaller sailing vessels tied off to the shore, with a penciled annotation on verso that reads, "*A river view from the Water/Battery at Baton Rouge looking/south.*" McPherson & Oliver: Baton Rouge, LA, n.d. On the beach are a number of sundry horse-drawn wagons and carts, some loaded with supplies from the ships nearby. The pair of former Confederate large bore coastal guns appear to sit derelict amongst the shattered brick masonry.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$700-1,000



### CDVs of Brown Water Navy Warships, USS *Conestoga*, *Essex*, and *Mississippi*

A fine trio of CDVs of warships in profile all related to prominent Mississippi River service.

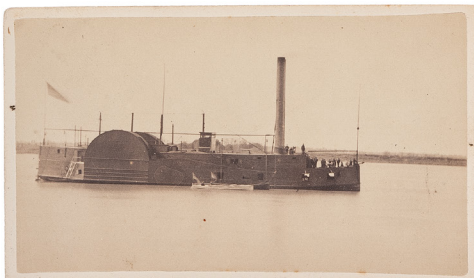
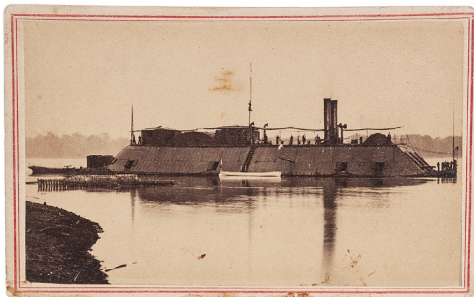
First is the USS *Conestoga*. A.D. Lytle: Baton Rouge, LA, n.d. The ill-fated *Conestoga* was civilian side-wheel vessel acquired by the Army in June 1861 and converted to a reliable timberclad gunboat armed with 4 x 32-pdr smoothbores. She steamed into combat in September 1861 when she engaged the small Rebel side-wheeler CSS *Jackson* on the northern reaches of the Mississippi near Lucas Bend, KY. In February 1862, *Conestoga* joined in the expedition up the Tennessee River that culminated with the fall of ultimately indefensible Forts Henry and Donelson in bitter winter weather. On March 8, 1864, *Conestoga* was sunk after being accidentally rammed by the USS *General Price* after apparent confusion in whistle signals.

CDV identified in period ink as "*US Gun Clad Steamer/'Essex'/off Memphis/Tenn.*" J.W. Taft: Memphis, TN, n.d. Green three-cent Washington revenue stamp on verso. The *Essex* was a former civilian vessel acquired by the Army in September 1861 and converted into a timberclad. She was badly damaged by Confederate fire at Fort Henry in February 1862 and while under repair underwent a significant refit - ordered personally by Admiral Porter - that resulted in a 640 ton river ironclad armed with a powerful battery of 11-inch Dahlgren smoothbores. In this guise she took up station near Vicksburg and engaged the Confederate ram CSS *Arkansas* as she brazenly ran past the Porter's fleet on July 5, 1862. *Essex* unsuccessfully attacked the *Arkansas* on July 23 but withdrew under the combined fire of *Arkansas'* guns and Vicksburg's shore batteries. *Essex* encountered *Arkansas* for a last time on August 6, 1862. As *Essex* prepared to engage, the unlucky *Arkansas* lost her steering and was subsequently scuttled by her crew to prevent capture. *Essex* was turned over to the Navy in October 1862 and afterwards participated in the bombardment of Port Hudson and occupation of Baton Rouge. In the early summer of 1863 she was particularly active during the seize and capture of Port Hudson. *Essex* later participated in Banks' ill-fated Red River Campaign that abruptly ended in May 1864 with Texas still in Confederate hands.

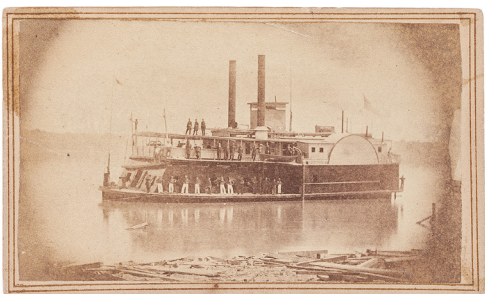
CDV, period copy shot ink captioned on verso as "*The Ill Fated Mississippi.*" McPherson & Oliver: Baton Rouge, LA, n.d. A veteran of Perry's Expedition to Japan, USS *Mississippi* joined the blockade off Key West in June 1861 and was successful in capturing a schooner, later in November taking a British flagged bark off New Orleans. She then reported to Farragut for operations against New Orleans engaging Forts Jackson and St. Philip on March 24, 1862, and here ramming and destroying the unique rebel turtle-ram *Manassas* "with two mighty broadsides." While attempting to run Confederate batteries at Port Hudson on March 14, 1863, the deep draft *Mississippi* grounded and was taken under intense cannonade. Captain Melancthon Smith and his executive officer George Dewey (of later Manila Bay fame) tried valiantly to re-float her but to no avail. Smith ordered her machinery destroyed, the guns spiked before she was fired to prevent capture, blowing up and sinking. Sixty four Union sailors were killed while 223 survived. Three extraordinary members of *Mississippi's* crew were later awarded the Navy Medal of Honor for their courageous actions during the ordeal.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$700-1,000







89

**CDVs of Brown Water Navy Gunboats, USS Essex, Huntress, and Queen City**

A profile view of "USS Essex." J.W. Taft: Memphis, TN, n.d. A ship's boat painted white with the stars and stripes aft has come along side. See Lot 88 for the story of the fighting Essex.

CDV ink signed "USS Huntress No. 58/Miss Sqd./I. Ackley/Astg. 2nd Asst. Engr/USN." Uncredited: n.d. Isaac Ackley became Acting Assistant engineer 5/12/64 and resigned 6/19/65. The sternwheeler USS Huntress, gunboat N. 58, was a civilian conversion commissioned in June 1864 and armed with 6 guns. She was assigned to patrol duty on the upper Mississippi between Memphis and Columbus, KY, maintaining a routine necessary to suppress the flow of contraband cotton and interdict surreptitious rebel cross river traffic. The gunboats might occasionally flush out bands of roving guerrilla and snipers who preyed on river traffic. Huntress was decommissioned in August 1865 and returned to civilian trade.

CDV, period copy shot with modern pencil notation that reads, "USS Queen City/sunk June 24, 1864 at Clarendon, Arkansas by General Shelby's Cavalry." Uncredited: n.d. The ill-starred Queen City was a converted sternwheeler commissioned in April 1863 as tinclad No. 26. She patrolled the Mississippi protecting lines of supply and searching for civilian contraband and rebel supplies. On June 24, 1864 the unfortunate vessel was forced to beach after being hit by rebel artillery and attacked by large force of Joe Shelby's cavalry. She was captured after her commanding officer opted to surrender. When the USS Tyler came up to intervene, the Confederates fired Queen City and blew her up.

The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection  
\$600-800

90

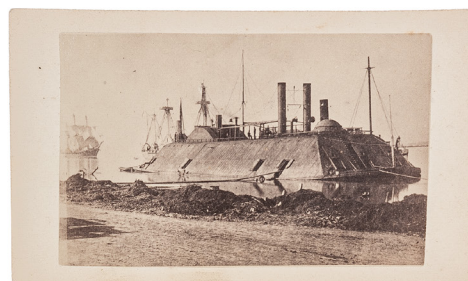
**CDVs of Brown Water Navy Gunboats, USS Essex, General Thomas, and Argosy**

Lot of 3 CDVs. Period copy carte of the USS Essex. The familiar dome top pilot house identifies the USS Essex lying at anchor inshore probably near Baton Rouge. A.D. Lytle: Baton Rouge, LA, n.d. See Lot 88 for the story of the fighting Essex.

Near profile photograph ink identified on verso as "US Gunboat Gen. Thomas." Uncredited: n.d. Interestingly, the CDV is also finely inked "Gen Thomas" across the port wooden sidewheel. USS General Thomas (No. 61) was commissioned August 1864 and carried five guns. During the time General Hood was mounting his campaign into Tennessee to divert General Sherman's march on Atlanta, the gunboat patrolled the Tennessee River vigilantly to prevent Confederate troops from crossing. At Decatur, AL, on October 28, 1864, the General Thomas engaged strong batteries from General Hood's army. After passing the batteries downstream and sustaining several hits, General Thomas rounded to and in company with the gunboat Stone River, poured a withering crossfire into the Confederate emplacements forcing the enemy to withdraw. After Hood's repulse at Nashville in December, General Thomas was employed on the upper Tennessee River to block his escape route. She aided General James Steedman in his successful attack on Decatur, AL, on December 27 by giving his infantry concentrated gunfire support. In February 1865 she destroyed the camp of Confederate General Phillip Roddey's cavalry and operating out of Bridgeport remained on patrol for last months of the war.

CDV of the sternwheeler gunboat USS Argosy identified by the numeral "27" painted on her wheelhouse. Uncredited: n.d. Argosy was a civilian acquisition converted and commissioned in March 1863 mounting eight guns. She was an eyewitness to the last significant naval event on the Mississippi. When on patrol between New Orleans and Donaldsonville the Confederate ram CSS Webb attempted to reach the open Gulf by running past Argosy in the predawn darkness. Rumors abound that Jefferson Davis was trying to make his escape and telegraph messages quickly alerted the entire Mississippi Squadron to the daring enemy sortie. A line of Union vessels soon blocked the Webb's path as she was incapable of making the necessary speed to evade and escape. Satisfied that a fight was senseless, Webb's commanding officer ran her aground and "set her afire, ordering his crew to scatter..."

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\$600-800





91

**CDVs of Brown Water Navy Gunboats, USS *Osage*, *Kickapoo*, and *Chillicothe***

Lot of 3 CDVs providing scenic views of warships at anchor. McPherson & Oliver: New Orleans, LA, n.d. First is unidentified carte of four gunboats close-in to shore. Penciled in modern hand is the notation "City Class/USS *Osage*/City Class/USS *Lexington*." A small boat appears to be ready to cast off from the bank. The second view depicts a line of four vessels anchored in a narrow channel. At least three are warships with second vessel in from the right, a smaller tender. A modern pencil notation identifies one of the ships as the "Ironclad *Kickapoo*." The last CDV is ink identified on verso as the "Ironclad/*Chillicothe*/Taken at Alexandria/Red River."

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$600-800



92

**CDVs of Brown Water Navy Gunboats, USS *A.O. Tyler*, *Ozark*, and *Fawn***

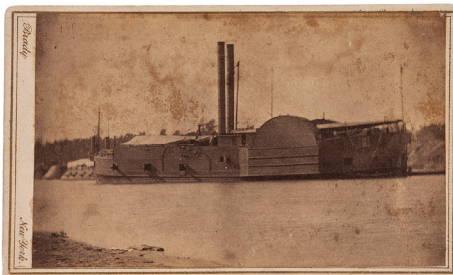
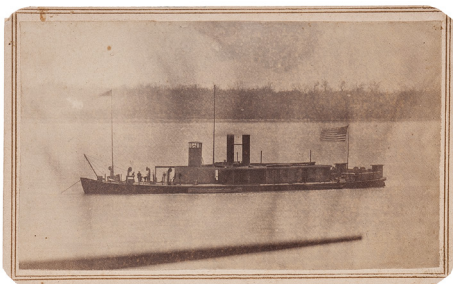
Lot of 3 CDVs. First carte pencil identified as the "Wooden Gunboat/*Tyler*" in modern hand. Brady: New York, n.d. The *A.O. Tyler* was a commercial sidewheel steamboat (built 1857) taken over by the Navy and commissioned in September 1861 as the gunboat USS *Tyler*. The *Tyler* saw early service on the upper Mississippi transporting troops under U.S. Grant in the abortive attack on Belmont, MO, later joining in the bombardment of Columbus, KY. She aided in the capture of Forts Henry and Donelson while simultaneously engaged in aggressive patrolling on the Tennessee River that resulted in the capture and destruction of three incomplete rebel gunboats, notably the CSS *Eastport*. During a desperate moment at the battle of Shiloh on April 6 the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington* were instrumental in securing the left of the faltering Union line, allowing Grant to stage a counter attack the next day. For the next fourteen months she was engaged in various operations, both navy and army, that culminated in the capture of fortress Vicksburg. At the end of the war USS *Tyler*, with a volunteers crew, assisted in the rescue of numerous survivors - many of whom were former Andersonville inmates - of the *Sultana* explosion that occurred north of Memphis on April 27, 1865.

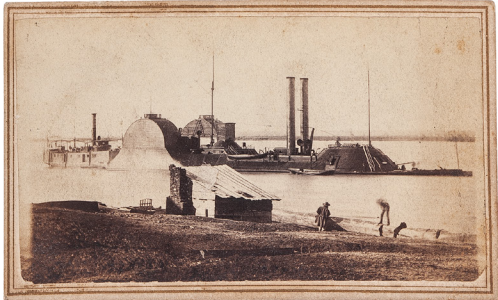
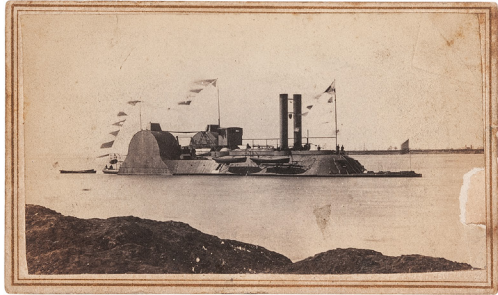
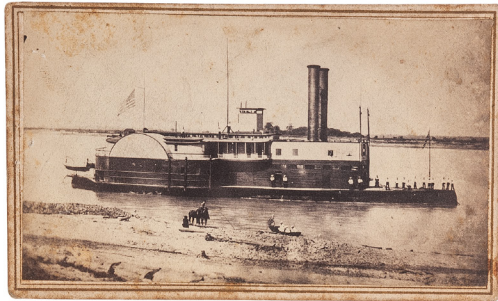
CDV of the USS *Ozark*. Uncredited: n.d. USS *Ozark* was a single turreted monitor commissioned in February 1864. She spent the entirety of her short career on the Mississippi taking part in the Red River Campaign becoming trapped by low above the falls of Alexandria with the rest of Porter's fleet. Rescued by an incredible feat of engineering - a pair of temporary dams - she later patrolled the lower Mississippi for the duration of the war.

CDV, birds-eye view of the USS *Fawn*. Griswold & White: Corinth, MS, n.d. Note the number "30" painted on her pilot house. The sternwheel gunboat USS *Fawn* (No. 30) was commissioned in May 1863 and carried six guns. She served primarily on the White River but also patrolled the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers escorting Union Army transports, ferrying troops and carrying dispatches. On several occasions she engaged Confederate shore batteries and bombarded enemy troop concentrations. At Clarendon, AR, USS *Fawn* was holed by Confederate shot but not seriously damaged.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$600-800





93

**CDVs of Mississippi River Squadron Vessels, USS *Choctaw*, *Lafayette*, and *Avenger***

Lot of 3 CDVs of Mississippi River Squadron vessels. A.D. Lytle: Baton Rouge, LA, 1864-1865. Includes views of ironclads USS *Lafayette* and USS *Choctaw*. Originally built as a side-wheel steamer in 1848 as *Aleck Scott*, the *Lafayette* (renamed in September 1862) was converted to an ironclad ram and transferred to the Navy with the entire western flotilla in October 1862. After being commissioned at Cairo, IL, in February 1863, the *Lafayette* took part in David Dixon Porter's run past Vicksburg's Confederate batteries on April 16, 1863, and joined in the bombardment of Grand Gulf, MS, on April 21-29. She also sailed in a preliminary expedition up the Red River in May 1864, and the June 1865 Red River expedition that led to the capture of CSS *Missouri*. See Lot 86 for information regarding the USS *Choctaw*.

CDV of the USS *Avenger*, which was a side-wheel steam ram constructed by the Army but turned over to the Navy in 1864 to be used as a gunboat. Assigned to the Mississippi Squadron, the *Avenger* played a major role in the Red River Campaign.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*  
\$500-700

94

**CDVs of Brown Water Navy Warships, Incl. USS *Silver Cloud* and *Louisville***

Lot of 3 CDVs. Brilliant view of an unidentified stern-wheel tinclad gunboat. Uncredited: n.d. Taken literally, the numeral "28" painted on the sides of her armored wheelhouse would suggest that she is the USS *Silver Cloud*, or Gunboat No. 28. The vessel appears to have 4-5 gun ports per side with a single bow gun making her rather heavily armed for a tinclad. Here, a number of Navy tars can be seen congregating at the bow behind a tall pole. On the forward of the twin funnels is an iron-wheeled boat howitzer. *Silver Cloud* was taken up from the civilian trade, converted at Cairo, and commissioned on May 4, 1863. She was assigned to the Mississippi Squadron and spent most of the war on routine patrol. *Silver Cloud* was also employed as a swift transport to land raiding parties. She once conveyed Sherman and staff from Memphis to Vicksburg in January 1864.

CDV identified as "*USS Louisville*" on verso. McPherson & Oliver: New Orleans, LA, n.d. For a summary of USS *Louisville*'s wartime service see Lot 84.

CDV showing profile of side-wheeler named *Newport*, having the name painted below her covered paddle box. Taken at some distance from shore, *Newport* appears to be tied to a slightly larger vessel with a dark profile having twin funnels amidships. Under magnification a number of uniformed crewmen can be seen standing against the forward rails. Her white livery suggest that she is a civilian vessel.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*  
\$600-800







95

### Three CDVs of Warships, Incl. *USS Mississippi*

Lot of 3 CDVs. Carte of unidentified three masted sailing frigate. Uncredited: n.d.

CDV of river side-wheeler with a tall, raked funnel in between two canted masts. Large caliber pivot guns are visible fore and aft. Uncredited: n.d.

CDV showing familiar profile of the paddle frigate *USS Mississippi* first commissioned in December 1841. Uncredited: n.d. A lengthy period pencil inscription on verso reads in part, "The old/Mississippi/blown up/March 1863/in fighting..." See Lot 88 for a summary of the *USS Mississippi*'s service.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$500-700



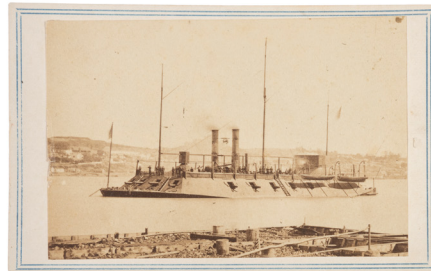
96

### Three CDVs of Brown Water Navy Warships, *USS Benton*, *Mississippi*, and *Richmond*

Lot of 3 CDVs. View of the ironclad river gunboat *USS Benton* with pencil annotation on verso reading, "Gun Boat *Benton* opposite/Vicksburg/For Lucy." D.P Barr: Vicksburg, MS, n.d. *USS Benton* was taken up from the civilian trade, converted into a warship and commissioned on February 24, 1862 into the Army's Western Gunboat Flotilla. One of that fleet's heaviest armed warships, she spent her entire career as the flagship of the Brown Water Navy hosting both Admirals David Porter and Andrew Foote.

CDV of paddle steamer in profile identified on verso in period pencil, "*US Sloop of War/Mississippi*." Uncredited: n.d. The *US Gunboat Mississippi* survived the passage of the forts below New Orleans, but was lost in March 1863 in Admiral Farragut's attempt to pass the Confederate guns at Port Hudson. See Lot 88 for a summary of the *Mississippi*'s service.

CDV of steam sloop *USS Richmond*. McPherson & Oliver: New Orleans, LA, n.d. *USS Richmond* was newly commissioned in 1860 and saw extensive service on western waters during the Civil War. She joined the Mississippi River blockade and participated in early operations against New Orleans. In April 1862, *Richmond* joined in the six-day bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip running past the twin bastions and later engaged and defeated the Confederate flotilla on the 24th. Later, she aided in the capture of Confederate installations at Baton Rouge. Ten days later *Richmond* ran the Confederate water batteries with Farragut successfully passing with the fleet at a cost of 2 men killed and heavy damage to the ship. On July 15, 1862, with guns blazing, *CSS Arkansas* steamed through the unsuspecting Union fleet with *Richmond* and others in pursuit, but reached the protection of Vicksburg's batteries unscathed. Farragut's squadron attempted to pass the fortifications at Port Hudson on March 14, 1863 in what became one of the fiercest exchanges of artillery on the Mississippi. Faced with withering fire only the flagship *Hartford* and the *USS Albatross* succeeded in passing the batteries. *Richmond* was lashed to *USS Genesee*, but neither ship could make headway against the strong current and unrelenting fire. *Richmond*'s executive officer, Commander Andrew B. Cummings, was mortally wounded. The ship was "struck soon afterwards by a 42-pounder shell which ruptured her steam lines, filling the engine room and berth deck with live steam." The pair were forced to reverse course and endure heavy shell fire all over again. *Richmond* remained on scene near Port Hudson during the siege. *Richmond* later rejoined Farragut's squadron at New Orleans in October 1863. The fleet



including *Richmond* then turned their combined weight of shot on the defiant Fort Morgan which finally capitulated on August 23 to Union troops ashore. In the last significant naval action of the war, the Confederate cottonclad *CSS Webb* steamed from her lair on the Red River and ran smack into the veteran *Richmond* blocking the estuary leading to the Gulf of Mexico. Rather than surrender, *Webb*'s crew ran her aground and torched the ship. During the war, 33 sailors and Marines of *Richmond*'s company won the Medal of Honor, the most of any Union warship.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$500-700

### Three Yellow-Mount Stereoviews of Warships on James River

Lot of 3 nautical themed yellow-mount "War Views" from the "Photographic History/The War for the Union" series, each with description on verso. E. & H.T. Anthony & Co., after Brady: NY, n.d.

**No. 2467** captioned "*The Captured Ram Atlanta, in James River.*" The scene at some distance showing the former Confederate ironclad in profile with her Union crew standing-to for the photograph. The casemate ironclad *Atlanta* had been converted in situ at Savannah from a blockade runner and commissioned into the Confederate Navy in November 1862. *Atlanta* finally sortied on June 17, 1863 to attack the Union base at Port Royal but was quickly engaged by two shadowing monitors, USS *Weehawken* and USS *Nahant*. Within fifteen minutes of firing the first of just seven shots, *Atlanta* was struck and surrendered. *Atlanta* underwent extensive repairs before recommissioning into the Union Navy in February 1864. Under the stars and stripes she retained her name and was assigned to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, spending the balance of her career with the James River squadron primarily engaged in operations against Richmond.

**No. 2543** captioned "*Celebrated Aiken Landing, where all the Rebel Prisoners are exchanged on the James River near Dutch Gap; the double turreted monitor Onondaga at anchor in the river.*" The USS *Onondaga* was a double-turreted river monitor commissioned in March 1864. She served with the James River Flotilla covering the water approaches to Richmond and was engaged in a bombardment action only once during the war.

**No. 2691** with a short caption, "*Gun boat Kansas. Officers in the foreground (scratched out in pencil). James River, Va.*" USS *Kansas* was an innovative screw steam gunboat commissioned in December 1863 and assigned to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, stationed at Wilmington, NC. Here, she patrolled and successfully captured or caused the destruction of several Confederate blockade-runners, including the ironclad ram CSS *Raleigh*. *Kansas* later supported the first attack against Fort Fisher in December 1864. She joined the James River Flotilla in February 1865 in support of Grant's operations to isolate Richmond and on several occasions bombarded Confederate positions near Petersburg.

*The Richard B. Cohen Civil War Collection*

\$300-500

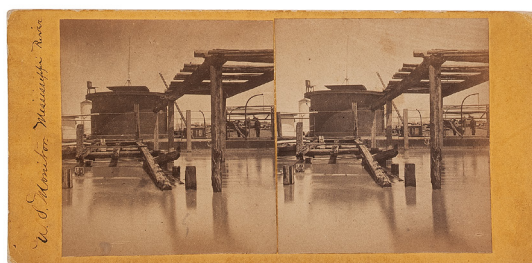


### Theodore Lilienthal, Three New Orleans Stereoviews with Civil War Subject Matter

Lot of 3 regular-sized stereoviews, two on yellow, square corner mounts, one on a lilac mount. Theodore Lilienthal: New Orleans, LA, ca 1865-1866. Two with manuscript titles, including "*US Monitor, Mississippi River*" depicting a close view of the turret of a monitor, with two Brown Water tars on deck. A large plate camera on a tripod is visible on top of the turret; a near mint view identified as "*Telegraphic Tower. Fair. 1866*"; and an untitled view of the gates of Jackson Barracks with several Union soldiers visible. A rare trio of early post-war views.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*

\$300-400





100

**Steamer *St. Maurice* CDV, Plus Civil War-Date Correspondence Referencing the Vessel**

Lot of 3, including CDV of the Brown Water river steamer *St. Maurice* at anchor. Uncredited but known to be by McPherson & Oliver: Baton Rouge, LA, n.d., ca 1862-1863. Pencil inscription on verso.

With two manuscript notes, the first from New Orleans, LA, October 31, 1862, requests delivery of "one hundred pounds five inch cast iron spikes for decking" to the US Transport *St. Maurice*; the second on "Office Assistant Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf" letterhead, New Orleans, LA, February 20, 1863, notes, "...there is a lot of ambulances and medical stores on board the Str. 'St. Maurice' from the Ship 'Montabello' off Quarantine duty..." Signed by Lieutenant Colonel J. Chandler.

The *St. Maurice* was built in Louisville in 1858 and ran the New Orleans-Bayou Lafourche-Donaldsonville route on the Mississippi River. She was used as a supply boat for the federal forces at Port Hudson, LA.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*  
\$300-500



1 of 3



101

**View of the USS *Kearsarge* Anchored in New Orleans**

Albumen photograph, 5.75 x 8 in., mounted on slightly larger cream board, with French title, depicting the *Kearsarge* anchored in the Mississippi River channel. Uncredited, but assumed to have been taken by George Mugnier: New Orleans, LA, n.d., ca 1880s. The *Keasarge* gained its Civil War fame by sinking the Confederate raider *Alabama* on June 19, 1864, off Cherbourg, France. Her post-war service was varied, almost all devoted to protecting American interests in the Western Hemisphere.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*  
\$300-500

102

**CDV of Baton Rouge Landing, Incl. View of the Steamer *Empire Parish*, Plus**

Lot of 3 CDVs, including view of Baton Rouge port. Uncredited but believed to be by McPherson & Oliver: Baton Rouge, LA, ca 1863. With verso inscription to recto, "View along the Levee, looking up river. The wagons are in front of the Post Qr. Masters, and are at the corner of a street that leads straight to the camp of Co. A 50th Mass." The Steamer *Empire Parish* can be seen on the landing; with view of the Riverboat *Nymph* and an image of a lithograph showing a large line of boats on the Red River, with massed infantry and wagons disembarking in the foreground. Each credited to A.D. Lytle: Baton Rouge, LA, ca 1862-1863.

The 50th Massachusetts Infantry left New York on December 11, 1862 and Company A arrived in Baton Rouge on February 6, 1863. From there, the 50th MA would go on to participate extensively in the Port Hudson campaign. A report from Lieutenant Commander Roe of the USS *Katahdin* to Commander James Alden in Baton Rouge about the *Empire Parish* on December 29, 1862, states that, "the *Empire Parish* is exceptionable and suspicious; and being so near to you, instead of sending her to New Orleans, as you directed, I concluded to send her directly to you."

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*  
\$300-500



1 of 3



103

**Baton Rouge, War-Time Scenes, Incl. State House of Louisiana, "Deaf & Dumb" Asylum, and More**

Lot of 5 CDVs, all but one credited or attributed to McPherson & Oliver: Baton Rouge, LA, ca 1863. Includes two views of the "Deaf & Dumb Asylum," as identified on verso of each carte, with additional notation on uncredited carte (attributed to McPherson & Oliver), which reads, "... now used as a Genl. Hospital - situated on a hill on the Highland road. Built of white marble"; a view of the State Prison with tents to the foreground and some soldiers; and an image of a road from downtown Baton Rouge to the Garrison, identified on verso as, "view inside of arsenal grounds at Baton Rouge." At the time, the 50th Massachusetts and 174th New York, among other regiments, were stationed in Baton Rouge. The lot also includes a view of the State House of Louisiana, which was occupied by Federal forces and used as a command post, prison, and garrison after the state government fled Baton Rouge in 1862. A fire broke out several months later, gutting the building's interior. A.D. Lytle: Baton Rouge, LA, ca 1863.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*  
\$500-700

104

**CDV of Confederate Ironclad Ram Tennessee by McPherson & Oliver**

CDV of the CSS *Tennessee*, which was captured at Mobile Bay on August 5, 1864 by Rear Admiral D.G. Farragut's fleet. McPherson & Oliver: New Orleans, LA, ca 1864. Photographer's imprint and two-cent revenue stamp on verso.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*  
\$400-600



105

**McPherson & Oliver CDVs of Fort Morgan, Alabama, 1864**

Lot of 2 CDVs. McPherson & Oliver: New Orleans, LA, October 1, 1864. Each captioned in top margin: "7 inch Brook's Rifle - Whistler"; and "9 inch Blakely Gun - Range 5 miles." With photographer's imprint and two-cent revenue stamp on verso.

The photographs show the Confederate's guns in the aftermath of the Federal forces' successful siege on the crucial CSA-held fort guarding the entrance to Mobile Bay. Admiral Farragut's fleet had neutralized the Confederate naval forces and complementary batteries in the Battle of Mobile Bay on August 5th, allowing General Gordon Granger's forces to commence a complementary land-based siege on the fort. The rebels held out for over two weeks before surrendering on August 23, 1864, after sabotaging their guns.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*  
\$400-600





106

**Naval Subjects, Incl. CDV of Army and Navy Officers Posed Together by Lytle, Baton Rouge**

Lot of 4 CDVs, all but one credited to A.D. Lytle: Baton Rouge, LA, ca 1863-1865. Features handsome studio portrait of four Union officers representing the Army and Navy, including gentleman seated at left who appears to wear the sleeve cuff for the rank of master posed together with three Army officers, inscribed below image, "*The Army and Navy Forever.*" Lytle's applied paper label on verso; two slightly different views of the same lieutenant commander seated with his hand inside his coat; and seated portrait of an ensign cradling his sword. Washburn's Photograph & Fine Art Gallery: Louisville, KY, and New Orleans, LA, ca 1863.

Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography  
\$300-500



1 of 4



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107

**Wisconsin 4th Cavalry CDVs, Incl. Colonel Halbert E. Paine, Regimental Color Bearers, and More**

Lot of 9 CDVs, featuring portrait of Colonel **Halbert E. Paine**. T. Keddy: Baton Rouge, LA, n.d. Enlisted as colonel 5/1861, promoted brigadier general 3/1863, brevetted major general for Port Hudson where he lost a leg, later served in the Washington Defenses against Jubal Early. Paine is best remembered for refusing to burn down the city of Baton Rouge, LA, and for disobeying orders to return fugitive slaves to their owners in 1862.

With seven cartes of identified soldiers who fought with Company I, 4th Wisconsin Cavalry. Uncredited: n.d. Subjects include: Veteran Volunteer 1st Sergeant **Joseph A. Walker**, enlisted as corporal 7/1861, promoted to sergeant and 1st sergeant, served as regimental color bearer, color escort, and color guard between the summer and fall of 1864; Veteran Volunteer Sergeant **George Hill**, enlisted as corporal 6/1861, promoted to sergeant, served as regimental color bearer 10/1865; Veteran Volunteer Corporal **David A. Seeley**, enlisted as corporal 7/1861, WIA in the lungs at Port Hudson, LA, 6/14/1863; Corporal **Alfred L. Sherer**, enlisted as corporal 3/1864, WIA (unknown date and location); Corporal **Jason Root**, enlisted as corporal 12/1863; Veteran Volunteer Private **John W. Wheeler**; and Private **Absalom Erickson**. CDV of Private **Charles Barrett**, Co. E, 4th WI Cavalry, also included. T. Keddy: Baton Rouge, LA, n.d.

The 4th Wisconsin Cavalry was originally organized as the 4th Wisconsin Infantry, and served exclusively in the western theater, primarily in the Department of the Gulf, and compiled an extensive war record, having lost 117 officers and men in battle. The regiment fought at the Siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Port Hudson, and the occupation of Baton Rouge in 1862 and 1863. In September 1863, it was reconstituted as the 4th WI Cavalry and spent the remainder of the war policing occupied territory in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography  
\$500-700

### Massachusetts 38th Infantry CDVs, Incl. Two Views of Taylor Rundlet, WIA Port Hudson

Lot of 4 CDVs of 38th Massachusetts Infantry officers, including two portraits of Captain **Taylor P. Rundlet**, the first a bust-length view. Washburn's Gallery: New Orleans, LA, n.d.; the second, a standing view of Rundlet leaning on his sword. McPherson & Oliver: New Orleans, LA, August 1863. Location and date penciled on verso. Enlisted as private with Co. A, 4th MA Battalion Infantry 5/1862, commissioned into Co. F, 38th MA Infantry, and promoted to captain 8/1862, WIA Port Hudson, LA, 5/29/1863, brevetted major 3/1865; autographed bust-length portrait of 1st Lieutenant **George B. Oldham**. Theodore Lilienthal: New Orleans, LA, n.d. Enlisted as corporal with Co. K, 38th MA Infantry, 8/1862, commissioned into 85th USCT, promoted to captain 5/1864, transferred to Co. K, 77th USCT, brevetted captain 3/1865, transferred to Co. K, 10th USCT Heavy Artillery; and autographed standing view of 2nd Lieutenant **Jerome Washburn**, signed on verso. A.D. Lytle: Baton Rouge, LA, n.d. Enlisted as private with Co. E, 4th MA Infantry 4/1861, mustered into Co. C, 38th MA, and promoted to sergeant 7/1862 and 2nd lieutenant 3/1863, commissioned into 20th MA Unattached Infantry.

The 38th MA shipped out for the Department of the Gulf in November 1862, assigned to the 19th Corps. A number of expeditions followed culminating with the siege and twin assaults on Port Hudson during April-July 1863. Then followed the disastrous Red River Campaign in which the regiment was but lightly engaged. In June 1864, the 38th MA returned east via Fortress Monroe and joined the Army of the Shenandoah under Sheridan as reinforcement. The regiment would participate in significant fighting opposed to Jubal Early's detached Corps, being in the thick of combat during the chain of battles at Opequan, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. It was then once more transferred to Savannah as garrison troops, thence to various points along the North Carolina coast before returning to Savannah where it mustered out June 30, 1865.

Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography  
\$300-500



1 of 4



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### Port Hudson, Louisiana, CDVs of Union Officers, Incl. 80th, 82nd, and 84th US Colored Infantry, by Brooks & Blauvelt

Lot of 12 CDVs, including ten studio portraits of Union soldiers, some identified members of the 82nd US Colored Infantry, many posed with their swords. Brooks & Blauvelt: Port Hudson, LA, 1863-1864. Although two lack a studio imprint, the painted backdrop in each indicates the portraits were taken by the Port Hudson photographers. With two civilian portraits, one a full-standing portrait of an unidentified young man, the other, a vignetted view of a mustached man ink signed at lower right, "Mr. Mouton / Artist," verso imprint of A.I. Blauvelt.

Subjects include: **Charles Keeting**, enlisted as private with Co. H, 13th Massachusetts Infantry, 6/1861, commissioned captain, 3/1863, and brevetted lieutenant colonel, 3/1865, possibly autographed on verso; **Charles Francis Luther**, enlisted as private with, Co. C, 22nd Massachusetts Infantry, 10/1861, commissioned 2nd lieutenant, Co. K, 82nd USCT 1/1864; two officers from the 82nd USCT proudly standing together, each identified in ink on recto, vertically along their image, including Lieutenant **August Bauman**, enlisted 9/1863, Cos. E

and I, and Captain **Eugene Ghyka**, enlisted 9/1863, Co. I. Both Bauman and Ghyka's names appear on the African American Civil War Memorial. Boldly signed on verso by Bauman, Co. E, from Port Hudson, LA, January 16, 1864, and dedicated to Lieutenant L.W. Benham; standing view of **Charles B. Rohan**, enlisted as 2nd lieutenant, Co. A, 84th USCT, autographed on verso and dated April 6, 1864; two officers posed with arms crossed, ink signed on verso, "**James B. Moore / Capt.**," possibly from the 7th Infantry, although difficult to discern; unidentified officer resting his hand on the shoulder of an infantryman, dated "Aug 1863" on verso; three unidentified officers posed together; mustachioed captain sitting with legs crossed, holding his sword in one hand and gloves in the other; standing view of an officer holding a sword at his side; and bust portrait of young soldier boldly autographed on verso by subject whose name is difficult to discern, although he signed as "2nd lieutenant, Co. B, 10th, Co. A."

Between April and July of 1864, the 80th, 82nd, and 84th US Colored Infantry were on garrison duty at Port Hudson, Louisiana.

Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography  
\$600-800





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110

**Rebel Citadel and Line of Works at Port Hudson, CDVS by McPherson & Oliver**

Lot of 6 CDVs, including two views of the Confederate works and four exterior and interior views of the "Rebel citadel" following the siege of Port Hudson in July 1863. McPherson & Oliver: Baton Rouge, LA, 1863-1864. All but one CDV are inscribed in pencil on verso. Two cartes are set into cardstock with period notations that read, "The rebel line of works with view of Federal Gap towards a salient," and "another view of the extreme left." Four remaining cartes provide various views of the citadel, including one scene described as an "exterior view of Reb citadel showing the rat holes into which the garrison went to avoid the shells from the mortars."

Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography  
\$500-700



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111

**Confederate Cannon and Guns Captured at Port Hudson, CDVs by McPherson & Oliver**

Lot of 5 CDVs showing the Confederate force's battered guns and cannon taken in the aftermath of the siege at Port Hudson, July 1863. McPherson & Oliver: Baton Rouge, LA, 1863-1864. Two views with period notations on verso include "Specimen of the Rebel batteries at time of Surrender," and "Cannon captured at Port Hudson." Additional cartes include a view of a Rebel 42-pounder rifled gun that was purportedly placed in a position to fire at Godfrey Weitzel as well as views of a disabled Rebel gun and dismounted cannon among the ruins.

Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography  
\$500-700

112

**Port Hudson Church and House Damaged by Union Guns, CDVS by McPherson & Oliver**

Lot of 2 CDVs showing structures destroyed by Union artillery at Port Hudson, LA, after the siege in July 1863. McPherson & Oliver: Baton Rouge, LA, 1863. Scenes pencil identified as "Gen. House on left of reb. works, a road runs between it & their fortification - completely riddled by shot"; and "Port Hudson church - used by rebels as a store house, and showing the effects of 20 pd. Parrot shell."

Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography  
\$300-500





113

**CDV of 13th Connecticut Volunteers' Cemetery Near Baton Rouge**

CDV providing exterior view of the cemetery of the 13th Connecticut Volunteers located near Baton Rouge, LA. Uncredited: ca 1863. Accompanied by modern documentation indicating that the CDV was originally found in the personal album of Corporal William G. Hammond and identified in his hand, presumably on the album page. Hammond served with Co. A, 50th Massachusetts Infantry, and fought with the 19th Army Corps during the Port Hudson Campaign. The 13th Connecticut also took part in the bloody Union assaults and subsequent siege of Port Hudson between May and July of 1863, which is likely around the time that this photograph was taken.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*  
\$300-500

114

**Port Hudson CDVs by John Smillie, 2nd Vermont Battery**

Lot of 3 CDVs documenting camp life of the 2nd Vermont Light Artillery at Port Hudson, LA. John Smillie: 2nd Vermont Battery, ca 1864-1865. One carte bears the verso imprint, "*Made by Smillie, 2d Vt. Battery,*" and the other two lack an imprint, although it is believed each view was taken by the Vermont soldier late in the war. Verso penciled notations on two CDVs identify the camp scenes to the 2nd VT Light Artillery but incorrectly note the location as "*Morganza, LA.*" The 2nd VT Light Artillery participated in the assaults and siege of Port Hudson during the summer of 1863, and subsequently served garrison and guard duty at Port Hudson through July 1865. Smillie enlisted as a private in January 1864, was promoted to corporal in January 1865, and mustered out six months later.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*  
\$300-400



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Sergeant Henry J. Bardwell worked as a carpenter in Amherst, MA before enlisting as a private on September 7, 1861. Nearly two weeks later, he was mustered into Company D of the 27th Massachusetts Infantry, in which capacity he joined Burnside's North Carolina Expedition of 1862 (serving aboard the US Steamer Pilot Boy off Hatteras in February) and performed signal duty at the Battle of Fredericksburg that December. The following year, Bardwell was officially transferred to the US Army Signal Corps in August, and participated in the siege of Knoxville in November. After the war, he was a member of multiple GAR posts in Massachusetts and held office as a post commander in Boston before dying in June of 1923. Nearly all of the stereoviews in Lots 115-123 are inscribed by Bardwell, including his name, a series number, and, in some cases, additional details about the featured scene.

115

**E. & H.T. Anthony Stereoviews  
Featuring Generals Sherman, Burnside,  
and Grant, Incl. Views of Sherman's  
Troops Destroying Railroads in Atlanta**

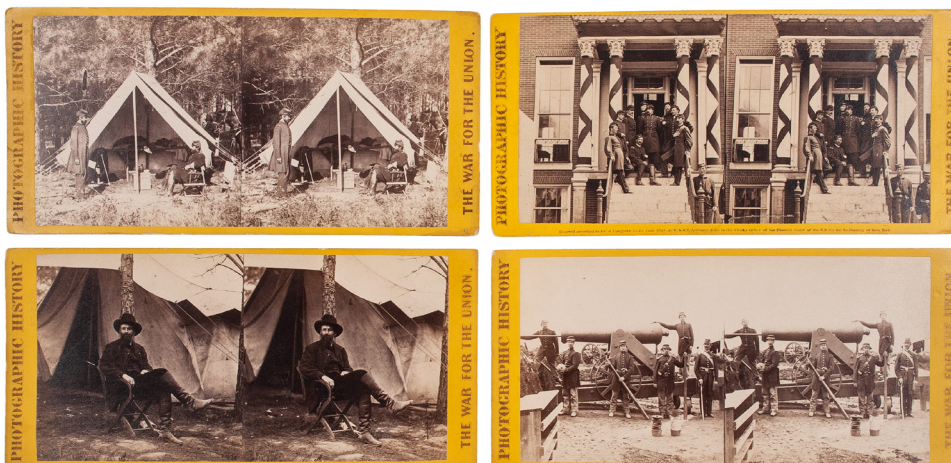
Lot of 8 stereoviews on orange mounts from E. & H.T. Anthony's "War Views" series, each with applied paper label bearing Anthony's imprint, image number and title, and (1) Brady negative credit on verso. Views include "Lieut. Gen. Grant, Wife and Son, at his Head Quarters City Point, Va.," "Maj.-Gen. A.E. Burnside and members of his Staff at his Headquarters, near Richmond, Va.," "Maj. Gen. W.T. Sherman and Horse," "Gen. Sherman's Men tearing up the Railroad before leaving Atlanta, Ga.," "Gen. Sherman's men dismantling Ft. McAllister, Savannah, Ga.," and others. \$600-800



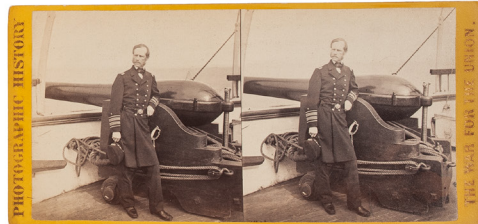
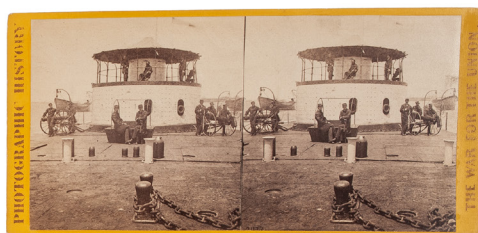
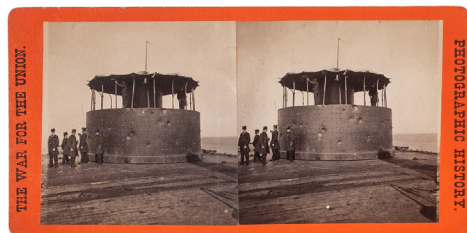
116

**E. & H.T. Anthony, Four Civil War  
Stereoviews Incl. Gen. Ferrero and Staff,  
Petersburg, Va.**

Lot of 4 stereoviews on yellow mounts from E. & H.T. Anthony's "War Views" series, each with applied paper label bearing Anthony's imprint, image number and title, and Brady negative credit on verso. Views include "Head quarters of Dr. Grant and Dwight, of French's Brigade, Yorktown, Va.," "Gen. Ingalls, 4th New-York Artillery, loading a Cannon," "Dana, Assistant Secretary of War. Taken at Gen. Grant's Head Quarters, Va.," and "Gen. Ferrero and Staff, Petersburg, Va." Secretary Dana and General Ferrero views bear additional verso ink inscriptions by Bardwell reading, "Charles A. Dana-now (1885) editor N.Y.Sun," and "The building is draped because of the assassination of President Lincoln," respectively. \$400-600







117

**Four Civil War Naval Stereoviews Incl. View of Admiral Dahlgren Aboard the USS Pawnee**

Lot of 4 stereoviews on yellow and orange mounts from E. & H.T. Anthony's "War Views" series, each with applied paper label bearing Anthony's imprint, image number and title, and (2) Brady negative credit on verso. Views include "Admiral Dahlgren. Taken on board USS Pawnee, Charleston Harbor, S.C.," "After Deck and Turret of Monitor Kaatskill. Taken at Charleston Harbor, S.C.," "Quarter Deck and Starboard Battery of US ship Pawnee. (The fighting ship of US Navy.) Taken at Charleston Harbor, S.C.," and "The 'Monitor,' showing very plainly the dents in her turret where the Rebel shot struck her."

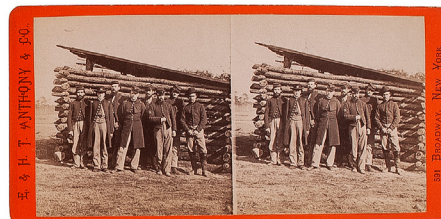
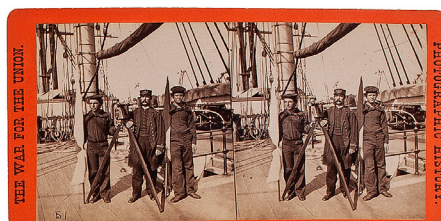
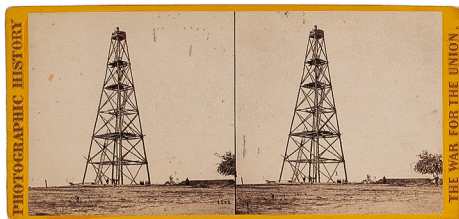
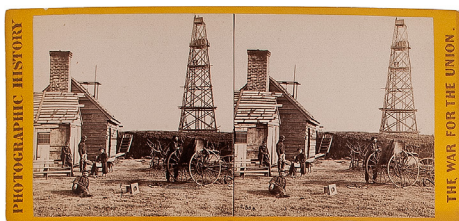
\$300-500

118

**E. & H.T. Anthony, Civil War Signal Corps Stereoviews, Including 2 Views of Redoubt Zabriskie on Cobb's Hill**

Lot of 13 stereoviews on orange and yellow mounts from E. & H.T. Anthony's "War Views" series, each with applied paper label bearing Anthony's imprint, image number and title, and (3) Brady negative credit on verso. Views include "Signal Corps, Cobb's Hill," "Signal Tower, Ceppe's Hill, James River," "Rebel Signal Tower at Ft. McAllister, Savannah, Ga.," "Signal Tower, Jacksonville, Fla.," "Redoubt Zabriskie on Cobb's Hill to protect Signal Station on Morris Island, afterwards occupied by our troops," "Signal Station on board the US Steamer Vermont," and others.

\$600-800



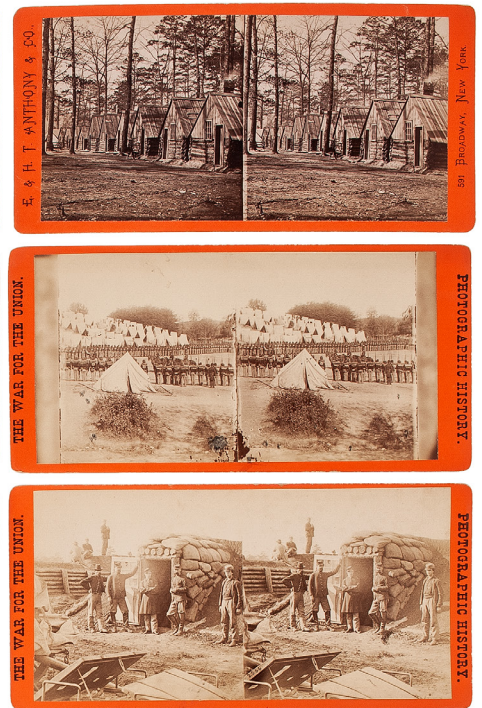
8 of 13



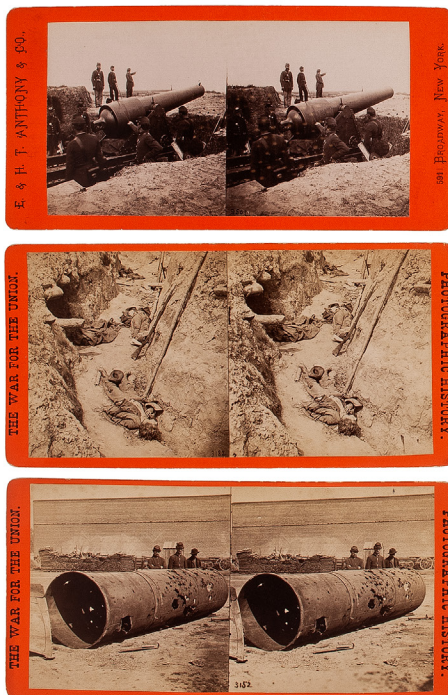
### E. & H.T. Anthony, Stereoviews Featuring Union Soldiers, Artillery, Fortifications, and Camps

Lot of 18 stereoviews (all but one on orange mounts) from E. & H.T. Anthony's "War Views" series, each with applied paper label bearing Anthony's imprint, image number and title, and (4) Brady negative credit on verso. Views include "Interior of the Union Fort Sedgwick, called by the Rebel Soldiers 'Fort Hell,' showing Union soldiers on the breastworks," "View of the parapet of Fort Sumpter [sic], with Charleston in the distance, taken April 14th, 1865, on the occasion of the raising of the old Flag by Gen. Anderson," "Fort Sumner on the Chickahominy, Va.," "Gen. Butler's Dutch Gap Canal," "Review of Col. Dwight's Excelsior Brigade," "Bodies laid out for interment, at the Burial ground, Fredericksburgh [sic], Va.," "Breast Works on the left wing, Battle of Gettysburgh [sic]," and others.

Notably, one view titled, "The Army of the Potomac. Looking up Pennsylvania Avenue from the Treasury Buildings. Maj. Gen. Parke and 9th Army Corps passing in review," bears additional verso ink inscription by Bardwell reading, "The 9th was the first Corps that I was connected with under Gen. Burnside-H.J.B." \$800-1,200



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120

### E. & H.T. Anthony, Civil War Stereoviews Featuring Rebel Casualties, Prisoners, Artillery, and Fortifications

Lot of 12 stereoviews on orange mounts from E. & H.T. Anthony's "War Views" series, each with applied paper label bearing Anthony's imprint, image number, and image title on verso. Views include, "Exchanged Rebel Prisoners going to Coxe's Landing, under guard," "Captured Siege Guns, at Rocketts, Richmond, Va.," "View from the Breastworks outside Fort Burnham, late Rebel Fort Harrison. Rebel pickets in the woods; a Rebel Fort in the middle distance," "Southern Soldiers, killed in the Trenches of Ft. Mahone, called by the Soldiers Ft. Damnation," "Knoxville R.R. Depot at Chattanooga. Group of Rebel prisoners waiting transporta. North," and others.

\$500-700

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**E. & H.T. Anthony, Civil War Stereoviews Featuring Sights and Subjects Along the James River**

Lot of 9 stereoviews on yellow and orange mounts from E. & H.T. Anthony's "War Views" series, each with applied paper label bearing Anthony's imprint, image number and title, and (4) Brady negative credit on verso. Views include "Panoramic view of Rocketts and James River from Libby Hill, Richm looking south-west," "Gunboat Mendota on the James River near Dutch Gap," "The Captured Ram Atlanta, in James River," "Monitor Canonicus, on the James River, taking in Coal," and others. Notably, one view titled "Flag of truce boat New-York at Aikins Landing, James River, Va., waiting for our exchanged prisoners," bears additional verso ink inscription by Bardwell (on applied paper label) reading, "Lieut Barrett, James and I, had a Signal Station on this boat when in Pamlico Sound, for one month beginning Feb 12, 1862, leaving it the night before the battle of Newburn March 14. / James and I occupied the third station forward from the paddle box, on the upper tier outside (shown in the picture). We usually signalled from one of the paddle boxes."

\$300-500



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**122**

**E. & H.T. Anthony, Collection of Southern Civil War Stereoviews, Incl. Views of Morris Island, Charleston, SC**

Lot of 25 stereoviews on yellow and orange mounts from E. & H.T. Anthony's "War Views" series, each with applied paper label bearing Anthony's imprint, image number and title, and (7) Brady negative credit on verso. Views include "Interior view of Ft. Moultrie, S.C., showing a large Blakely gun bearing on Morris Island," "'Swamp Angel,' Morris Island, S.C.," "Stockade on Morris Island, S.C., where the Rebel prisoners were placed under fire in retaliation for placing Union prisoners under fire at Charleston," "Panoramic view of Johnsonville, looking down the Tennessee River. The 1st Tenn. Col. Battery in the foreground," "Fort Saunders, Knoxville, Tenn., showing the point of attack by the rebel Gen. Longstreet," "Block house on the Knoxville and Chattanooga R.R. at Charlestown, Tenn. for the protection of the Hiawassa Bridge," and others. Notably, one view titled "Crutchfield House, Adams Express, and Cameron Hill, Chattanooga," bears additional verso ink inscription by Bardwell reading, "I put up at this hotel the night after I became a 'citizen,' Sunday October 9, 1864."

Lot also includes a stereoview on orange mount from J.B. Linn's "Lookout Mountain Views" series, with Linn's imprint and series list on verso. View titled "Chattanooga, showing Umbrella Rock."

\$800-1,200



123

**F. Theodore Miller Stereoviews Featuring Fredericksburg, with Inscriptions from Sergeant Henry J. Bardwell**

Lot of 9 yellow mount stereoviews from F. Theodore Miller's "Stereoscopic Views, of War Note, at Fredericksburg, Va" series. Though only one view bears Miller's verso imprint, the remaining views (each with inscribed captions on verso) correspond with the series title list. Subjects include the Wrenn House, Lacy House, US Cemetery, Stone Wall, and Falmouth. One view showing Fredericksburg from a vantage point at the Lacy House features the following verso inscription: "I was on Signal duty in the tower of the Court House at the left of the church steeple during the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862. / Henry J. Bardwell." Another view showing the US Cemetery features the following verso inscription: "The house in process of erection is now finished and occupied by the super-intendent of the cemetery-It is built of stone from the old stone wall noted at the battle of Fredericksburg."

\$700-900



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124

**Quarter Plate Ambrotype of Double-Armed Gent, Possibly from the South**  
Quarter plate ambrotype of a man with a slow eye and greased down hair displaying his 1842 single-shot percussion pistol and 1849 Colt percussion revolver. A great character study of a subject that has been tentatively identified as an early Confederate soldier taken before going off to war, although this cannot be confirmed. Housed in full, pressed paper case. Ca early 1860s.

Purchased from the Bryan Watson Collection of Civil War images.

\$700-900



125

**Sixth Plate Ambrotype of Possible Louisiana Rebels with Backpacks**

Sixth plate ambrotype of two unidentified soldiers, each carrying a backpack and wearing a blue-tinted uniform with dark placket and cuffs together with applied red collar and red forage cap. The consignor relates that these are Louisiana rebels. Although the central placket seems to have been unique to uniforms worn by Southern states such as Tennessee, North Carolina, and Arkansas volunteer militia units, the Louisiana origin has not been confirmed. Both men are unarmed and awaiting the issue of weapons indicating that this is an early war-date image taken ca February 1861. Housed in full, pressed paper case.

Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography

\$400-600



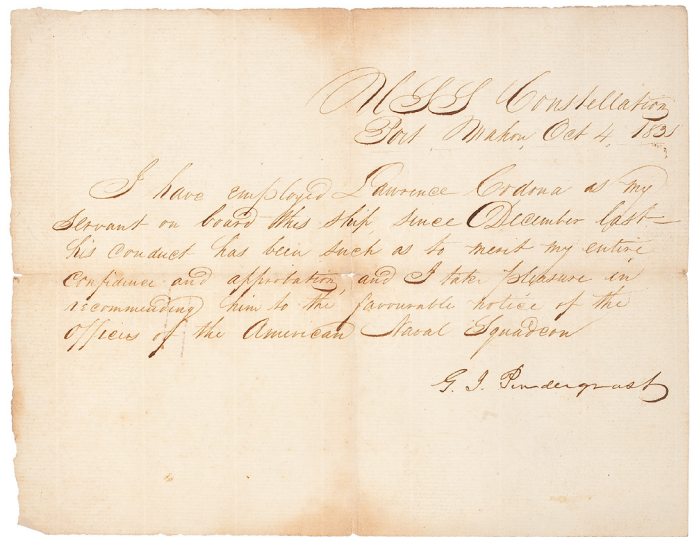
# Antebellum Naval Archive of Lorenzo (Lawrence) Cardona and Family

Archive of letters associated with Lorenzo (Lawrence) Cardona and his son, Ramon. Lorenzo was born in Barcelona, Spain. From several letters in this group, it appears that the rest of his family stayed there while he worked to be secure enough to bring them to the United States. Therefore, his children, including his son, Ramon, would also have been born in Spain. Ramon came to America at some point, likely as an adult. There is some communication with him in New York and he did serve in the Civil War.

The archive includes 35 letters and documents associated with Lawrence, including one written by him to his son, Ramon, seven in Spanish, dating from 1828-1855. Three seem to be associated with Lawrence's immigration, as one is from the American Consulate in Spain. Most are from Captain John S. Chauncey, US Navy or his wife, Maria. Among these documents are forms indicating service on American Navy ships: USS Delaware (1828); USS Constellation (1831); USS Potomac (1837); USS Ohio (1841); USS Brandywine (1842); USS Vandalia (1845); USS Congress (1846); US Frigate Independence (1849, with a note saying he served on this ship from 1846-1848); USS Center of America (1855). The first indicates that he was a "boy," = under the age of 18. (This would put his birth about 1810-1814 or so.) Lawrence died July 4, 1855 aboard a steamer (not specified in the letter) and was buried on the Island of Omateppa.

Lawrence seems to have made an impression on whoever he served with. G.I. Pendergrast writes (Oct. 4, 1831(?): "I have employed Lawrence Codona [sic] as my servant on board this ship (USS Constellation) since December last-his conduct has been such as to merit my entire confidence and approbation, and I take pleasure in recommending him to the favourable notice of the officers of the American Naval Squadron."

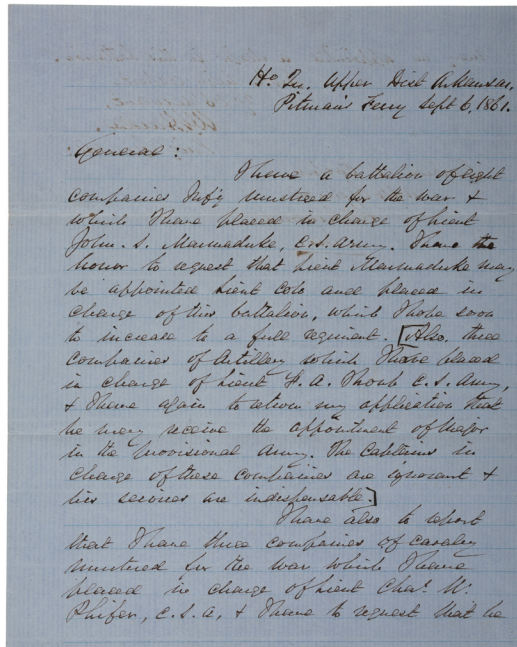
Many of his letters from John Chauncey are more personal. In others he seems to ask Chauncey's advice, especially regarding America. For example, on October 1, 1840: "You ask my advice in relation to bringing



your family with you to this country. Having been so long in the country yourself, you are as well able to judge ...such a step as any one."

Ramon Cardona was born about 1840. In May 1861 he enlisted in the 84th New York Infantry as a private. He worked his way to first lieutenant by the time he mustered out in June 1864. The lot includes approx. 18 letters associated with Ramon or others in the family, Ramon's naturalization certificate, a statement regarding his father's will, and three GAR medals, including a 1923 Gettysburg reunion medal. Eight cased images of unidentified subjects, presumably family, (two daguerreotypes, five ambrotypes, and a tintype) and other miscellaneous items are also enclosed.

\$500-700



127

# General William Hardee ALS to General Cooper Requesting Appointments for Officers in his Regiment, September 1861

Hardee, William J. (1815-1873). Confederate General during the Civil War. ALS as Brigadier General, "W.J. Hardee," 2pp, 7.375 x 9.25 in., "Hd. Qu. Upper Dist Arkansas, Pitman's Ferry." September 6, 1861. Docketed on verso. Addressed to General Cooper. Letter requests the appointment of Lieutenant John S. Marmaduke to lieutenant colonel, and Lieutenants F.A. Shoup and Charles Phifer to major.

William Joseph Hardee graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1838, and served during the Seminole Wars and the Mexican-American War, earning two brevet promotions before returning to West Point as commandant of cadets, in which position he wrote what would become the standard tactical manual for both sides of the imminent Civil War. Upon Georgia's secession from the Union, Hardee headed south to put his talents to use for the Confederate cause. He was appointed a brigadier general in June of 1861 and promoted to major general in October.

Hardee was given command of a corps in the Army of Mississippi (later sent to the Army of Tennessee) and participated and led troops through some of the most important battles of the early war, including Shiloh, Perryville, Stones River, and Murfreesboro before being promoted to lieutenant general in October of 1862. His later war resume was no less prominent, including command of troops during the Atlanta Campaign and such battles as Chattanooga, Jonesborough, and Bentonville. Hardee finally surrendered to Sherman on April 26, 1865, having earned the nickname "Old Reliable" throughout his Civil War career.

\$600-800



128

# **Nathan Bedford Forrest Twice Signed Bond**

Forrest, Nathan Bedford (1821-1877). Confederate Army general. Selma, Marion and Memphis Railroad Company \$1000 First Mortgage Eight Per Cent Bond, No. 612, TWICE SIGNED ("N.B. Forrest") by Forrest as railroad president. Lithographed by Henry Seibert & Bros: New York. Issued September 1, 1870. 17 x 20 in. (uneven lower edge), matted to 21.75 x 20.5 in.

Recto features the bond with a vignette of a train at top center with a decorative green border. Signed by Forrest and the secretary. Includes 33 coupons for \$40 each. Verso with guarantee signed ("N.B. Forrest") by Forrest and an "Endorsement by the State of Alabama" signed ("W.H. Smith") by the Governor of Alabama William Hugh Smith (1826-1899) alongside large red seal. With a contemporary inscription of sums showing past due fees.

Prior to the Civil War, Forrest had amassed his wealth through slave trading and from the profits of his cotton plantation worked by the enslaved. In an effort to rebuild his fortune after the conflict, he entered the railroad business. As president, however, the company went bankrupt in part due to speculative investments in railroads, which led to the Panic of 1873.

\$800-1,200



129

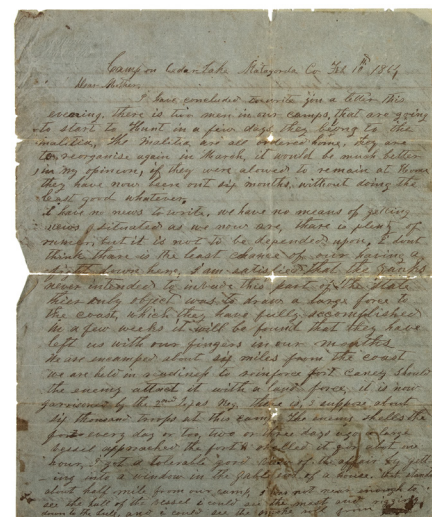
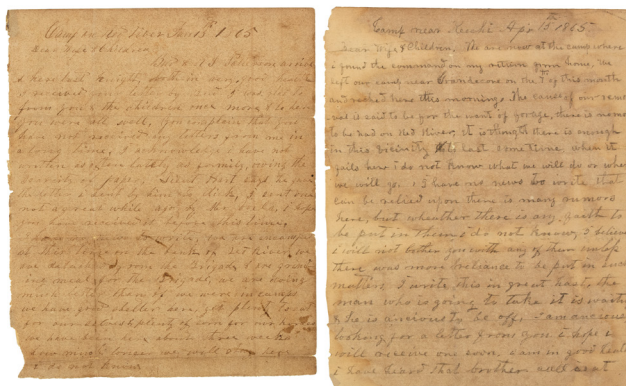
# **Dial Family Archive, Incl. the Letters of John C. Dial, Co. B, Terrell's Texas Cavalry**

Lot of approximately 75 items spanning ca 1850s through 1906, including 11 Civil War soldiers' letters, 13 photographs, an 1857 Texas Land Grant signed by Governor Elisha M. Pease, a 1906 United Confederate Veterans Reunion ribbon, and more. Mexican War and Civil War veteran John Cox Dial (1827-1912) was a father to ten children with his wife Harriet Arberry Dial (1834-1925). The archive includes letters exchanged between the couple while Dial served the Confederacy in the 37th Regiment Texas Cavalry, also known as Terrell's Cavalry Regiment, as well as letters and ephemera related to his oldest son Robert Charles Dial (1854-1945).

John C. Dial was an experienced soldier. He served as a private in Co. I, 2nd Regiment, Texas Mounted Volunteers, during the Mexican War. HDS indicates during the Civil War he enlisted on 2/1/1863 as a private and mustered into Co. B of Terrell's Cavalry. There are 10 Civil War-date letters from Dial to his wife and 2 war-date letters from Harriet to her husband. Dial's letters begin in January 1864 and end in April 1865, a period which encompasses his regiment's participation in the Red River Campaign. Another pair of war-date letters includes a letter from Catharine Landrum to "Bud," a soldier who may be Mathew E. Landrum, also of Co. B in Terrell's Cavalry, and a letter from Harriet's brother John J. Arberry, Co. G, TX 19th Infantry, who is believed to have died during the war.

Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$1,000-2,000



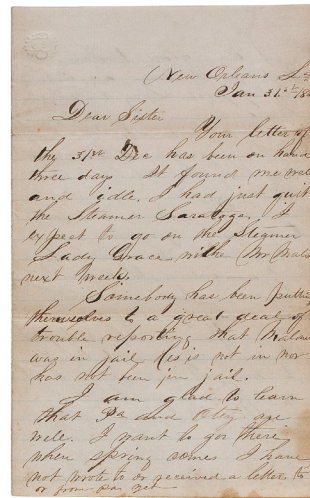
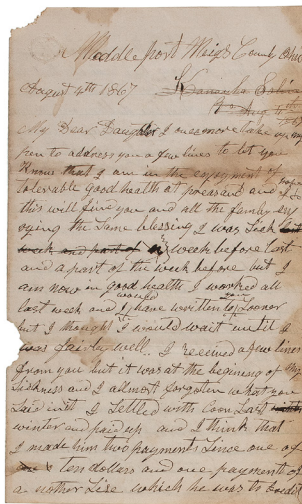


### Southern Knisley Family Archive, Including Civil War Soldiers' Letters

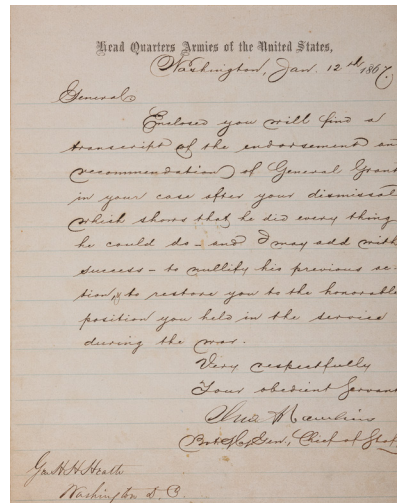
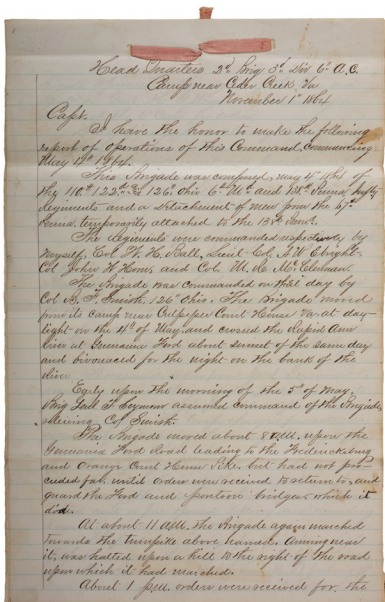
Letter archive from the Knisley family of Kanawha, West Virginia, comprising 27 letters, most penned between 1864 and 1867. Most of the correspondence is written by Charles H. Farr to Francis E "Fannie" Knisley (1841-1939), with 15 letters written from Feb. 17, 1864 through August 18, 1866. Also includes 3 letters from the family patriarch Jacob Knisley (b.1799) to his wife Louisiana Vickers Knisley (b.1820) including notes to daughters on 2, as well as a letter written to him by John Vickers, possibly a relation of his wife. Other correspondence includes letters between siblings including CSA veteran David H. Knisley (b. 1837).

David H. Knisley enlisted with the CSA at the very beginning of the war on May 22, 1861, mustered into Co. K of the 59th Virginia Infantry as a private and was promoted to first sergeant on by July 25, 1861. He is listed as a POW at Roanoke Island, NC on Feb. 8, 1862, paroled a few weeks later on Feb. 21 at Elizabeth City, NC. He was discharged later that year on June 15, 1862. He seems to have become a river sailor. In a letter to Louisiana on Nov. 12, 1865, David's father Jacob writes: "David is with T.W. Malone on Red Liner on the Steamer Montgomery. He was on the boat when I got to Cincinnati he went with me to the depot." In a letter from David to one of his sisters from New Orleans on January 31, 186?, he writes that he "had just quit the Steamer Saratoga, I expect to go on the Steamer Lady Grace with Mr. Malone next week."

In a letter to Jacob Knisley from John Vickers written from his home in Clock, MO on Dec. 3, 1866, he writes of his financial losses and continues about his perception of post-war Missouri: "labor has been scarce and high, and I have been forced to labor hard. We have suffered too from the lawlessness of Federal soldiers but much have from the state militia...just citizens hauled off to prison and kept for months without cause or even the semblance of a charge all this and more done in the name of Liberty Oh Liberty the crimes committed in thy name."



Charles Farr writes to Fannie at length apprising her of his health and business, and often writing at length of his affection for her: *I wish that I was at your house with you dearest one, I know that you would soon know me well!!!*" (Sept. 25, 1866 from Davenport, IA). In a letter written at Sea on March 12, 1865, Charles writes to Fannie, mentioning: "*I received my discharge I then...registered my forlorn condition.* A Charles H. Farr did enlist as a private with the Union on July 6, 1861, mustered into the 1st Ohio Light Artillery on August 6, 1861, mustered out on July 16, 1864. It is unclear if this is the same Farr. Despite their extended and affectionate correspondence, they would never marry. Fannie would marry Thomas F. Holt (1828-1910) on March 5, 1872 and they would have 5 children together.  
\$600-800



132

### John Rawlins ALS to General Herman H. Heath, January 12, 1867

Rawlins, John (1831-1869). Autograph letter signed ("Jno. Rawlins"), as Chief of Staff of the General Headquarters, to General Herman H. Heath (ca 1827-1874). Washington, DC, January 12, 1867. 1 page, 8vo, on "Head Quarters Armies of the United States stationery." From the Chief of Staff to Heath regarding an endorsement and recommendation of General Ulysses S. Grant (not included): "*Enclosed you will find a transcript of the endorsement and recommendation of General Grant in your case after your dismissal which shows that he did every thing he could do-and I may add with success-to nullify his previous action to restore you to the honorable position you held in the service during the war.*"

Heath (ca 1827-1874) served with the 1st and 7th Iowa Cavalry units, successively promoted to the rank of colonel and in June 1865 he was brevetted as a brigadier general and a major general. He was confirmed as a brigadier general in June 1865 and as a major general on July 23, 1866. In January 1867, around the time of this letter, Heath was appointed secretary of New Mexico where he was an active citizen, organizing the first Grand Army of the Republic in the Territory. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).  
\$300-400

131

### General Warren J. Keifer Unpublished Battle Report Signed as Colonel of the 110th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, November 1864

Keifer, J. Warren (1836-1932). US Congressman and Speaker of the House from 1881-1883. LS as colonel, 7pp, 8 x 12.5 in., "Head Quarters 2d. Brig 3d. Div 6th. A.C., Camp near Cedar Creek Va." November 1, 1864. Docketed on verso. Report details the operations of Keifer's command, composed of the 110th, 122nd, and 126th Ohio, 6th Maryland, and 138th Pennsylvania Infantry Regiments, beginning May 4, 1864. Report includes chart of casualties by regiment on final page.

Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

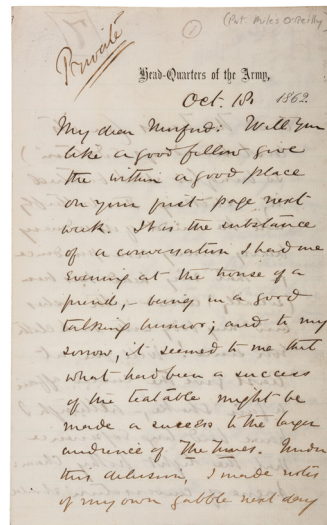
\$800-1,200



### Irish Journalist and Civil War Officer Charles Graham Halpine, 1862 ALS and Tintype

Lot of 2. Halpine, Charles Graham (1829-1868). ALS as Major, 4pp, on "Head-Quarters of the Army" stationery. October 18, 1862. Addressed to "My dear Munford," Halpine requests a "good place on your front page next week..." in order to relay a conversation he had with a friend that he felt "...might be made a success to the larger audience of the Times...and the Times (in its last Sunday's Edition) so bungled it and botched it, sticking this butterfly into the midst of its ordinary heavy army correspondence that my head has been...covered with ashes and my body with sackcloth ever since! Will you at least give the cussed affair 'a fair shake'..." Halpine also notes, "I am working hard here and have much to contend against, but am working my way subtly forward and will soon (if nothing breaks) be more or less of a power...With General Halleck I believe my position could not be better but as yet I have not thought it safe to ask any favors." With gem-sized ferrotype of Halpine on CDV-sized paper mount with verso applied paper label credited to Estabrooke: Brooklyn, NY, n.d.

Born in County Meath, Ireland, Charles Graham Halpine emigrated to the United States in 1851 to work as a correspondent and assistant editor for the *Boston Post*, *New York Herald*, *New York Leader*, and *New York Times*. Following the outbreak of the Civil War he was commissioned a second lieutenant in Co. D, 69th New York Infantry, with which he served until being promoted to major & AAG on the staff of General David Hunter in September 1861. Halpine was subsequently appointed assistant-adjutant-general on General Henry Halleck's staff at the War Department in 1862, and was later appointed lieutenant colonel by brevet in June 1864 for services at the Battle of Piedmont,



VT. During his time in the army, Halpine submitted reports to various newspapers under the pseudonym of "Miles O' Reilly," an Irish private. He returned to the newspaper business after his resignation and published a compilation of war experiences under his pseudonym, and was honored with brevets to colonel and brigadier general in the omnibus promotions of March 1865.

\$300-500



### Civil War-Era Postcard Addressed to Walt Whitman from Fred Gray, Plus

Lot of 2, with an original postcard mailed from Fred Gray in 1863 to Walt Whitman care of US Army Paymaster Major Hapgood, framed together with a papercut silhouette of Whitman, mount signed "H.NYCE-" (possibly cut off from mat). Postcard 5.125 x 2.75 in. (sight), portrait 5.125 x 5 in. (sight), matted and framed to 9.75 x 12.75 in.

At the start of the Civil War, Whitman published the patriotic pro-Union poem *Beat! Beat! Drums!* and his brother George had joined the cause, sending him frequent and vivid letters. After a trip to the front, Whitman relocated to Washington, DC where he assisted his friend Charley Eldridge part-time in the paymaster's office while also volunteering as a nurse in the army hospitals.

A note on the verso relates that the papercut was used in his first edition of *Leaves of Grass*, however, the only plate used in that edition was a steel engraved frontispiece of the poet at age 37. Here, Whitman is very much the "The Good Gray Poet," with a long beard and aged features. Though it is possible that it was used for a later edition of *Leaves* or another Whitman publication, it remains unidentified.

\$600-800



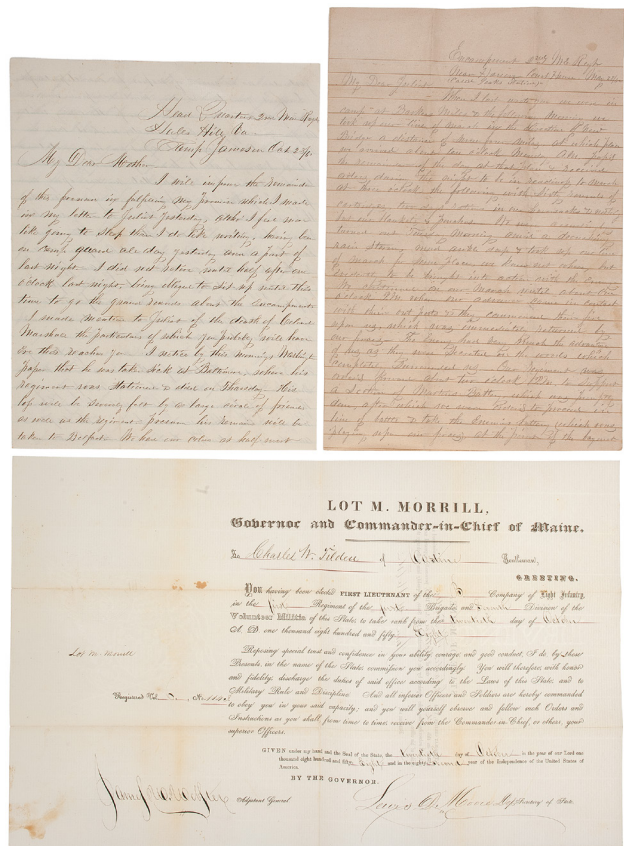
# **Colonel Charles Tilden Civil War Archive, 2nd and 16th Maine Infantry, WIA Twice and Captured Twice at Gettysburg and Weldon Railroad**

Archive of Charles William Tilden (1832-1914), 2nd and 16th Maine Infantry, consisting of 43 war-date letters to his wife Juliet, 3 letters to his sister Emma, and 2 letters to his mother. Also included are many war-date documents and letters to his parents from soldiers informing them of Tilden's captures—he was captured twice, first at Gettysburg (July 1863) and again at Weldon Railroad (August 1864). Also includes a letter by Captain S. Clifford Belcher written after Gettysburg and a hand drawn Gettysburg map.

Charles William Tilden, a resident of Castine, Maine, was 29 years old when he enlisted as a 1st Lieutenant in Co. B of the 2nd Maine Infantry. Tilden had previous military experience in the Maine Militia and included in his 1st Lieut. Commission in the 1st Regt. Volunteer Militia, dated Oct. 20, 1858. Because of this experience when the war broke out, Charles was one of the first to enter the service and was able to assume the position of 1st Lieut. in the 2nd Maine Infantry. His letters while in the 2nd, begin May 21, 1861 and conclude on June 28, 1862. Charles was discharged for promotion on June 23, 1862 and was then commissioned as Lieut. Col. in the 16th Maine Infantry, becoming full Colonel on Jan. 8, 1863. Just before the war ended, he would be brevetted Brig. Gen. His letters in the 16th Maine Volunteers date from Sept. 21, 1862 to May 29th, 1865. There are a total of 25 letters. All letters except for one are to his wife, Juliet. Being Colonel of the regiment meant that Charles was extremely busy. After his capture at Gettysburg and imprisonment in Libby, several of his men would write, keeping Mrs. Juliet Tilden informed about her husband.

Tilden and his Maine regiments saw heavy action throughout the war, including Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania, and he writes with clarity about their experience. They first see heavy action at the Battle of Hanover Court House and he reports to Juliet on May 28, 1862, the day after the fighting: "The enemy had very much the advantage of us as they were secreted in the woods which completely surrounded us," he continues with extensive and vivid detail of regimental movements. He continues, "While we were fighting the center, which we succeeded in driving back to the woods, we were attacked by the large forces in the woods on our right, making a crossfire upon us...Here we found something formidable; a very large force protected in the woods & by a close fence along the road. So near were they that their guns could be seen sticking through the fence...Suffice it to say, we drove the enemy from the woods & according to accounts, they are now some five miles from us. Their loss was heavy, having a large number killed & wounded, pretty much all of them falling into our hands."

Just a month later, they engaged the enemy again at the Battle of Gaines' Mill. Again, writing a day after the battle, Tilden writes: "It is my pleasure through the blessing of Divine Providence that I am permitted to inform you that after the hardest battle we have yet had, that I have escaped uninjured, while many of our Army undoubtedly have fallen & have been taken prisoners...I hardly know what to think of this battle, but it is being evident that we have been defeated after a day & a half of hard fighting"



He writes briefly to his wife in the midst of the battle of Fredericksburg on Dec. 14, 1862: "I have only time to say that again have I been into a hard battle & come out unharmed. Our Castine boys as far as I can learn are all right. Our Regiment lead the charge yesterday & behaved splendidly. I never saw men behave better. They have now a name which will do credit to the old Pine tree state."

During June 1863 Col. Tilden apparently had little time to write. The Gettysburg Campaign had started and the next letter dated July 11th, 1863 was from Capt. S. Clifford Belcher who fought beside Tilden at the battle of Gettysburg. Both men were captured. Belcher writes to Tilden's wife, Juliet from Baltimore on July 11, 1863. "Madam: Thinking that it is possible you may not now hear directly in regard to the fate of your husband in this last battle, I take the liberty to write to you & assure you of his safety. Col. Tilden, together with the whole 16th Me. Regt. (except those previously killed or wounded) was taken prisoner on the 1st of July." Belcher himself managed escape under cover of darkness and assures Juliet of her husband's "good health & spirits when I last saw him...[he] was enduring his captivity with as much philosophy as could be expected in a man who likes fighting as well as he. I think he had some idea of attempting to make his escape, & perhaps he did so & you have word directly from him. If so I congratulate both you & him."

He did indeed escape Libby and rejoined his regiment which continued to participate in some of the War's bloodiest conflicts including the Battle of Spotsylvania Court House. He writes to Juliet on May 18, 1864: "Today we have been under a very heavy artillery fire but have not suffered any in the Regiment. How much longer this battle will last I am unable to state or give any idea. The enemy seemed determined to contest every inch of ground & fight with desperation. Yet I feel confident that success will attend our efforts. All seem to have full confidence in Genl. Grant's ability to plan the campaign."

During the Battle of Globe Tavern (Second Battle at Weldon Railroad), Tilden was captured again by Confederate forces. Quarter Master Sergt. of the 16th ME. Vols. George W. Brown writes to Mrs. Tilden on August 20th, 1864. "I am sorry to have to inform you that day before yesterday our Regiment, as well as the Brigade, got under a very heavy fire, and by some mismanagement they were all taken prisoner...We regret the loss of our dear Colonel much, and hope that he may yet escape, and if not that he may be used with decency and be allowed ere long to return to his command once again." Though his confinement this time was much abbreviated as he has returned to the unit just a few days later, with Brown again writing to Mrs. Tilden on August 23rd, 1864. "Allow me to

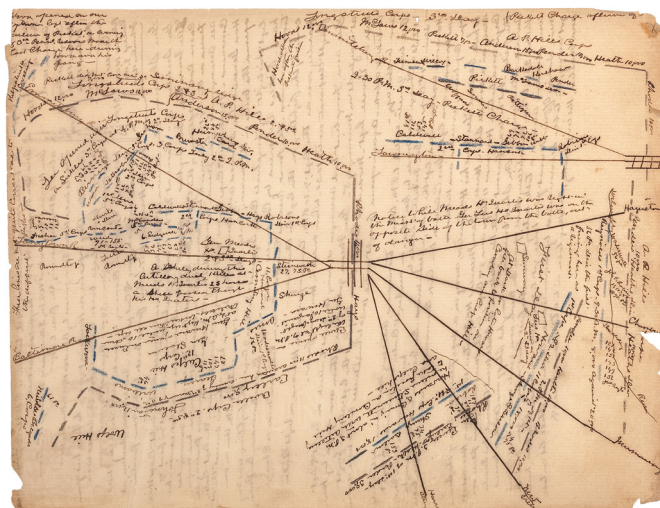


congratulate you upon the safe return of your dear husband, as well as our dear Colonel, and I can assure you it was a happy meeting to both Officers and men...Little did we expect to see him so soon, although we candidly believe that he would make his escape if possible."

In a January 23, 1862 letter, Tilden provides some interesting observations regarding women serving with the regiment: "We have two women in the Regt. who have been acting as nurses, but are now acting as laundresses for the Regt., the government not recognizing female nurses." He also provides thoughtful commentary in a letter on May 21, 1862: "We arrived at the White House about three o'clock p.m....This place contains some seven thousand acres...the Plantation is owned by Col. Wm. H. Lee who is now in the Secesh Army & whose wife's family left the premises but a few days since...They were obliged to leave in such haste that they could not take their slaves with them. A short distance from the house are the Negro Huts which present quite a Negro Village. They seem to be happy indeed that their Mistress was obliged to leave them."

For a complete listing of items and additional description, please visit [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$6,000-8,000



136

# **Adjutant Henry W. Camp, 10th Connecticut Volunteers, 1864 Journal from Richland Jail, Columbia, SC**

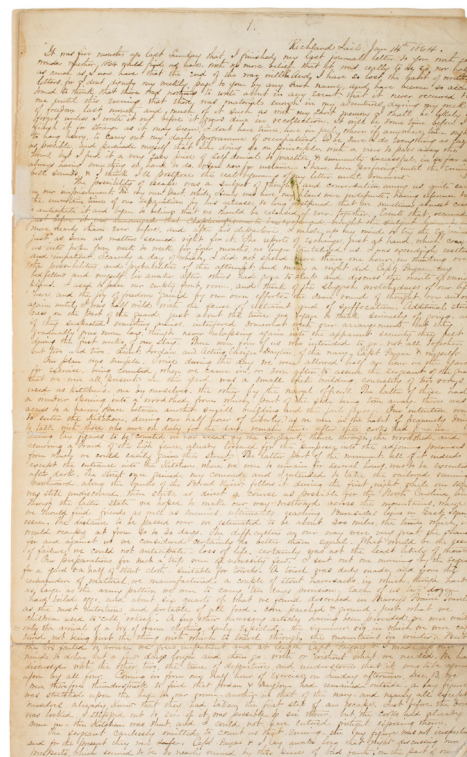
Journal of Adjutant Henry W. Camp contemporaneously transcribed by his cousin Nellie, 16 pp, Richland Jail [Columbia, SC], January 14, 1864, legal-size pages, 8.5 x 13.5 in.

Henry W. Camp of Hartford, CT enlisted on Nov. 27, 1861, as a 2nd lieutenant, he was promoted to 1st lieutenant on Jan. 1, 1862, and on Aug. 5, 1862, was promoted to adjutant and commissioned into Co. I of the 10th Connecticut Infantry. He was captured and was POW as of July 19, 1863, later paroled on April 30, 1864, after which he was promoted to major on September 24, 1864. Sadly, he did not survive the war-killed on Oct. 13, 1864, at Darbytown Road, VA. Camp was captured at the Battle of Battery Wagner on July 19, 1863, along with members of the 54th Massachusetts African American regiment. They were imprisoned at the officers' prison in Columbia, SC, Richland Jail. From references in this journal, we know that Henry had sent an account to his cousin Nellie on August 10, 1863. She fastidiously copied his correspondence and sent it to another cousin, Kate, on Nov. 24, 1863. In this extensive narrative, Camp recounts his dramatic escape and recapture from Richland.

He begins: "The possibility of escape was a subject of thought and conversation among us, quite early in our imprisonment...I made up my mind to try the experiment just as soon as matters seemed right for it." He conspired with 3 other prisoners to smuggle provisions, create dummies for their cots, and conceal themselves in outbuildings before making their escape. Two of his fellow conspirators left earlier, leaving him and his companion Captain Valentine B. Chamberlain of Company A of the 7th Connecticut Infantry to make their escape the next day on December 14, 1863. They avoided detection by Corporal Davison Addison, described as "a lubberly English clodhopper." Camp writes that "our confidence that all would go well was based in great measure upon his stupidity."

Upon escape, Camp recollects his elation at their newfound freedom: "I wish I could describe the sensation of pleasure that thrilled through every fiber of our frames with an exhilaration like that of wine. After five months of confinement of constant and unavailing chafing under the galling consciousness of restraint and helplessness we could hardly realize that we were free...To be again masters of our own acts was like being endowed with a new faculty. We created deep and long. We could have shouted with the excitement of each free step upon solid earth. Each draught of free air under the open sky. That first hour of liberty would alone have paid for all the hardships that we were to encounter. I shall have pleasant memory of it as long as I live."

In the cover of night, the newly escaped men followed the railroad tracks and traveled towards the mountains. They endured cold weather, pained feet, and limited rations. About a week after their escape when they approached Pinckneyville in upstate South Carolina, they were approached and questioned by a man on a horse. Though he accepted their answers and left, they correctly assumed the worst: "We looked at one another in dismay. That he suspected us and would soon return we had no doubt." When they came upon a village, they were greeted by the



same man and others. Quickly realizing their perilous situation, Camp and Chamberlain gave themselves up and revealed their identity as the recently escaped Yankee officers.

They were held captive, but in very fine quarters with Camp noting, "our host, for we were treated rather as guests than as prisoners, was an elder of the Methodist church, a man of much intelligence and good sense...they appreciated our desire for freedom and were by no means disposed to blame us for attempting escape." Perhaps thanks to the warm beds and meals after their hard journey, Camp relates that it took some time for their misfortune of recapture to fully dawn upon them: "For what reason, I do not know, but it was not for some time after our capture, even after our return to Columbia, that the bitterness of disappointment came in its full force upon us." They were promptly returned to Richland Jail where they were interrogated and held in seclusion for 8 days before being rejoined with their fellow officers. Camp concludes, "The whole affair though resulting in failure was one which I by no means regret."

Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$1,000-2,000



**Civil War Archive of Anson Hart Robbins, 7th OH Volunteers, 37th Battalion OH Volunteers, 150th OH National Guard, and 8th US Colored Heavy Artillery**

Archive comprised of over 100 items identified to Anson Hart Robbins and his family, ca 1861-1867, including his 1763 Charleville flintlock musket converted to percussion in 1860 and sold to the United States and imported in 1861. Marked on stock "Ohio," with inspector's proof mark on top of barrel; CDV of Robbins; 9 diaries kept by Robbins from October 1860-May 1867; what is believed to be all of Robbins' enrollments, discharges, and enlistment certificates; 4 diaries kept by Robbins' wife; and assorted personal items, such as a folding fork, a pen in original box, and a silver napkin ring with "Robbins" engraved on the top, marked as being from the 150th Ohio National Guard.

Anson Hart Robbins was born in Connecticut in 1838 but moved to Ohio with his family as a child. His college record suggests that he associates Cleveland as his Ohio home. Robbins attended Oberlin College, a Liberal Arts school about 35 miles southwest of Cleveland. From its founding Oberlin was abolitionist and coeducational. It became the first school to grant baccalaureate degrees to both African Americans (1844) and women (after 1837). This philosophy was important in Robbins' life since he met his wife (Lucy Kinney '67) at Oberlin and went on to do missionary work out West, mostly among American Indians.

When the Civil War broke out, the 7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry Regiment was recruited primarily from Oberlin and the surrounding area.

Robbins enlisted in Co. C on April 21, 1861 for a 3-month term. After being discharged, he re-enlisted in the 7th Ohio for 3 years, but was discharged for disability (wounded) in July 1862. He enlisted again as a corporal, Co. A, 37th Battalion OVI in August 1863. In May 1864 he was promoted to sergeant in Co. K of the 150th Ohio National Guard. He later took the Lieutenant's exam (passed) and was commissioned to 1st lieutenant, 8th Regiment US Colored Artillery (Heavy). He was discharged in February 1866 at Victoria, Texas from the 8th USCA and from the Ohio National Guard in May 1866. Robbins' appointments, discharges, and associated documents are present in this collection. A CDV of Robbins, taken at Lavaca, Texas, accompanies the lot as well as his book of accounts for the 8th USCA and 2 CDVs of men with whom he served in the 8th USCA, Captain George W. Cox, Acting Adjutant (S.M. Fassett: Chicago, signed on verso) and Lieutenant James H. Dony (Charles Foedisch: Honesdale, PA, signed on verso).

The archive also features 9 small journals kept by Robbins, each a few pages stapled together. Three are war-dated: Oct. 1860-April 1863 (13pp); April 3, 1864-Nov. 13, 1864 (23pp); and Feb. 8, 1865 – June 7, 1865 (14pp). The other six are post-war: June 10-Aug. 26, 1865 (14pp); Aug. 27-Nov. 8, 1865 (14pp); Nov. 10, 1865-Jan. 25, 1866 (30pp); Jan. 26, 1866-May 12, 1866 (30pp); May 13, 1866-Mar. 10, 1867 (52pp); and Mar. 10, 1867-May 19, 1867 (5pp). The first journal sets up his reason for beginning to keep these-although he is on-again, off-again in his writing. (Oberlin, Oct. 28/60): "I have professed to be a follower of Christ for 3 years, but I now see that instead of making the glory of God the chief end of my life I have been seeking my own glory most of the time..."

From the journal of 1864 (24pp): Fort Stevens, July 17, 64: "...Monday morning the rebels advanced on this fort with a line of skirmishers continuing their fire till Tuesday evening when our forces charged upon them and quite a battle followed, stopped [sic] only by the darkness. The next morning rebels were not in sight and now every thing has resumed its usual quiet..." Fort Stevens July 31st: "...Ever since I was in the army three years ago I had desired to see a little more of army life, and for more than a year I have been thinking of applying for a commission in a colored regt. ...As I am so near Washington I went before Gen. Casey's Board this week and passed as Lieut. Now if I receive an appointment, I do not know whether I ought to accept or not..." (Obviously, he did.) The last war-date journal (14pp) takes a more day-by-day format: "15th Saturday AM arrived at Pittsburgh and heard of the Presidents death... 18th Arrived at Washington 3 AM. Remained here till the 21st staying at

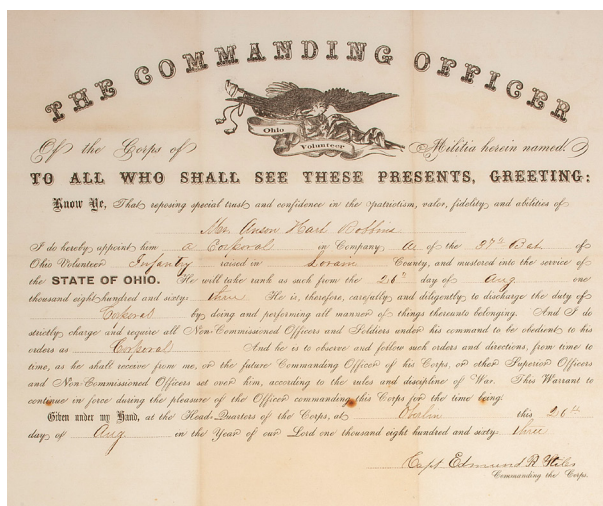
the Soldiers rest. Tuesday (18th) and Thursday saw the Pres. Remains. Wednesday saw the procession as it passed up Pa. Ave."

The immediate post-war journal dating from June 10-Aug. 26, 1865 (14pp) includes an entry in which Robbins notes from Texas: "Found three other vessels of our fleet here also a gun boat doing blockade duty. This boat had not had any mail for a month and those on board did not know of the capture of Jeff Davis or the surrender of Kirby Smith." He also references his time working on the railroad in some post-war entries.

On December 20, 1870, Anson Robbins and Lucy Kinney were married. They would have four children-Frederick, Rose, Mary, and Lucy. A portion of this collection relates to Lucy and the children and includes 4 journals written by Lucy, each gatherings of 13-18 leaves. The journals date from the following years: June 1864-1865; 1865-1867; 1870-1872; 1872, 1877-1879, 1882-1884.

More than 40 important documents and letters related to Robbins are included, such as pension communications, special and generals orders, requests for leave, resignation, results from the Board of Examiners, Instructions relating to the US Military Railroad rates for travel, a later copy of the marriage license, a statement from the Church Council that Robbins had been ordained, a letter of recommendation for Lucy (as teacher), and communications with the 7th OVI Association. Rosters of the 7th Regiment for 1896, 1901, 1903, 1908, 1909, and 1927 are also enclosed, as well as a Memorial of the 150th Ohio, Co. K. After the war, Robbins trained as a minister/missionary. His work was in North America. Many of the covers included here are addressed to South Dakota towns. There is a hint that Robbins also worked in the Southwest and died in California in 1937. He remained in the West for most of the rest of his post-war life, but did return to Ohio for some of the reunions.

\$8,000-12,000





**Civil War Archive of Thomas P. Dickson, Ohio 7th Volunteer Infantry, Incl. Diary, Journal, & Letters**

Lot comprised of 2 Civil War diaries, 17 war-date letters (with 5 original covers, stamps removed), 3 photographs, including an early Civil War-era portrait of Dickson, a cabinet card and silver gelatin photograph of him in his later years, copy of Company C, and a belt buckle that was "worn by Thos. P. Dickson when Lieutenant in Union army 1864 till close of civil war, Apr. 1865," according to handwritten tag accompanying the buckle, ca 1861-1863.

In April 1861, Oberlin College student Thomas P. Dickson was following the rapidly changing course of national events closely, concerned about the direction the nation was taking. "One day Sumpter is taken," he wrote, "the next it is reinforced. Yesterday Virginia had refused to go out of the union, today has seceded and Harpers Ferry is in the hands of the rebels, and they are marching toward Washington. Troops are gathering in every town and starting for the conflict...A meeting was called Wednesday night to discuss the issues of the day and about 2,000 were present." In short order, Dickson enlisted, beginning his letter to inform his mother in classic style: "Before you read these, I shall be away at the camp or perhaps in the land of traitors, surrounded by the smoke of battle..." On April 26, 1861, he added that his company, which became part of the three month 7th Ohio Infantry, had already been mobilized. "Mother, your last words to me were 'do your duty, you know it well enough,' and is it not my duty to prepare to defend my country and the cause of humanity. I join this company because it is mostly composed of moral christian young men who go because they feel it is not their duty."

In August 1861, now reenlisted in the three years 7th Ohio, Dickson wrote a long letter on the disastrous Battle of Cross Lanes, at which the 7th Ohio was surprised and routed by Confederate forces. Without denying the results, he disputed much of the press coverage of the debacle. "I think there can be no reflections at all on the conduct of [Col.] Tyler or any of his aids for they did the best they could. He was ordered back to Crosslanes and when he asked assistance, cox told him he had magnified two companies to two regiments and that he expected him to go at all hazards. Under the circumstances I think Tyler was justified in advancing even on the Sabbath, and it would not likely have made any difference in the disaster as the enemy were entrenched and would continued in the same place till Monday morn or Tues... Our force was so small that we could not send pickets out as far as might have been..." In a second, longer letter, Dickson ruefully described leaving their wounded behind to the mercy of the enemy, the value of sidearms, and other matters.

The heart of the Dickson Papers, however, relates to the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1862, at which Stonewall Jackson's legend was built at the expense of regiments like the 7th. His description of a march early in the campaign provides a taste for what it was like for men in the ranks. The 7th Ohio was bringing up the rear, and Dickson wrote "... just as we were starting a single report and in a little a volley of musketry told that the enemy's pickets had been attacked. We moved on slowly about 4 miles when we were enlivened by the firing of artillery and by the heavy hollow from which followed the sharp report of our Parrott guns we know that our advance was disputed by artillery but the firing soon ceased and the column moved on, but a dense smoke ahead indicated that the rebels were at their old work and most likely another was added to the list of bridges burnt by the secesh..."

The diaries cover the period of the Shenandoah Campaign, March-May 1862 and May 1862-January 15, 1863. Dickson's description of the First Battle of Winchester was memorable: "Last Saturday we heard considerable commotion near Winchester and our brigade was ordered out and lay all night in a field in town but the enemy did not advance... [The next day] We moved a little to one side to get out of their range and waited a little when we received orders to take the rebel battery. Our brigade started a way around to the right, the 7th taking the lead, marching in close column through the woods to prevent being seen. We had passed one of the guns and were about even with the rest when a line of sharp shooters opened on us. The bullets came quite thick and with rather deadly effect, many of our brave boys falling before them. They got behind a large stone fence and kept up a continual fire upon us. We had very little chance to shoot them but whenever they showed their heads we popped it to them as far as we could and the dead and wounded testified that we did not shoot for nothing... They fought desperately but we kept advancing and they had to retreat..." The second diary includes outstanding descriptions of the hostility of the women in the Valley, spitting on Union soldiers as they passed, and the Battle of Port Republic and Cedar Mountain, in which Dickson was wounded in the shoulder and thigh. In addition to the diary entries, there are six letters written while Dickson was in hospital, describing the conditions as well as his conditions.



One additional letter stands out. In July 1862, Dickson witnessed a rare site of a woman in camp: "Among the most noted persons on the field was Mrs. Maj. Bell Reynolds. She was mounted on a lively little horse and dashed around quite gallantly. Her dress is something of the bloomers style and a piece off she looks very much like a small man. She rides a side saddle however, which some of the boys think is rather inconsistent. Another female with the rank of Capt. was also there but did not attract much attention and soon left in disgust. One wears the gold leaves on her shoulders and the other the two bars to mark her rank just as a major or captain..." Belle Reynolds followed her husband, a lieutenant in the 17th Illinois, throughout his service. She and her friend Mrs. N were noted for their heroism helping the wounded at the Battle of Shiloh.

Also included is a very good copy of an early and scarce regimental history, Theodore Wilder, *The History of Company C, Seventh Regiment O.V.I.* (Oberlin: J.B.T. Marsh, 1866), and a printed *Roster of the Survivors of Company C, 7th Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry* (April 1911). A previous owner has transcribed the letters and interwoven them with sections from this history to present a narrative covering Dickson's time in the 7th Ohio Volunteers.

A college educated man, pious and thoughtful, Dickson writes long and interesting letters that provide insight into the first two years of the war from the perspective of an active, but far from successful union regiment.

\$3,000-5,000



### Civil War Archive of Private Townley Gillett, Ohio 7th Volunteer Infantry

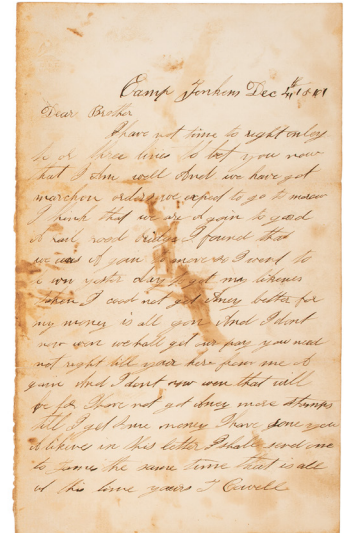
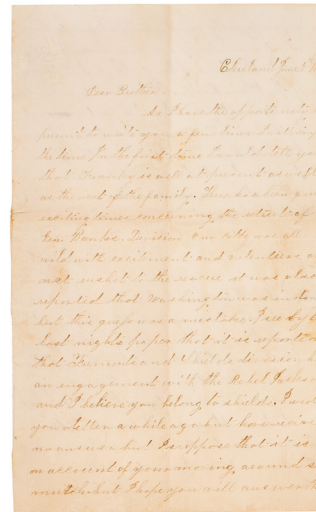
Archive of letters and documents related to Townley Gillett (1834-1862) of the 7th Ohio Infantry. Includes 13 letters from Gillett, most to his cousin Susan Bayner; Gillett's promotion to corporal certificate; a debt receipt signed by Gillett; a letter written to him from his sister Sarah; an unsigned letter to someone named Billings; 4 additional letters, most regarding the handling of Gillett's estate; 2 documents including an appraisal for Gillett's estate; and a discharge document from the 150th Ohio National Guard for John Cowell, the administrator of Gillett's estate.

Townley Gillett enlisted on April 22, 1861 and was mustered into Co. A of the 7th Ohio Infantry as a private. Promoted to corporal Nov. 20, 1861 (promotion papers included here) but killed in action on June 9, 1862 during the Battle Port Republic in Virginia.

In a letter on July 6th, Gillett reports about their trip south from Camp Dennison, opening: "We are in the enemy's country now" and after recounting the long journey, he writes, "just before we got into Weston there was a spy, he fired his gun and we fired three shots at him but he was to far off to hit him...we went into the town double quick and surrounded it in a very short time and we took from forty to fifty secessionists. The Union folks was glad to have us come as soon as we got things straight...the Union folks have raised two American flags."

The Ohio 7th would see extensive action in Western Virginia in the early years of the war, and in a letter written on September 7, 1861, Gillett recounts fighting, likely the Battle of Kessler's Cross Lane, to Susan: "I suppose you have heard we had a fight with the secessionists. We had about eight hundred, the secessionists had three thousand infantry, four hundred cavalry, and six pieces of artillery. We had neither cavalry nor artillery. It was early in the morning they had surrounded us before we knew it. We was just getting breakfast when the pickets was fired and we tried to form a line but the balls came so thick we had to retreat... uphill. Company A, K, and C was in the thickest of the fight. We had, I believe, fifty balls fired for every man of us as soon as we got to the top of the hill there was three rebels companies retreating down to the road."

By October, they were stationed in Charleston, of which Gillett writes: "Charleston is the largest place we have been in since we cross the Ohio River here is a great many slaves here. It is very dirty place, There was a flood here about three weeks ago it was so high that it floated the



houses from one end of the lots to the other." Shortly thereafter, Gillett was promoted to corporal, and his promotion document, signed by E.B. Taylor and recommended by Captain Orrin J. Crane is dated Nov. 20, 1861 at Camp Warren, VA.

Tragically, Gillett would perish in the Battle of Port Republic on June 9, 1862. The final battle in Stonewall Jackson's Valley Campaign through the Shenandoah Valley was a fierce contest and a decisive victory, forcing the Union armies to retreat. Frederick Hoffman of Co. A of the 7th Ohio writes to Gillett's family in regards to his fate: "I have tried to find out all I should about Townley Gillett and such things that belonged to him, but there is nothing to be found. The knapsack was burnt when they retreated from the fields at Port Republic...A soldier a few days ago, he told me that he saw Townley just before he died but was not able to speak. In a short time after this he was dead." Additional description available at cowans.com.

\$500-1,000

### Oliver C. Trembley, Ohio 7th Volunteer Infantry, Letter Describing Action Near Lookout Mountain

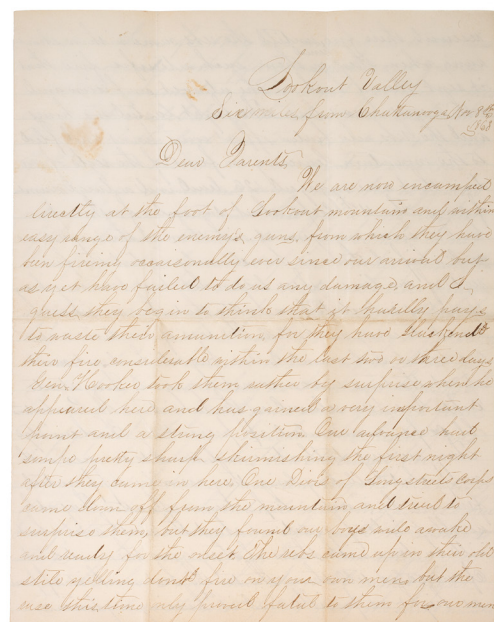
Trembley, Oliver. Ohio 7th Volunteer Infantry. ALS, 4pp, 8 x 10 in., Lookout Valley, Six miles from Chattanooga. Nov. 8th, 1863. Addressed to his parents in Huron Co., Ohio. Trembley enlisted on June 20, 1861, shortly after the beginning of the war. He died on the Ohio River June 24, 1864. It is unclear whether he was returning home after his 3 years of service, or whether he had veteranized and was still in service.

He writes to his parents after the Battle of Lookout Mountain: "We are now encamped directly at the foot of Lookout mountain and within easy range of the enemy's guns, from which they have been firing occasionally ever since our arrival...Gen. Hooker took them rather by surprise when he appeared here and has gained a very important point and a strong position...One Div. of Longstreet's Corps came down off from the mountain and tried to surprise them, but they found our boys wide awake and ready for the onset. The Rebs came up in their old style yelling don't fire on your own men, but the ruse this time only proved fatal to them for our men reserved their fire until the Rebs came within short range when they opened on them such a terrific fire that it sent them back in the utmost confusion and with a very heavy loss. The fight lasted two hours and the Rebs were beaten off at every point and fled to the mountain, leaving in front of the regts. of our div. that were engaged, 126 dead and a large number of arms."

He goes on to describe the conversations the pickets of both armies had, with many rebels deciding to surrender, mostly for food, since they had been on quarter rations for a time.

Much more from a member of one of the premier early regiments. They fought at Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and many others.

\$300-500

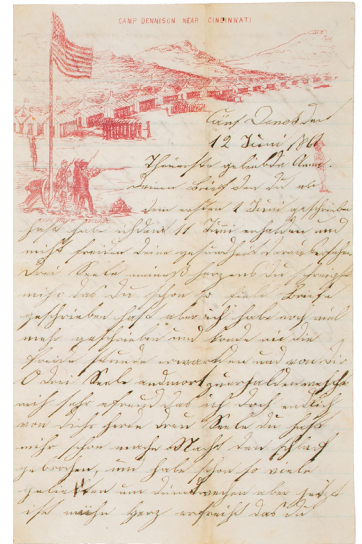


### Ohio 7th Volunteer Infantry Archive

Lot of approximately 35 items associated with the 7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, a Union regiment organized in northeastern Ohio under Colonel Erastus B. Tyler, first for 3 months service then on July 25, 1861, for 3 years. The 7th participated in some of the most significant battles of the Civil War including Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge. The collection offered here contains in part 7 soldiers' letters, a field pass, discharge papers, a notebook, 3 war-date annual newspaper supplements from Cleveland-area papers, and a hand-carved wooden box, 11 in. l x 7.5 in. w x 5.25 in. h.

Consignor relates that the wooden box may have belonged to Colonel E.B. Tyler, though there is no definitive documentation. Box features "7th OVI" carving on hinged lid and a roughly hewn eagle motif with crossed swords and "US" shield on front facing side. The notebook, approx. 6.75 x 4 in., appears to have been a repurposed address book, and is identified on front cover to William D. Shepherd, Lieutenant and Adjutant 7th OVI. Shepherd documents soldier names and titles, along with clothing accounts and furloughs. Discharge papers include a scarce "Certificate of Disability for Discharge" issued to Private Charles H. Ballou on account of typhoid fever. Field pass signed on June 18, 1864, by Lieutenant Frank Dutton, formerly of the 7th but when signed serving in the OH 150th. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$500-700



### GAR Shield Badge, Private George H. Davis, Ohio 7th Infantry

GAR brass badge, approx. 2 x 2.5 in., framed to 6 x 7 in. Engraved "George H. Davis / Co. F / 7th / OVI / 61 [star] 65."

George H. Davis enlisted on June 20, 1861 and was mustered in the same day as a private into Co. F of the 7th Ohio infantry. He was mustered out on July 6, 1864. The 7th Ohio saw heavy action, participating at Second Manassas, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Chattanooga, and the Atlanta Campaign.

\$300-500



### Ohio 7th Volunteer Infantry GAR Collection

Archive of GAR ribbons, pamphlets, and other ephemera related to the 7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, including: GAR kepi with "41" badge, couched embroidered star at top, and double gold cording. The Pettibone Mfg. Co.: Cincinnati, OH, n.d. 9.5 x 6 in.

10 GAR ribbons celebrating the 7th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, including: 34th Annual Reunion, held on Oct. 19, 1899, at the Army and Navy Hall in Cleveland; the 50th Anniversary held at Euclid Beach on August 6, 1915; and a pinback with ribbon from the GAR Reunion held Aug. 27-28, 1908. With a photographic image of the "Soldiers' Monument Athens, Ohio"

Adjutant's Report, from Post. No. 37 of the Ohio GAR, dated Sept. 30, 1881. With a muster roll made out for Oscar Brewster of Cuyahoga Falls of Co. F and Michael P Meyers of Co. G.

16 pamphlets and ephemeral items, including: *Rooster Record: Official Organ Seventy Regiment OVI Association*. Vol. I No. 4. Put-in-Bay, OH: Aug. 20, 1887. - *Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States: Commandery of the District of Columbia*. War Paper 18. "The Days of Sixty-three." Marus Hopkins: n.p., 1894. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$400-600



**Physician and Ohio Civil War Surgeon H.M. Bassett and Family,  
Manuscript and Photographic Archive**

Archive of over 150 items housed in 3 large binders, 1 small binder, and 3 additional scrapbooks relating to the Bassett family and their extended relatives. All contain a note that these be given to Robert Cochems Bassett at his death, signed R.H. Bassett. They are very well organized, most likely by R.H. Bassett, and where possible, photographs are labeled; letters indicate writer and recipient, and sometimes topic (i.e., death of mother).

Each of the large ring binders concern a member of the Bassett-Melendy family. The first relates to Etta (Luetta) Melendy Bassett (1852-1934), mother of Robert Hiram Bassett and others. The second relates to Hiram Morton Bassett, MD (1840-1887), Etta's husband. Dr. Bassett was born in Ohio and served in the Ohio 113th and 121st Volunteer Infantry as a surgeon. He was also a Mason, Volunteer Observer for the Iowa Weather Service (this is "tornado alley"), and much more. The third binder relates to Robert Hiram Bassett (1885-1968), son of Etta and Dr. Bassett and the organizer of this lot of papers and photographs. Robert studied at the Minnesota School of Mines and became a Mining Engineer. He worked his entire career with M.A. Hanna Co. out of Cleveland, Ohio.

A scrapbook and some items that appear to relate to a friend of the family are also enclosed. The scrapbook primarily involves Martha Coddington Melendy, Etta's mother, with some content regarding her father, Peter Melendy (see also lot 310). Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$500-700



*Dr. Hiram Morton Bassett*



145

**11th Indiana Volunteers Civil War Document Group, Including Many  
DsS by Bvt. Brigadier General Daniel McCauley, 1863-1864**

Lot of 29 Vouchers (Army Muster Roll forms) for the 11th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. Dates between December 1863 and February 1864. Four are for Field & Staff and Non-Comm Staff. One of these notes "Re-mustered as Veteran Vols." Co. A-3; Co. D-3; Co. E-3; Co. F-2; Co. G-3; Co. H-3; Co. I-3; Co. K-2; and three detached units.

The 11th Indiana was recruited by Lew Wallace around Indianapolis in April 1861, as soon as war was declared. Lew Wallace was appointed the regiment's colonel and Daniel MacCauley and George McGinnis its lieutenant colonels. MacCauley was promoted to colonel when Wallace was promoted to brigadier general. MacCauley was awarded a brevet brigadier generalcy in March 1865. All of these vouchers are signed by MacCauley as either the commanding officer and/or the inspecting officer.

The original unit served for 3 months before reorganizing in August for 3 years. Its first assignment was blockade duty along the Ohio River at Evansville, then it was transferred to Virginia, where it was engaged near the town of Romney. After reorganization it was sent to Paducah, KY where it remained until February. On the 14th it went to Fort Donelson, then to Crump's Landing, in time to participate in the Battle of Shiloh. After that it was involved in the siege of Corinth. The regiment moved downriver during the autumn and winter, joining Grant's army at Milliken's Bend in April. It participated in most of the major battles, including Vicksburg. In December it arrived at Madisonville, LA, where it veteranized in February 1864. These vouchers are from that winter in Louisiana. The regiment then boarded ships for New York, then trains to Indianapolis for their furlough. It returned to New Orleans in May, but shortly thereafter went to Fortress Monroe, Washington, DC, and Harpers Ferry. After a few more battles, including Cedar Creek, it marched to Baltimore where it remained until mustering out in July 1865.

\$1,000-1,500



146

# Corporal John H. Gray, 101st Indiana Infantry, Civil War Manuscript Archive

Letter Archive of Corporal John H. Gray of the 101st Indiana Infantry, including battle letters from Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, and Kennesaw Mountain. This archive includes 69 letters from Gray, a resident of Piqua, Ohio, who served in Company D of the 101st Indiana Infantry. During part of his enlistment, Co. D was assigned to the 19th Indiana Battery of Artillery. 42 of the letters are in ink and 27 are in pencil. The penciled letters mostly written during active campaigns. 43 of the letters have envelopes. The first letter begins on August 2nd, 1862 and the last June 19th, 1865. Gray was a very descriptive writer and some of letters are quite long.

He begins, writing from Noblesville, IN at his camp of instruction, with his purpose clear: "I am now a soldier enlisted in the cause of freedom and my own native country." Having traveled far, he writes on Oct. 9, 1862 traveling from Louisville into the Kentucky frontier: "If you could see me, you would not know me for dirt & grease is the only thing to be seen. Our whole Regiment is in the same fix and almost run to death. Forces marches do to talk about but when the poor soldier with his blanket, haversack with three days' rations in it, a canteen of water, gun, cartridge box & bayonet meet together weighing 40 lbs."

Now attached with the 19th Indian Battery and stationed in Chattanooga, TN, he writes on January 8, 1863: "The most of this army is at Ringgold where we have four guns, but most of the batteries are at Chattanooga." While stationed there he relates that he is "too fast while in picket. I strolled thirty or forty yards to a Negro hut where I got a piece of short cake, the best I have tasted since I left home."

He writes after seeing action in Chattanooga in a series of letters written between September 24, 1863 and March 22, 1864: "After two

hard fights, one on Saturday afternoon and one on Sunday which lasted nearly all day, I am safe and sound. We are expecting to fight again in two or three days. We are strongly entrenched 3/4 mile south of Chattanooga. The enemy appears to be afraid of us now, although they compelled us to fall back on Saturday & Sunday. We were out numbered but now we can whip them three to one. Our loss was two pieces, one of which I belong." He continues: "The Rebels shell us almost every day off Lookout, but they cannot do us harm. The distance is too great for effective firing. We have been working on breastworks in front of us for two weeks and will work on until we finish them...Captain Harris was hit with a spent ball. When he was hit, I was not two steps from him."

By 1864, he was back with the 101st Indiana and was engaged in Sherman's Georgia campaign. He writes on June 12, 1864 from a field near Acworth, GA: "On the 1st of June we left the train and marched to the front and relieved Johnston's Division. Here the enemies works and ours were within 600 yards of each other, and our skirmishes and the Rebel Skirmishers so near as to hear each other spit or talk, there being a sharp-edged hill between our lines...We are confident of driving J. Johnston or as it is rumored Hardee back to Atlanta without a General engagement but there we expect a hard battle...Since we left Ringgold, we have been for days and nights where the bullets have whizzed over our heads constantly but none were hurt...We are on the skirmish line and near the enemy we have to fire frequently in order to keep awake. Sometimes it is so wearisome that our men go to sleep while the Rebels are loading their guns. The presence of continual dangers so hardens us to it that there is little or no fear ever felt except by the cowardly. There is time to be scared after you are hurt, but it is of no use before because to be alarmed at every ball or report of a gun would soon kill a man with fear." Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$4,000-6,000



# Civil War Journal of Private Joseph P. Hayes, 19th Illinois Regiment

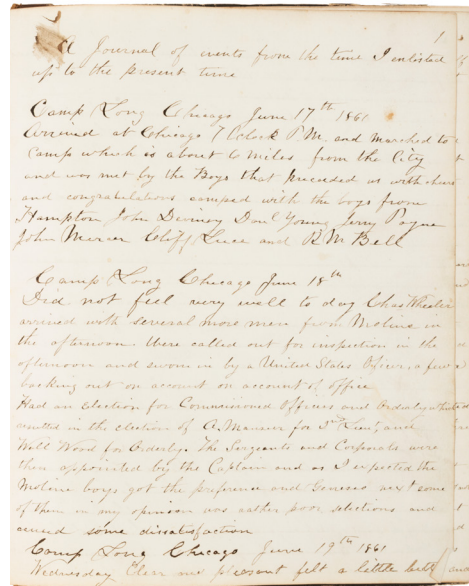
Civil War journal of Private Joseph P. Hayes of the 19th Illinois Infantry. June 17, 1861-January 24, 1862. 96pp. 7 x 8.5 in. Original half sheep and embossed cloth boards (spine perished, boards detached, wear to extremities). A diary from the private's first moments in the army with details of camp life along the Mississippi River in the early Western theater.

Joseph P. Hayes, from Hampton, IL, enlisted on June 10, 1861, and was mustered in a week later on the 17th into Co. H of the 19th Illinois Infantry as a private. The regiment was organized at Camp Long in Chicago, which is where Hayes' journal begins on the day of his mustering in. Hayes was a diligent diarist, making entries, even if brief, every day.

They departed Chicago on Friday, July 12 and arrived in Quincy, IL by rail, before moving on to Palmyra, MO where they were given their first tasks of guarding a rail bridge and picket duty. On July 27 they crowded on to the steamer *Louisiana* which took them to the St. Louis Arsenal, arriving on July 29th, with several other regiments joining them including the 2nd Iowa Regiment and the 2nd Regiment of Missouri Home Guards. Four companies traveled aboard the *Empress* on July 31st and arrived at Cape Girardeau on August 2nd, crossing over to Birds Point, Hayes noting that "there is a great many troops here." They moved on to Camp Fremont at Norfolk, followed by Sulphur Springs, and Pilot Knob where they engaged in target practice. On August 27, the regiment began to march through Missouri, first through Fredericktown, Bundys Farm, and on to Jackson. On September 4th, Hayes writes that "the Col. of the 2nd Iowa brought the report of the sudden death of Jeff Davis," though he wisely speculates, "I doubt the truth of the report."

On the move again, they boarded the *Arizona* on Sept. 8th set up on the Kentucky side of the Mississippi, naming it Fort Holt, "in honor of the Hon. Jos. Holt of Ky." About this time, Hayes became ill and was left behind when the rest of regiment was taken to protect batteries and was eventually taken to the hospital in Cairo. Hayes includes the transcripts of his diary entries he made while he was sick from Sept 14-Oct 5, 1861 at the end of this journal, beginning on p.86. He was taken from Fort Holt, to several places before arriving at the General Hospital in St. Louis on Sept. 19. He reports on his health and the movement of his regiment, commenting on October 6, "Every thing is very quiet and lonesome here and I am very anxious to get away from here." He was reunited with his unit and spent much of October at Camp Anderson, KY, leaving for Elizabethtown on Oct. 25th.

He spent Nov. 6th and 7th in Louisville going to the theater and staying at the National Hotel before returning to Elizabethtown. He joined a Glee Club on Nov. 11th which seems to be a source of pleasure for him mentioning it several more times throughout his journal. He left for Big Springs, KY two days later and noted that "there is a great many secesh



here." They took some prisoners before returning to Elizabethtown. Traveling again in mid December, first to Camp Nevin, KY on Dec. 16th then on to Bacon Creek, KY on Dec. 19th. There he went with "several others to see the wet cave. It is about 1 1/2 miles from camp near Bacon Creek. We went in at the Mouth and explored the first Chambers on the first floor and it is one of the greatest Natural Curiosities I have ever seen."

He reports a scandal on January 5th, 1862: "There is quite an excitement in Camp on account of several sudden deaths in the 3rd Indiana Reg'ts. There was 13 died from Saturday until Sunday night and the Surgeon of the Post (Dr. Blair) and the Brigade and Regimental Surgeons proceeded to Hospital of the 37th to investigate the matter. Col. Hazzard of the 37th ordered ...arrested the Surgeon of the 37th and took possession of his medicines. It raised quite an excitement in camp on account of their dying so suddenly and being burned two hours after their death." Hayes stayed with his regiment and was mustered out July 9, 1864. The 19th IL would participate at Stones River, Murfreesboro, and Chickamauga, though it is unknown if Hayes was present. It appears that he re-enlisted on January 30, 1865 as sergeant, mustering into Co. K of the 147th IL Infantry, mustering out on Jan. 20, 1866.

\$1,500-2,500



148

## Civil War Letter Sheet with A Bird's Eye View of Fortress Monroe and a Map of the Area

Bifolium, with 2 prints and 3pp. manuscript letter from William Chase of 145th PA Infantry. *Fortress Monroe, Old Point Comfort and Hygeia Hotel, Va.* Originally printed by Sachse & Co. Printed on the same sheet as *Map of Fortress Monroe and Surroundings*. Originally published by Casimir Bohn. [Boston? Washington?], 1861. A rare letter sheet with a bird's eye view of Fortress Monroe and map of the Chesapeake Bay and James River region around the fort. A small number of these prints as larger scale individual imprints appear in OCLC and auction records, however, this particular confluence of the two images as a letter sheet appears to be unrecorded.

The letter is written by William Chase of Delmar, Tioga Co., PA, who enlisted on September 21, 1861 as a sergeant, mustered in the same day into Co. I of the 45th Pennsylvania Infantry. He would be promoted twice (1st lieutenant on Sept. 14, 1862; captain on April 1, 1863) and wounded twice at Jackson, MS (July 11, 1863) and again at Wilderness (May, 6, 1864). He would be discharged on January 18, 1865.

Having previously been stationed at Fort Monroe, Chase writes: "This you will see is a map of fortress Monroe, I got two sheets of this paper the day before we left there, and now I will send you one, so that you can see how the place looks." Writing to an unknown family member he comments about his present location at Fort Seward: "the regiment has been divided, five companys, on Eddings island, and the other five on Otter Island, we are on the first named, we can see the other island, there is two forts, on this island the one where we are was called Fort Beauregard but the name has been changed to Seward."

\$400-600

**Civil War Documents, Incl. Ration List, Loyalty Oath, USCT Officer Appointment, and More**

Lot of 4 documents from the Civil War, comprising:

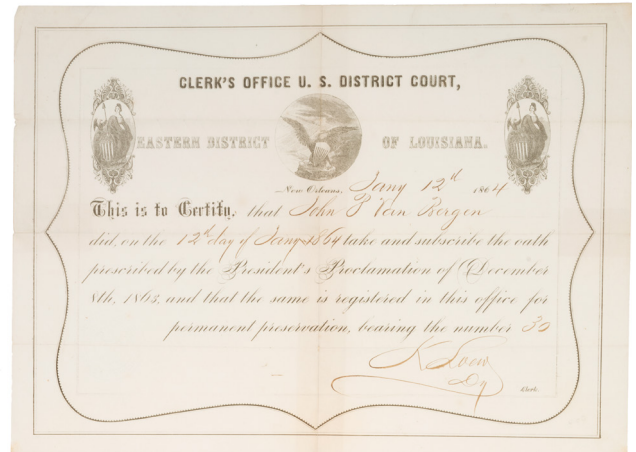
Bifolium songsheet with manuscript letter dated August 14, 1864. 5 x 8 in. STEELE, Silas S. *New Patriotic and Comic Song, on the Sinking of the Pirate Alabama by the US Gunboat Kearsarge, Captain Winslow. June 19th, 1864.* J. Magee: Philadelphia, 1864. The humorous song commemorates the sinking of the CSS *Alabama* by the USS *Kearsarge* during the Battle of Cherbourg. With an affectionate 3pp. letter from a soldier named Daniel Baker to his wife.

Partly-printed appointment, 8 x 10 in. First Lieutenant Thomas Scantleburg is appointed to the 2nd Missouri Volunteers of African Descent, December 17, 1863. Records show that the appointment was made to Thomas Scantleberry, who did accept the promotion offered here, though he died of disease on August 1, 1864.

Partly-printed Union loyalty oath, 14.5 x 10.5 in. From the Clerk's Office in the US District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Completed in manuscript it certifies the loyalty oath made by John P Van Bergen on January 12, 1864. An early example, numbered "30" and dated just a month after the Proclamation was made.

Manuscript ration list for Co. I of the 45th Pennsylvania Infantry while at Elliott's Plantation, SC, 7.625 x 9.75 in. The provision return for Captain Francis M. Hills (1829-1915) and signed by First Lieut. George D. Smith who was killed in action on September 14, 1862 at South Mountain, MD. Lists rations needed for 85 men for 6 days from July 15-20, 1862. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$500-700



1 of 4

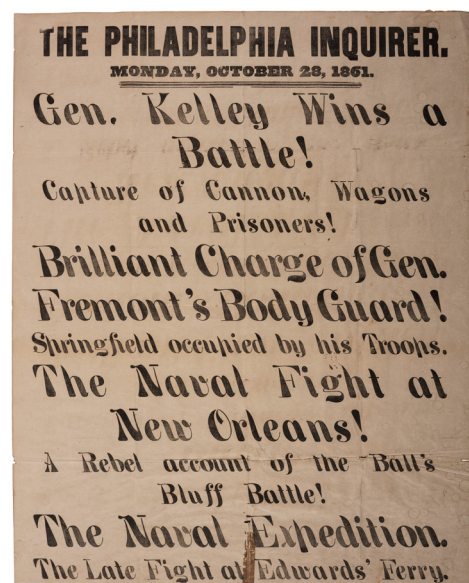


150

**First Regiment, Grey Reserves, Philadelphia, Illustrated Civil War Recruitment Broadside**

Printed broadside, 22.5 x 30.75 in. (sight), framed, 24 x 32 in. Philadelphia, PA: King & Baird, n.d., ca 1861. Illustration is signed L. Johnson & Co. A recruitment broadside for the First Regiment Infantry Reserve Brigade, first organized at the very beginning of the war in April of 1861. The "Grey Reserves" were again mustered in as part of the 32nd Regiment of the Ninety-Day Militia during the crisis of 1863 under the command of Colonel Charles Somers Smith.

\$1,000-1,500



151

**Newsstand Broadside, October 28, 1861 Issue of The Philadelphia Inquirer Covering the "Brilliant Charge of Gen. Fremont's Body Guard! and Other Events**

Newsstand letterpress broadside, 19 x 24 in. *The Philadelphia Inquirer*, Monday, October 28, 1861. Advertises sensational headlines, notably: "Brilliant Charge of Gen. Fremont's Body Guard!" Hungarian Charles Zagonyi (Károly Zágonyi, 1826-?) was tasked with creating and commanding a personal bodyguard for General John C. Fremont. Modeled on Polish Hussars, they first saw action on October 25, 1861, in the First Battle of Springfield [Missouri]. The mounted unit rashly charged the Missouri State Guard and although they routed the Confederates, they lost many men and they were unable to hold the city, however, it became famous. Fremont would regain the town on October 27th, though Zagonyi's brashness would alienate him from many Union officers and the Bodyguard was mustered out of service in November 1861, despite being 3-year volunteers. The broadside also advertises reports on General Benjamin Kelley's skirmish victory at Romney, VA, the naval attack on the blockading squadron off of New Orleans by Commander Hollins on October 12th, the Confederate victory at Ball's Bluff on October 21st, and more.

\$1,500-2,500





152

**Robert E. Lee's Surrender Reported in *New York Herald*, April 1865**

*New York Herald*. New York, NY: April 10, 1865. No. 10,451. 8pp, 15.5 x 22.25 in. Features "stacked" headlines and coverage of the surrender of Confederate General Robert E. Lee to Union General U.S. Grant, thus marking the end of the Civil War.

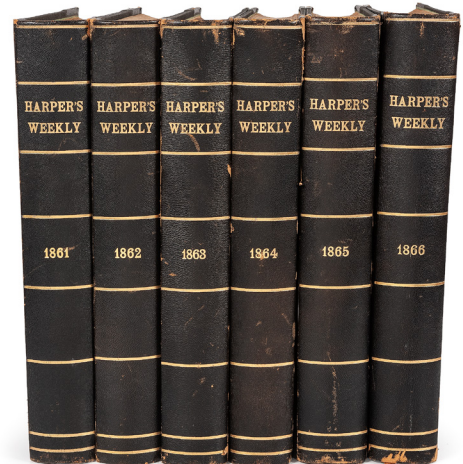
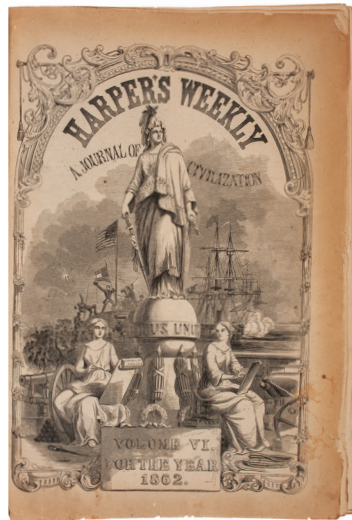
\$600-800

153

***Harper's Weekly* Bound Volumes, 1861-1866**

Lot of 6 bound volumes of *Harper's Weekly*, all with period bindings, including the following: Vol. V, January 5-December 28, 1861; Vol. VI, January 4 - December 27, 1862; Vol. VII, January 3-December 26, 1863; Vol. VIII, January 2-December 31, 1864; Vol. IX, January 7-December 30, 1865; Vol. X, January 6-December 29, 1866. Each volume includes a large number of full-page engravings and numerous smaller engravings, many by noted artists and with accompanying text, documenting the Civil War, political, and social news of the period. Each with three-quarter leather binding and gilt spine.

\$1,500-2,500



155

**Civil War Gen. Alexander S. Webb, CMOH, Post-War Personal Ephemera and Sword**

Lot of 39 items associated with General Alexander S. Webb (1835-1911), Union army officer, CMOH winner for gallantry at Gettysburg, and long-time president of the City College of New York. Collection predominantly dates to Webb's post-war life and accomplishments, and includes publications related to the general's military service, ephemera from fraternal organizations and military commemorations, invitations extended to General and Mrs. Webb, an albumen bust portrait of General Webb as Brigadier General, and a Pattern 1872 Field and Staff Officer's Sword.

Consignor relates that the sword and associated ephemera came from a book seller in New York City who purchased the estate of an Alexander Webb descendent. Several publications are identified on interior cover or pages to Alexander Webb, his daughter Helen Webb Alexander, his wife Anna Remsen Webb, and/or his granddaughter Anna Remsen Alexander. General Webb left the army in 1870 several years before the accompanying sword transitioned into vogue, and the sword cannot be definitively identified to Alexander Webb. Potentially the sword could have been owned by Webb's son, 1st Lieutenant William Remsen Webb (1872-1899), who was appointed July 9, 1898, to serve with the 16th US Infantry. However, the sword instead may have related to the general's extensive involvement in military fraternal organizations or some unknown fraternal association, as similar swords saw extensive usage by members of non-military organizations beginning roughly in the 1880s. General Webb was a member of New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, a founder of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and was an honorary member of the New York Society of the Cincinnati, among other affiliations.

Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$1,000-1,500



156

**Nelson Garey, 38th New Jersey Infantry Collection, Including Private Purchase Goodyear Rainproof Cap and Model 1858 Canteen**

Lot of 5. Private purchase rubberized canvas rainproof cap constructed of eight panels, one-piece cape, and one-piece visor. Interior of skirt with "Goodyear" patent stamp and pencil inscription reading, "Sergt Nelson Garey / Co B." Approx. length 17 in.

Model 1858 smooth side canteen with pewter spout and jeancloth cover. Cork stopper secured by chain with remnants of leather strap. Marked "N.G." in black paint. Approx. length 10 in.

Copy photograph, 3.125 x 4 in., featuring Sergeant Garey wearing a state jacket with sergeant stripes and NCO sword framed together with a captured sword belt fragment, 2 x 1.25 in., with ink inscription reading, "Captured / By me / Nelson Garey," and an ink inscribed note, 5 x 2.25 in., reading, "Direct your letters now to Sargent [sic] Nelson Garey Company B 38th Regiment New Jersey Volunteers Washington DC the same as before Save this till I come home..." All housed in wooden frame, 8.75 x 10.75 in.

Nelson Garey enlisted as a private on September 5, 1864, and was mustered into Company B of the 38th New Jersey Infantry Regiment that same month. He was promoted to sergeant the following month, and his regiment mustered out in June of 1865 at City Point, VA.

\$2,000-4,000



157

**Foot Locker Belonging to "Capt E. E. Sturtevant" (KIA Fredericksburg, VA) with 1863 Camp Chair**

Lot of 2. Original foot locker identified to Captain Edward E. Sturtevant (1826-1862), 35 x 17.1125 x 18 in., from his time as Captain of Company I, 1st New Hampshire Infantry Regiment. Painted red, maroon, and black, with white painted identification to front.

Concord printer Edward E. Sturtevant enlisted as a captain on April 30, 1861, famously becoming the first New Hampshire man to volunteer to fight in the Civil War, and was commissioned into Company I, 1st New Hampshire Infantry the following month. He mustered out in August in order to be commissioned into Company A, 5th New Hampshire Infantry in October. After being wounded at Fair Oaks, VA in June of 1862, he received a promotion to major in July, and was ultimately killed in action at Fredericksburg, VA nearly five months later in December. He is buried in the New Hampshire State Veterans Cemetery in Boscaawen.



Civil War folding camp chair with a slightly curved flat back rest; 14.5 in. from ground to seat, 27 in. to top rail. Seat and back rest made from a section of floral pattern wool carpet. Underside of chair with manufacturer's paper label, "E.W. Vail / Patentee and Manufacturer / Worcester, Mass. / Patented January 6, 1863." \$800-1,200



158

**Cincinnati Depot Artillery Shell Jacket, with Inspector's Mark in Sleeve, "F.H. Shafer"**

Artillery jacket, 25.5 in. sleeve, 17.5 in. chest, 2.5 in. collar, with body of unlined blue kersey wool including four-piece back and two-piece front, piping of red herringbone twill, and squared end collar trim. Twelve-button front with functional cuffs and hook-and-eye neck closure. Lined sleeves with right sleeve interior showing three dot and numeral "3" size along with three line Cincinnati inspector mark of F.H. Shafer. Mixture of hand stitching and machine stitching throughout, with most button-holes unfinished. Front trim with buckram stiffener along with collar.

\$1,500-2,500

159

**Surgical Kit by Jacob J. Teufel, Philadelphia, with Original Adhesive Label**

Wooden case, 16.5 x 6.25 x 3.625 in., with brass fittings, red velvet lining, removable tray, and interior label reading, "Jacob J. Teufel / Manufacturer of / Surgical and Dental Instruments / 103 South Eighth Street, / Third Door bel. Chestnut / Philadelphia," ca 1860-1882. Kit contains trephine with handle, scalpels, forceps, probes, bone brush, tenaculum, tourniquets, amputation/bone saw, Hey saw, and many other instruments, several marked "J. Teufel" or "Teufel."

\$2,000-3,000



160

**Surgical Amputation Kit with Instruments by Gemrig, Philadelphia**

Wooden case, 16.5 x 7.5 x 3.125 in., with brass fittings, red velvet lining, and removable tray. Kit includes trephines with handle, tourniquet, scalpels, amputation saw, Hey saw, forceps, tenaculum, bone brush, two packets of "Aseptic Silk Ligature" by J. Ellwood Lee Co., and other instruments, most marked for "Gemrig."

J.H. Gemrig was a surgical instrument maker active in Philadelphia, PA ca 1841-1880. During the Civil War, Gemrig was a major supplier of surgical sets, working under contract for the Union.

\$2,000-3,000





162

**Civil War Presentation Watch to Surgeon David B. Rice, 102nd Illinois Volunteers, in 18 Karat Gold**

18 karat gold presentation pocket watch, 55mm, by LHM & Co., Lancaster, PA. Case No. 50026. 79.11 dwt. Cuvette engraved, "Presented to / D.H. Rice; / Surgeon of 102nd Regt. Ill. Vol. / By the Officers & inmates of / Hospital No. 3, Gallatin Tenn. / June 1st 1863; As [a] token of Affection / & Este[em] for His Skills & untiring / zeal for our comfort & welfare."

David B. Rice (1817-1887) attended McDowell Medical College in St. Louis, graduating in 1844. After the Civil War broke out, Rice enlisted as a surgeon in September of 1862, and was commissioned into Field and Staff of the 102nd Illinois Infantry Regiment in December. He was given charge of Hospital No. 3 in Gallatin, TN before he resigned in July of 1863. Afterwards, Rice moved west to Oregon, and taught at Oregon Medical College. He died at the age of 69 and is buried in Ashland Cemetery in Oregon.

\$1,500-2,500



Detail

163

**Colonel Elmer Ellsworth Commemorative Pitcher**

Molded stoneware pitcher illustrating the shooting of Colonel Elmer Ellsworth (1837-1861), the first conspicuous casualty of the Civil War, at Alexandria, VA, made by Millington, Astbury, and Poulson, Trenton, NJ, although the base lacks their signature, ca 1861. A baluster form pitcher with spurred handle, molded in relief on one side with a dramatic depiction of "Col. Ellsworth," who lies dead at the bottom of the stairwell, while three soldiers, one identified as "F.E. Brownell," struggle to fight the man who shot Ellsworth in the chest, identified as "J.W. Jackson / The Traitor" on the pitcher. Brownell, the soldier shown bayoneting Jackson, was credited with killing the "traitor," and later received the Medal of Honor for his actions. The reverse side is imprinted with the phrase "Union and the Constitution," and features a molded relief of an American Eagle with snake in beak perched above a fallen Confederate Flag, with an American Flag flying at right above a gathering of rifles. Approx. 8 in. at widest point, 8.5 in. tall. This is believed to be the first commemorative pitcher made by a US potter.

\$400-600



162

**Armstrong B. Place, 5th New York Cavalry, Ironstone GAR Canteen**

White ironstone canteen, 7.75 in. dia., identified in gold paint to "A.B. Place, Co. B, 5th Reg., NY Vol. Cav." Center with embossed GAR medal with red, white, and blue accents. Circular body has three strap loops and a spout with cork.

Pennsylvania native Armstrong B. Place (1846-1901) enlisted in Co. B of the 5th NY Volunteer Cavalry in Ithaca, NY, February 1864 as a private, earning a promotion to corporal during his year in service.

The 5th NY fought mostly in Virginia, participating in the major battles of the war, including Winchester, Rappahannock Station, Second Manassas, Gettysburg, and Mine Run. Place enlisted just in time since 1864 would bring the most active year with the regiment participating in the Battles of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania C.H., Cold Harbor, North Anna, Ream's Station, Third Winchester, Opequon, Cedar Creek, and more.

\$500-700



164

**Henry R. Loomis, 2nd Duryea's Zouave Collection, Including Postwar Tinted Albumen and Printed Escutcheon**

Lot of 2. Tinted albumen print of Henry R. Loomis. N.p., n.d., post-1865. 3.75 x 5.5 in., framed to 7.5 x 9.5 in. Ink inscription to verso identifies the subject. Loomis stands with a musket in characteristic Zouave garb.

Partly-printed escutcheon, "Henry R. Loomis, 165th New York Vol's, Rebellion 1861-1865," 13.75 x 25 in. (sight), framed to 15.75 x 27.25 in. W.C. Strickler: n.p., 1883. Decorated with an eagle, flags, fasces, and insignia from Union troops. The escutcheon has a customized printed title and the central panel is completed in manuscript with a record of Loomis' service and the regimental history of the 165th New York Infantry.

Loomis enlisted at 22 on September 5, 1862, in New York City, and was mustered into Co. E of the 165th NY Infantry (Duryea's Zouaves) as a corporal on November 28, 1862. He became a POW on April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, LA, and was imprisoned at Camp Ford, Texas. He was exchanged on May 27, 1865, at the mouth of the Red River, and honorably discharged shortly thereafter in July 1865, in New York City. \$600-800



1 of 2

165

**Folk Art Carved Face Cane Tentatively Identified to James J. Butler, 81st New York Infantry**

Medium to dark brown wood cane with handle carved in the form of a Civil War soldier wearing a kepi, 36.75 in. In., 1.75 in. rubber tip. The crudely carved soldier is presented with a furrowed brow, long nose, and wide grin, with inset nails representing his eyes. Worn black paint represents his hair. Remainder of shaft with relief carved spiraling snake with small inset nails for eyes as well as black painted depictions of trees, a horse, a structure of some sort, and what appears to be a woman in a dress.

Accompanied by modern paperwork with notation suggesting that the cane was either carved for or by Captain James J. Butler, although this identification cannot be confirmed. Photocopies of Butler's Federal Pension File and related documents are also included. Prior to the Civil War, Butler served with Co. E, 1st US Infantry (1847-1848) and Co. B, 7th US Infantry (1857-1862). In November 1862, he enlisted as a private and mustered into Co. I, 81st New York Infantry, with promotions to principal musician (11/1863), 2nd lieutenant (9/1864), 1st lieutenant (11/1864), and captain (1/1865). Butler was taken prisoner at an unknown location in February 1865, but was subsequently released and mustered out in August 1865 at Fort Monroe, VA.

Provenance: Property of N. Flayderman & Co.; previously sold in these rooms, March 26, 2018 American History Auction, Lot 46; consigned by a private collector.

\$600-800



Detail



Detail

166

**GAR Presentation Walking Stick to Edwin R. Child, 37th Indiana Volunteers, by Members of Sedgwick Post No. 8**

Ebonized wood walking stick with gold-filled cap, 34.75 in. In., and brass ferrule, 1.5 in. In. Cap engraved: "Presented / by the members of / Sedgwick Post No. 8 / GAR / to their Commander / E.R. Childs." Accompanied by photocopied service records. Edwin R. Child (incorrectly spelled "Childs" on the cap) first enlisted as a private in April 1861 with Co. G, 6th Indiana Infantry, mustering out four months later. He then enlisted as a private and mustered into Co. C, 37th IN Infantry, in October 1861, and was subsequently promoted to sergeant. Three years later, Child reenlisted with the regiment and mustered out of service in July 1865. While with the 37th IN, Child was present at many battles, including Stones River, Chickamauga, Resaca, the Siege of Atlanta, and Kennesaw Mountain.

\$600-800



167

**Civil War Folk Art Cane Inscribed to Stephen A. Miller, 57th Indiana Volunteers**  
Folk art carved wooden cane, approx. 36 in. In., with "S.A. Miller Co. G 57th Indiana Inf. 57th Indiana Regt. Vols." written along cane shaft, and rows of "X" marks carved intermittently.

Stephen A. Miller enlisted as a private on November 18, 1861 and mustered into Company G, 57th Indiana Infantry Regiment that same day. After re-enlisting with his regiment on New Year's Day of 1864, Miller was mortally wounded and died in Chattanooga, TN on July 5th of that year.

\$500-700



Detail

168

**Civil War Veteran Folk Art Carved "Shiloh Battlefield" Cane Identified to Ben K. Green**  
Folk art carved wooden cane, 36 in. In., including 1.5 in. ferrule, with United States and Confederate flags, "Shiloh Battle Field," "April [?] 1862," "Ben. K. Green," and "Feb 14. 1898," all carved along cane shaft, and individual letters spelling out "Hornets Nest" carved into wood knots. Certain portions, including parts of flags, colored red.

During the Battle of Shiloh, fought on April 6th and 7th of 1861, a section of Sunken Road, known as Hornet's Nest, became the scene of some of the heaviest fighting of the battle, including eight failed Confederate attacks. The name was inspired by the sounds of bullets continuously whizzing about the Union stronghold, a cacophony similar to that of a group of angry hornets.

\$1,500-2,500



Details



Details



Details

169

**Civil War Folk Art Cane Carved for "Gen Butler the Hero of New Orleans"**  
Folk art carved wooden cane, approx. 36 in. In., with "Gen Butler / the Hero of / New Orleans" and "Lizzie / Baker" carved along upper shaft, and with eagle and union shield motifs featured between text.

Lizzie Baker was the name of a Union steamer operating during the Civil War. Notably, the *New York Times* reported that the steamer "brought up two hundred and eighteen rebel deserters and one hundred and forty-nine prisoners of war, who desired to take the oath of allegiance," on March 28, 1865.

\$800-1,200

170

**Civil War Folk Art Battlefield Cane, "Antietam Battle Field Near Burnside Bridge"**

Folk art carved wooden cane, 41.875 in. In., with, "Antietam.Battle. Field.Near.Burnside.Bridge," carved along cane shaft.

Burnside's Bridge, originally called Rohrbach's or Lower Bridge, was constructed over Antietam Creek in 1836 as a passageway into Sharpsburg. The bridge played a significant role in the Battle of Antietam as various portions of the Union's IX Corps, led by Major General Ambrose Burnside, attempted to overtake the bridge from Confederate forces who successfully held off the Federal forces for a number of hours.

\$1,500-2,500

171

**Gouache Depicting Seamen on a Dock at Newport News, VA, June 1861  
by Frank H. Schell**

Francis H. Schell (1834-1909). Gouache on board, 11.75 x 8.75 in. (sight), matted and framed to 18.25 x 15.5 in. *Sketches at Newport News, Va in June, 1861*. Signed lower right "Frank H. Schell." An early scene of how the war was beginning to affect daily life in Virginia—three boys sit on the pier fishing while 2 soldiers armed with muskets patrol the dock. Newport News was the site of the Battle of Big Bethel, one of the earliest land battles of the War. Confederate forces led by John B. Magruder were dispatched to prevent the Union garrison at Fort Monroe from advancing on Richmond. Though the Union maintained control of the area, the CSA won a propaganda victory as the Federal forces suffered more losses and would not advance significantly until the 1862 Peninsula Campaign.

Artist, illustrator, and lithographer Schell was hired as a "special artist" in 1861 by *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*. Originally dispatched to Baltimore, he was present at Fort Monroe and the Battle of Great Bethel and likely made this drawing immediately before or after. Throughout the war, he would publish over 200 drawings with *Leslie's* and became the art director of the periodical after the war.

\$500-700



172

**Alfred R. Waud Original Sketch of Confederate Battery at Shipping Point, VA, Framed with Published Work in Harper's Weekly**

Alfred R. Waud (1828-1891). Gouache and charcoal sketch, 14.125 x 2.25 in. (sight). *New Earthworks, Camp behind the trees, Battery at Shipping Point (half moon shape), Entrance to Quantico Creek*. N.d., ca 1861. Framed with engraved print, 14.25 x 10.25 in. (sight). *The Rebel Batteries on the Potomac Now in Possession of Our Troops*. Published in *Harper's Weekly* March 22, 1862. Matted and framed to 20.25 x 20 in. An original sketch by battlefield artist Waud of the rebel batteries taken as part of the blockade of the Potomac. Included side by side with the engraved triptych print created from the print.

Noted battlefield artist Alfred R. Waud (1828-1891) was born and raised in London, where he attended the Government School of Design at Somerset House before immigrating to the United States in 1850. Upon his arrival, Waud worked primarily as a freelance artist until May of 1861 when he was retained as a sketch artist and special correspondent by the *New York Illustrated Newspaper* to report on the war. At the close of 1861, Waud joined *Harper's Weekly*, where he was employed through the end of the war. He continued to work for *Harper's Weekly* in addition to a number of other publishers following the war and his career flourished. While touring battlefields in the South in 1891, Waud died in Marietta, GA. The Library of Congress houses most of his original wartime sketches, with some remaining in private hands. \$1,000-1,500

173

**Civil War Veteran and Artist James E. Taylor, Albumen Portrait with Inscription to General John E. Roller**

Albumen photograph of James E. Taylor (1839-1901), approx. 9.5 x 7.5 in., framed to 14.5 x 12.75 in. N.p.: n.d., ca 1890. Inscribed on the lower mount margin: "To General John E. Roller / With sincere regards / James E. Taylor." The artist and war correspondent is pictured seated in a living room surrounded by many of his sketches and works of art. A wall behind him is festooned with relics of his time in serving in the Civil War with the National Zouaves.

James E. Taylor (1839-1901) was an artist from Cincinnati who enlisted on April 26, 1861, at New York City and was mustered in the next day into Company B of the NY 10th Infantry (the National Zouaves) as a private. On Nov. 1, 1861, he was promoted to sergeant. During his time on the front, he sent battlefield drawings to *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* and was hired as a special artist when he was mustered out on May 7, 1863. He continued to document battles traveling extensively with the Union Armies. His relationship with *Leslie's* would continue after the War and he would travel West to illustrate pioneer life, negotiations with Indians, and more.

John Edwin Roller (1844-1918) was a cadet at Virginia Military Institute at the beginning of the Civil War. After graduating and teaching at VMI for a few months, he was appointed 2nd lieutenant of Co. G in the Confederate States Engineers in October 1863. He served the Army of Northern Virginia until the end of the war and was paroled at Appomattox. After the war, he practiced law, served the Virginia state legislature, and was a brigadier general in the Virginia State Militia.

\$500-700







174

**Battle of Gettysburg Watercolor**

Watercolor on paper, 25.75 x 39.5 in., framed, 32.5 x 47 in. Battle of Gettysburg. Artist unknown. Dramatic rendering of Union and Confederate troops colliding at the seminal Battle of Gettysburg.

Provenance: Ex. Mary Merritt Museum of Douglasville, PA; consigned by a private collector.

\$600-800

175

**Large Chromolithograph Featuring a Victorious US Grant and his Generals Riding Under American Flags**

Chromolithograph of a victorious Ulysses S. Grant and his generals on horseback, 22.25 x 35 in., framed to 29 x 41.5 in. E. Boell, n.d., ca 1865. Grant is pictured at center on horseback surrounded by his generals and dozens of officers on horseback. Behind him fly two 34-star round American flags, the swallow-tail guidons of General Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah headquarters and Kilpatrick's Army Corps. A grave of an "Unknown Union Soldier" is present at the left foreground.

\$500-700



176

**Charles T. Webber Oil Portrait of Alfred Ward Grayson Davis**

Charles T. Webber (1825-1911). Oil on canvas bust-length portrait of Alfred Ward Grayson Davis. 9.5 x 13.1 in. (sight), framed to 13.5 x 17 in. Signed "C.T. Webber," appears to be dated "7 August ?" and inscribed to Rachel Davis, the subject's wife.

General Alfred Ward Grayson Davis (1806-1865) was a plantation owner, lawyer, and military man who was a distant relative of CSA President Jefferson Davis. He attended West Point, but left before graduation in order to study law. He was appointed the Attorney General of Arkansas Territory in 1827. In 1832, he was elected major general of the Mississippi Militia. In 1847, he was elected leader of the Texas Militia unit that attacked the Mexican Army at the Battle of Buena Vista. At the outbreak of war, he was appointed a major in the Quartermaster's Department of the CSA by his cousin Jefferson Davis. His health began to fail and he was released from duty in 1863. Though briefly captured by Union forces, he returned to his home in West Virginia where he died on January 20, 1865.

Webber was an active figure in the Cincinnati art scene, originally tinting photographs for David R. Hoag. At the outbreak of the Civil War Webber opened his own painting studio where he mainly created portraits, working there until the 1880s. He is best remembered for his *Underground Railroad* painting from 1893 displayed at the World's Columbian Exposition of the same year, now held in the collections of the Cincinnati Art Museum.

\$700-1,000

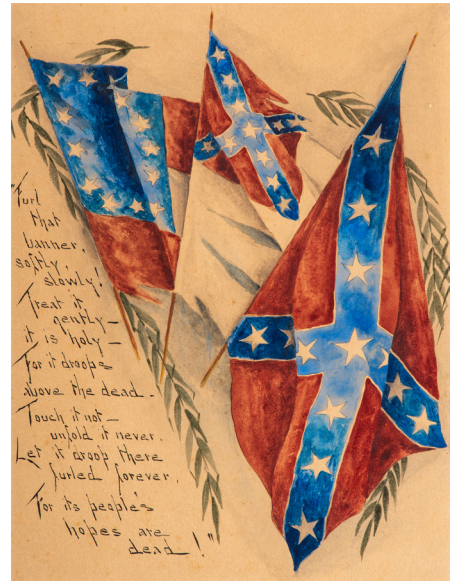


177

**CSA Flag Artwork with Inscribed Poem, "The Conquered Banner"**

Watercolor illustration. 11.5 x 15 in., matted and framed to 17 x 21 in. Depicting three flags of the Confederate States of America: the "Stars and Bars" with 13 stars, the "Stainless Banner," and the Battle Flag of the Army of Northern Virginia. With the first verse of the poem "The Conquered Banner." Written by Catholic priest and Confederate Army chaplain Father Abram Joseph Ryan who wrote the verse after Lee's surrender at Appomattox and first published in the pro-Confederate Catholic newspaper the *New York Freeman*. It became enormously popular in the post-war South, especially in the period from 1890-1920 when the "Lost Cause" ideology gained momentum and Jim Crow laws were being introduced.

\$400-600



178

**Confederate Stars and Bars Parade Flag**

Printed flag on cotton, 1.75 x 3 in. Staff, 6 in. Wreath pattern. Ca 1861-1865.

The Stars and Bars was the first national flag of the Confederacy, and credit for its design is generally given to Nicola Marschall, a Prussian artist. Adopted by the Confederate Congress in March 1861, the initial flag bore a star for each of seven seceded states that formed the Confederacy. By December, there were thirteen stars, eleven for the states that actually seceded from the Union and one each for Kentucky and Missouri which had both Confederate and Union governments.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$300-500

179

**48-Star American Flag Signed by Confederate Veterans, 1901**

Printed flag on glazed muslin, 19.5 x 36 in. Staggered star pattern. Personal signatures of 28 member of the United Confederate Veterans attending Memphis reunion, May 1901. Ca 1901.

This autographed commemorative flag contains the signatures of 28 members of the Louisiana delegation to the United Confederate Veterans national reunion in Memphis, including their military titles, Louisiana camp names, and the date signed between May 28-30, 1901. Nearly all inscriptions are written with a lead pencil, with a few written in indelible ink. Accompanying the flag is a compilation of the names inscribed on the flag and a plethora of research documentation regarding each signee.

An early example of the use of a 48-star flag during the first decade of the 20th century.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$1,200-1,600



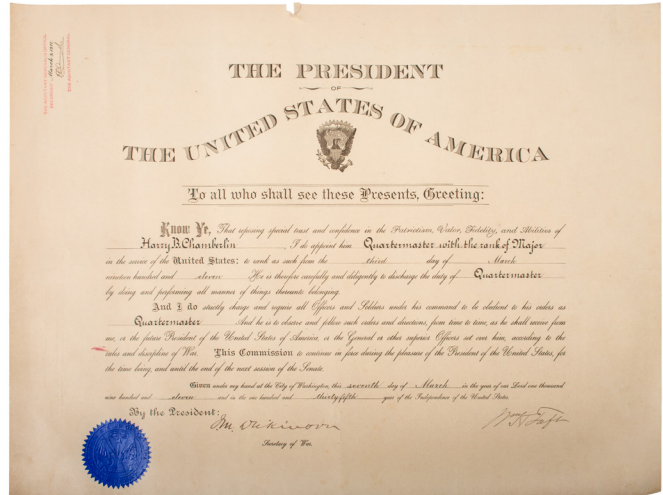


180

**Major Harry Bailey Chamberlin  
Archive, Incl. William Howard  
Taft Signed Commission**

Lot of approximately 34 documents spanning 1864-1918, most related to the military service of Major Harry Bailey (Bayley) Chamberlin (1862-1912), member of the Vermont National Guard who in 1898 was commissioned Quartermaster 2nd US Cavalry with service in Cuba then later in the Philippines following the Philippine Insurrection.

Accompanied by two ca 1910 photographs of a uniformed Chamberlin, a mahogany and silver riding crop adorned with a boar tusk handle and 2nd Cavalry emblem, and two training whips of bamboo/wicker.



Chamberlin was an accomplished horse trainer and cavalry officer. Documents include those related to the military career of Chamberlin (sometimes Chamberlain), such as transport notices, a pension document, miscellaneous correspondence, and commissions. Notable is a commission, 21 x 16 in., promoting "Harry B. Chamberlin" to "Quartermaster with the rank of Major" on March 7, 1911, signed by President William H. Taft. Also notable is an undated letter, 11pp, detailing the harsh means by which he mastered a rogue cavalry horse and a close encounter with Philippine insurgents while stationed in Southern Luzon. The letter provides a vivid portrait of guerilla-style conflict as well as colonial attitudes towards native Philippine inhabitants and African American subordinates. The letter was likely written ca 1912 while Chamberlin resided in an army hospital where he would ultimately succumb to tuberculosis.

Harry Chamberlin was the great-grandson of Revolutionary War veteran Remembrance Chamberlin. See also Lot 308 Chamberlin Family Archive.

Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$400-600



181

**Major Sherman Miles, Personal Letters, Photos, Hand-drawn Maps and  
Original Draft Manuscript of Notes on the Dardanelles Campaign of  
1915**

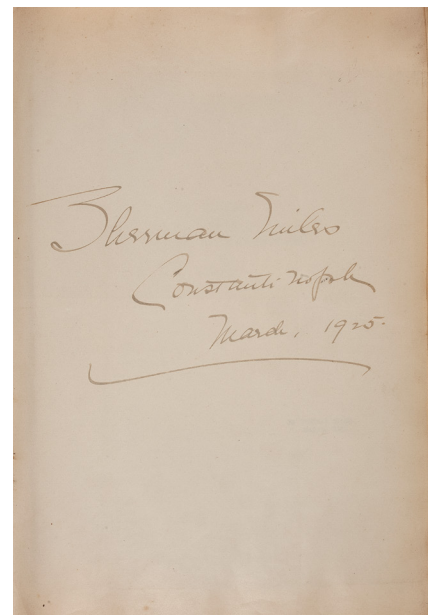
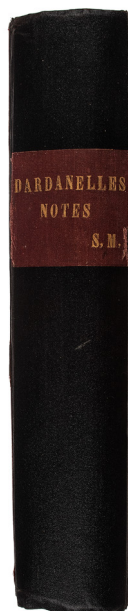
Lot includes personal correspondence, draft typed manuscript with handwritten edits, original photos, hand-drawn maps, and more, all relating to the research conducted by Major General Sherman Miles (1882-1966) for his article "Notes on the Dardanelles Campaign of 1915" which was published in multiple installments in the *Coast Artillery Journal* from December 1924-March 1925. All items are bound in a single volume, 200+pp, with gilt-lettered spine label "Dardanelles Notes / S.M."

The son of famed Army General Nelson A. Miles, Sherman Miles was a West Point graduate and career army officer. He is notable for serving as the Chief of the Military Intelligence Division in 1941 when the attack on Pearl Harbor happened. From 1922-25 Sherman Miles was serving as military attache at Constantinople and was asked to prepare a critical study of the Dardanelles Campaign (1915-1916) for the War Department. As part of his research, he made multiple trips to the battlefields of Gallipoli and corresponded extensively with General Sir Ian Hamilton, commander of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force during the Gallipoli Campaign. Approximately a dozen letters exchanged between Miles and Hamilton are contained in the volume, along with Hamilton's handwritten notes and edits on an early draft of Sherman's article.

Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

*Descended Directly in the Family of Sherman Miles*

\$500-1,000





182

#### Hindenburg Disaster Crash Cover

Very rare and desirable Hindenburg disaster Thoolen Scout Jamboree cover that was recovered from the Hindenburg after the disaster around May 6, 1937. Possibly unpublished.

Most people are aware that the Hindenburg (LZ-129) burst into flames while docking at Lakehurst, New Jersey on May 6, 1937. Nearly two-thirds of her passengers and crew survived the incident. In addition, at least 360 pieces of mail of the 17,609 pieces that were on board that day survived the fire. Some are scorched a bit, but most have edges burned away. One group of letters that was on the airship were a number sent from Rotterdam, the Netherlands, to "Mr. G. Thoolen, c/o Mr. Donald E. Dickason, Wooster, Ohio, US Amerika." These were postmarked at Rotterdam on May 1, 1937, then sent to Frankfurt and placed on the Hindenburg. At least 17 of the Thoolen pieces of mail

survived. This example includes the Rotterdam postmark, although the stamp, which was theoretically a 12 1/2 cent Scout Jamboree (which occurred in the Netherlands in the summer of 1937) stamp (issued in the spring before the event), has burned nearly completely. Part of the Air Mail stamp has burned away as well. After the crash, if mail had a readable address, the Postal Service put it in a glassine envelope and sent it on its way to the intended recipient. A few are still found in those secondary covers and have become known as "ambulance envelopes." This cover is missing its glassine envelope, although the address is perfectly readable.

In the various listings of the 17 Thoolen surviving covers, this one does not appear. It may have been in private hands for most of its "life." (See <http://www.slettebo.no/scout/hindenburg.htm>.) \$5,000-7,000

183

#### WWII Footlocker Containing Military Service Collection of First Lieutenant Glenn Bowers, P-51 Mustang Fighter Pilot

Original foot locker identified to Glenn Bowers, 34 x 17.5 x 14 in., from his time in the air force during WWII, containing over 175 photographs, documents, patches, medals, and personal items providing a complete record of Bowers' military service in the 8th Air Force from training through his combat flying with the 352nd FG.

Glenn Bowers (1921-1952) of Chillicothe, Ohio, was a First Lieutenant P-51 Mustang Fighter Pilot during WWII. His squadron was the 487th Fighter Squadron "Meyer's Maulers"-352nd Fighter Group-8th Air Force. The 352nd Fighter Group were based at Bodney, Norfolk from July 1943 until November 1945 but in the winter months of 1944/1945 detachments moved to bases in Belgium to provide extra air support to ground forces during the Battle of the Bulge and to assist with the airborne assault across the Rhine. The 487th Fighter Squadron was the only Eighth Air Force Squadron to be awarded a Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation, usually an award reserved to Groups. The Squadron was given the DUC for destroying 23 enemy aircraft in a single mission on January 1, 1945. Major George Preddy, the highest scoring P-51 Mustang in Eighth Air Force, flew with the 352nd Fighter Group. The 352nd FG earned the nickname "The Blue Nosed Bastards of Bodney."

Lieutenant Bowers was recognized for his exemplary flying skills, heroism, determination and esprit de corps in action against the enemy and destroying critical enemy targets. He was responsible for the success of many missions escorting B-17 Bomber aircraft over Germany as well as D-Day support behind enemy lines in France. Lieutenant Bowers' name appears on the 487th Fighter Squadron Roster at [www.AmericanAirMuseum.com](http://www.AmericanAirMuseum.com).

Extremely rare items include two original 16mm film rolls taken from the gun camera on his P-51 Mustang fighter plane during combat missions. This original film contains approximately 30 minutes of black and white



footage of Lieutenant Bowers downing German Fighter aircraft as well as intense strafing runs on German infrastructure including railroads and aircraft on the ground. This film has been digitized and is contained on a CD for viewing. Along with the two film rolls is the original WW2 AN-N5 gun camera and one empty film cartridge used on Lieutenant Bowers' Mustang during the war.

Extremely rare Squadron patch in excellent condition. Two patches were given to each Squadron member. This jacket patch was never applied and is in almost untouched condition with only a small moth nip on the edge. The patch was verified by Sam L. Sox and Mark L. Hamel-



historians for the Squadron and authors of the book "BlueNoser Tales-Stories From the Blue Nosed Bastards of Bodney."

Extremely rare "The Hunters"-The 487th Fighter Squadron-First edition Unit History given only to members of the squadron. This book is in excellent condition and contains approximately 30pp of WWII History from the perspective of the 487th Fighter Squadron. Opening page with picture dedicated to George E. Predy-Killed in Action Christmas Day-1944. Predy was an officer during World War II and an American ace credited with 26.83 enemy air-to-air kills ranking him as the top P-51 Mustang ace of World War II and eighth on the list of all-time highest scoring American aces.

Three Rare and important log books from Lieutenant Bowers' time spent in several aircraft. One log book chronicles all fighter missions with his squadron behind the stick of his P-51 Mustang. This log book details his B-17 bomber escort missions, aircraft destroyed, and strafing runs as shown in the 16mm gun camera footage.

Also included are Lieutenant Bowers' military pins, wings, and patches (five Aircraft Pilot Wing Pins-one is a tie clip and one is engraved on reverse "Claris" "3 Nov. 43" "Glenn"-all are sterling. Several escape and evasion compass', lighters, ID bracelets, and many Army Air Force patches; two brass bomb fuse plugs; piece of parachute saved by Bowers when he had to bail out once from his plane when he suffered mechanical issues (documented in the correspondence); small shadow box containing his original picture in his plane and metals; and yearbooks from Moore Field and Goodfellow Field as well as detailed documentation on Lieutenant Bowers' initial Training in the Air Force.

Also included are miscellaneous newspaper clippings, black and white photos, letters to mom and dad, original artwork, Pilot's Processing Portfolios, war documents, foreign currency and coins, aviator glasses, complete wallet, ID Tags, Pilot Logs and more.

Very complete and organized foot locker for a decorated P-51 Mustang pilot who flew for the famed 352nd squadron. Purchased directly from the Bowers family in Chillicothe, Ohio.

\$1,500-2,500

184

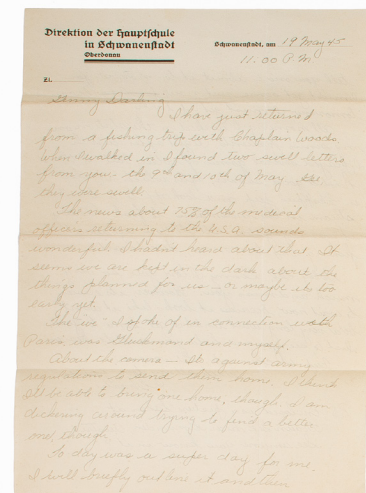
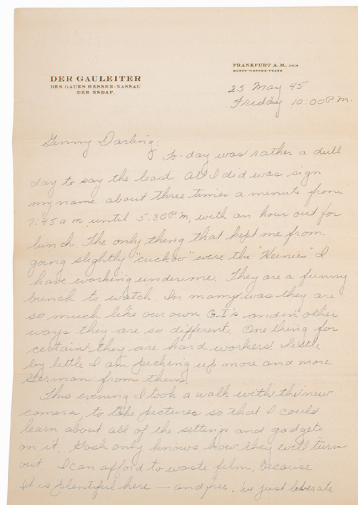
**World War II Letter & Photo Archive of Capt. Charles H. Foertmeyer, M.D., 305th Medical Battalion, 80th Infantry Division**

Outstanding World War II archive consisting of more than 500 letters (some V-mail) spanning July 1943-December 1945, nearly 500 photographs, and a hand-drawn pencil portrait attributed to French artist Robert Salvagnac, all documenting the service of Captain Charles Henry Foertmeyer, M.D., an American field surgeon who served with the 305th Medical Battalion, 80th Infantry Division, Patton's 3rd Army. Foertmeyer was awarded the Bronze Star and served as the medical head of the German POW camp at Biessenhofen, Germany. Letters are addressed to his wife Virginia Louise Driskell Foertmeyer with some written on confiscated enemy letterhead such as from "Consolato d'Italia," a Hauptschule in Schwanenstadt, and the office of a Nazi Gauleiter. Accompanied by 7 CDs with digitized files of the photographs in the collection, many of which were taken in the summer of 1945 at Biessenhofen and at Bad Worishofen, Germany, the site of a displaced persons camp in the American occupation zone.

Born and raised in Cincinnati, OH, Dr. Charles Foertmeyer (1917-2011) attended the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine. He married "Ginny" Driskell on August 7, 1943 at Carlisle Barracks in Carlisle, PA, just a few weeks after his July 16, 1943 enlistment. Foertmeyer landed on Utah Beach in France in mid-August 1944, and witnessed "hard fighting" as Patton's army raced across Europe in pursuit of German forces. His responsibilities included caring for the American troops and setting up hospitals to provide examinations of German prisoners. At Biessenhofen he was responsible for discharging German soldiers, many from the 6th German Army, for return to civilian life in Germany. Foertmeyer's letters to his wife reveal a thoughtful, educated, and dedicated soldier. Limited by censors (with redacting evident in some correspondence), the battle content is minimal. Still, Foertmeyer's observations on warfare and the Germans are insightful and powerful. Similarly, his personal photographs, nearly all of which are labeled, provide a remarkable visual insight into his experiences most notably during the post-war occupation. Photographs document fellow soldiers, landscapes, villages, war-damage, Ebensee concentration camp, displaced people, and German POWs. Together, Foertmeyer's letters and photographs represent a wonderfully thorough record of a WWII doctor's experience.

Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$1,500-3,000



### Photograph Album Detailing the Experiences of Two Indiana Military Units in the Pacific Theater During WWII

Original leather album, 7.25 x 11.25 in., embossed in gilt, string tied, containing 190 original silver gelatin photographs of Oro Bay, New Guinea, and Tacloban & Leyte, Philippines, ca 1944-1945. Photos range in size from approx. 2.5 x 4 in. to 3 x 4.5 in., and are displayed in corner mounts. The first half of the album extensively captioned in white ink.

An extensive record of American military and local life in New Guinea and the Philippines during World War II from the perspective of an Indiana private. The first two photos comprise group portraits of two platoons on KP duty at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, IN, in September and October, 1943; the preponderance of photos, however, are from 1944 and 1945. The first series of images depict the enlisted men and several scenes of their base at Oro Bay, New Guinea. These include portraits, activities about the camp (including a snail hunt and an Easter service), and many images of natives, their villages, and children, some of whom, according to the captions, are afflicted with malaria. The majority of the album chronicles experiences in Tacloban, wider Leyte, and nearby areas of the Philippines. Though there are some portraits and images of army men at work, most of the photos record the city, its architecture and surroundings, and include numerous shots of locals, their activities, and their environment. There are also several photographs of the newly built MacArthur School, and agricultural and river scenes. Several of the captions are less than kind, such as two striking images of downed war planes in New Guinea with the caption "Two Less Japs," a page of pictures of half clothed New Guinean women referred to as "some of the local belles," and a reference to Tacloban as "the so-called town." Nevertheless, this is an album that represents an excellent photographic record of military and native life in New Guinea and Leyte during the war.

\$500-1,000



### WWII Japanese Surrender Signing Aboard USS Missouri, Photographs and Descriptive Letter about the Ceremony, Incl. Douglas MacArthur Signed View

Lot of 5, including 4 photographs and 2pp letter, notably comprising: 2pp. letter, 5.25 x 8.5 in., from "William Jig" to "Ralph." N.p., June 3, 1947, on blue bordered stationary with C monogram. Jig, who was apparently present on the USS Missouri during the formal Japanese Surrender at the end of World War II, recounts his recollections of the event to his friend: "Here's the pictures we promised for the scrapbook. One of them carries the 'gen-u-wine' signature of MacA, which I had forgotten about...Cosgrave is the Canadian representative who got stiff before the ceremony (he even looks boiled in the picture) and signed the wrong line. The Japs set up a howl-something about an insult to the Emperor so the ceremony came to a halt until the draftsman could repair the damage. They all had a couple of snifters beforehand, but Cosgrave had done more than his share. And so the war was won!" The Canadian representative Colonel Lawrence Moore Cosgrave did sign on the line intended for the French representative on the Japanese copy of the surrender, however, it has generally been attributed to poor eyesight from an injury received during his service in WWI.

Also includes 3 snapshots from the formal signing on the USS Missouri on September 2, 1945, including 4.5 x 3.5 in. image of General MacArthur signing the formal surrender SIGNED by MacArthur, an image of Lieutenant General Richard K. Sutherland standing by the desk as Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu signs



1 of 5

the surrender, and a snapshot of the Allied representatives with Cosgrave pointed out by ink inscription: "COSGRAVE who snafued the signing." Also with a snapshot of two servicemen identified by inscription as Ralph S. Pellman and Arnold Royer.

\$500-700





187

#### USMC Lieutenant Colonel E.E. Collins Collection, WWII and Korea

Ribbon bars, medals and memorabilia of Lieutenant Colonel Edward Eugene Collins, USMC. Born in LaCrosse, Wisconsin in 1925, Collins enlisted in the Marine Corps in April 1943, having been allowed to take his final high school exams early. Following basic training, he attended Electronics School at Wright Junior College in Chicago as well as other assignments. He eventually reported to Guadalcanal, then served as a Platoon Sergeant during the Okinawa campaign. He returned to the US for discharge in March 1946 and attended LaCrosse State Teachers College.

Collins re-enlisted in 1948, going through the usual series of appointments-guard detachment in New Orleans, Operations Chief at Quantico, etc. He was recognized as a Meritorious Non-Commissioned Officer and offered a commission as Second Lieutenant and attended Basic Officers Course at Quantico, remaining there for a time after graduation as General Subjects Instructor.

It would not be long before the Korean War broke out and he was on his way overseas again. He was assigned (at his request) Infantry Platoon Commander, A Company, 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, in which position he took part in the capture of Seoul. He fought in a number of campaigns in both South and North Korea, returning to the United States in mid-1951.

He remained in service being given various assignments and received promotions to First Lieut. (1951), Captain (1952), Major (1958) and Lieut. Colonel (1965). Among his foreign travel destinations was Canada, where he apparently met the woman he would marry in 1952, Vera Burnett of Victoria, BC. The couple had one son, Marcus. He died in August 1977, apparently still in service (age 52).

This lot is composed primarily of Colonel Collins' medals and medal bars, along with a few awards and memorabilia (postcards). The one photo is a group shot of the "315th Platoon, US Marine Corps, San Diego, 1943." Included are 4 medal bars, 3 ribbons each, plus a separate purple heart ribbon and a ribbon and medal for "Military Merit." The medals include: Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal (2); a second (different) Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal; Korean Service medal; and a National Defense medal. A Melanesia-Micronesia-Orient patch and 3 Marine Corps anchor/globe insignias are also included. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$500-700



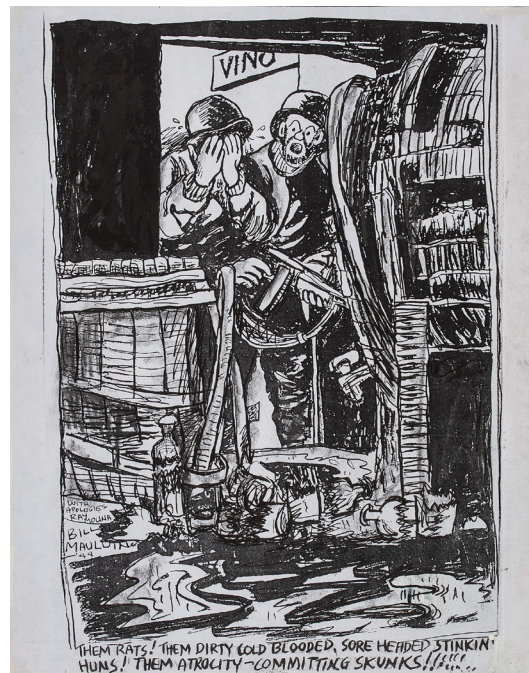
188

#### Bill Mauldin Cartoon, 1944

Hand-embellished print cartoon, 8 x 10 in., mounted to 9 x 12 in., featuring Bill Mauldin's iconic characters, infantrymen Willie and Joe, looking into a ransacked "vino" shop with shock and horror. Caption below records their reaction, reading, "Them Rats! Them Dirty Cold Blooded, Sore Headed Stinkin' Huns! Them Atrocity-Committing Skunks!!!!!!" Signed, dated, and inscribed in print lower left, "With Apologies Ray Molina / Bill Mauldin / 44." Here, Mauldin obliquely references the wine drought experienced by Allied soldiers in the Anzio-Nettuno vineyard region as German forces closed in.

William Henry Mauldin (1921-2003) two-time Pulitzer Prize-winning editorial cartoonist is most famous for his World War II cartoon characters Willie and Joe, described as two weary, dogface GIs revealing the real, often humorous, reactions of war-worn infantrymen. Mauldin began illustrating the daily life of soldiers after enlisting in the US Army in 1940. While in training his cartoons were featured in the *45th Division News* and the *Daily Oklahoman*, and once he was shipped out to Italy the military newspaper *Stars and Stripes* began to publish his work. Following the war, Mauldin worked at the *Chicago Sun-Times* for twenty years. He died in 2003 and is buried at Arlington National Cemetery.

\$800-1,000





### Korean War-Era USAF 801st Medical Air Evacuation Squadron Archive Including Two Blood Chits

Archive of US Air Force Staff Sergeant John Honeck, Jr. of the 801st Medical Air Evacuation Squadron, including blood chits, letters, images, service medals, and more. The 801st Medical Air Evacuation Squadron operated as part of the 315th Air Division of the United States Air Force. The Squadron received the Presidential Unit Citation for the evacuation of over 6,000 casualties during September and December 1950. comprising:

Linen blood chit, with the flags of the United States, the United Nations, and South Korea and the stenciled phrase in English and Korean: "This is a crash-landed American soldier. If you can lead him to the nearest U.N. troops. We shall greatly appreciate it." 13.75 x 10.25 in.

Silk blood chit, with the flags of the US, UK, UN, and South Korea above an image of a red dragon and the phrase: "This Bearer is UN Forces." 14 x 10.75 in.

Archive of 22 letters sent from Miss Miyo Kato of Sagami-hara, Japan to Honeck, dated from Dec. 20, 1969, to Nov. 27, 1971. Each letter is written on blue airmail stationery and is kissed five times at the lower edge in red or pink lipstick. The correspondence is affectionate and it is clear that Honeck sends her some amount of money monthly.

Scrapbook filled with approx. 100 snapshots and several ephemeral items taken during Honeck's service in the Korean War.

Collection of US Air Force medals, including: WWII Victory medal and ribbon; Air Medal, ribbon, and enamel pin housed in original box; Korean Service Medal; United Nations Korean Service Medal; National Defense Service Medal; Ribbon bar with Korean Service Ribbon, United Nations Korean Service Ribbon, and National Defense Service Ribbon; Ribbon bar with Army of Occupation Ribbon, WWII Victory Ribbon, and Army Good Conduct Ribbon. Also includes non-military badges: International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers badge; American Legion badge.

*A Short History of the 801st Medical Air Evacuation Squadron.* N.p. n.d., ca 1953.

Photographic illustrations throughout, Honeck pictured in a group shot on p.[11]. Original textured blue cloth gilt, illustrated with the Squadron's insignia. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$500-700



### Korean War-Era Album Incl. Parachuting Photographs and Artistic Images of Rural Korean Life

Album containing approx. 96 silver gelatin images, scrapbook 15.25 x 11.5 in., each image approx 4.5 x 6.75 in. The first two images in the album are action shots taken while parachuting out of an airplane onto a pastoral landscape below. The first image shows 7 parachuters floating down, the second appears to be taken as the photographer himself is jumping. The rest of the album is composed of images taken in what is likely rural Korea during the Korean war. Subjects include scenes of river life, pastoral villages, farmers and fishermen at work, a bustling town, Buddhist sculpture, traditional architecture, and a temple nestled into the mountainside. The photographer is unidentified but they have a strong artistic eye, capturing well-composed shots and compelling portraits of beggars and scholars alike.

\$300-500







191

#### 1953 Korean War Album of Jack E. Harding

Album of snapshots from Jack E. Harding (1931-2004), of Newark, Ohio. Album 15.75 x 10.75 in., photographs range in size, many 3.5 x 4.5 in. The first half of the album is occupied with approximately 90 images of Harding's family and childhood. Partway through, a page is labeled "Army Snaps" and includes 103 snapshots of Harding's service during the Korean War. He notes that he arrived on Dec. 31, 1952, and departed on Jan. 7, 1954. The first images include 3 startling images of corpses. On the same page is an image of a sign reading

"This is the M.L.R. the Reds direct traffic beyond this point" with a skull & crossbones. Most images include scenes of camp life, supplies, tanks, and fellow servicemen, many identified by inscription, including an African American identified as Frank Fisher and a Korean named Ma Dong Sik. Harding notes his unit's location several times including the Imjin River in July 1953, the Chorwon Valley in August, and Uijeongbu which includes images of the "14th Infantry Regiment Golden dragons Non-Commissioned Officers School." The final images include the Korean landscape and villages.

\$300-500

192

#### Fielder C. (Mickey) Slingluff Collection, Incl. Vietnam-Era Letters, Watercolors, Photographs and More

Lot of over 80 items identified to Fielder Cross "Mickey" Slingluff III (1915-2000), many from his time serving in the Vietnam War. Slingluff, a California native, enlisted in the Army in April 1941. He left in 1946 but seems to have enlisted in the Air Force in 1951. He became a major in 1962, serving until 1966. Highlights from the collection include:

US Army Scrapbook, obl. 10 x 13.25 in., string-tied binding, containing Slingluff's military registration card and immunization record, newspaper clippings regarding his artwork, photographs (2 x 2 in. to 8 x 10 in.), including a large image documenting his paintings at the officer's club. The scrapbook also contains letters of recommendation, including one in which Sergeant Fielder is described as a "superior non-commissioned Officer, capable, reliable and purposeful in attempting to make himself valuable to the Service..." (Signed in type by Joseph P. Arnold, August 27, 1942).

Slingluff's journey, arrival, and time in Saigon are documented in approx. 52 photographs (3.5 x 4.5 in.), several with captions on verso (although many references unclear), and letters dating between October 9, 1963 and November 19, 1963. Many of the letters are written to Slingluff's wife at this time, covering the period of the Diem coup of November 1, 1963, which he describes in the letter of that and subsequent dates. He was assigned to 2nd Division Air Operations Center (AOC) at the air base just outside of Saigon. He was working in intelligence and included an example of the kind of communications he was reading every day and reporting to the higher-ups regarding the contents.

Three watercolors by Slingluff, the first, 8.75 x 12 in. USS *Sitkoh* Bay crossing the International Date Line in Feb. 1952 (presumably on his way to Korea); 8.75 in. watercolor of Iwakuni, Japan city, with Daiichi Hotel central in the image, 1952; and 7.25 x 9 in. watercolor of the Saigon Market, May 26, 1964.

Pen-and-ink portrait, 9 x 12.5 in., with letter to his wife on verso: "This is an outdated picture of Big Minh. He is in with Gen. Khanh, but I don't think he will join the gov. in his pre coup position as head of the gov. He is very popular but I don't think he'll accept.... Gotta say it was a relatively quiet coup, so to speak. When I went thru the rubber plantation and saw those tanks with the tops buttoned down and the guns aimed straight ahead mostly at me I figured Minh had had it. ...I was going to have Minh



to sign it for me. Maybe I can't find him now. Anyway this is definitely against the French & for which, hooray! They are bums and even the French people here in Viet Nam agree to that...."

Additional items include four photographs of Slingluff, a certificate of recognition from Lockheed, Slingluff's name badge plus a second with Vietnamese characters, hanging tag with "Caterpillar Club," "D' Ring Parachute Jump / 3:30 A.M. / 19 Sept 1952 / Japan / Out of Korea," and Slingluff's medal bars with 23 ribbons attached.

\$600-800





193

#### 13-Star "July 4th, 1786" Flag

Printed flag on glazed cotton muslin, 5.5 x 8.5 in., wreath pattern with central star, flanked by star in each corner. Ink inscription: "July 4th, 1786." Ca 1876.

Although inscribed "1776," the flag likely dates to the centennial period. The Civil War ended a decade earlier, and Americans were once again beginning to come together. The centennial provided the perfect opportunity to celebrate a century of progress and to look ahead to the future as one country, one people.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$300-500



194

#### 13-Star Columbus Day Flag

Printed flag on glazed muslin, 3.5 x 5.75 in. Wreath pattern with central star, flanked by star in each corner. Initials "APA" handwritten within central star. Ink inscription: "Dist. No 1. Flag Day. October 11, 1892." Ca 1892.

As part of the ceremonies marking the 400th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' discovery of America, on October 11, 1892, the Pledge of Allegiance was recited for the first time by more than twelve million children in schools across the nation. Authored by Francis Bellamy, the pledge was anonymously published a month earlier in *The Youth's Companion*, a family magazine.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$300-500



195

#### 13-Star Flag on Envelope

Glazed cotton muslin printed flag, 4.5 x 7.5 in. Wreath pattern with central star, flanked by star in each corner. Affixed two-cent 1893 Columbian Exposition stamp with post office cancellation. Handwritten address: "For Miss Emily Bosworth-Florence Mass C/of Uncle Sam." Ca 1892-1893.

This flag was folded around a post card, sealed with red wax to form an envelope, and mailed through the postal system. The cancellation is not completely legible but it appears to have been mailed on July 4, 1893 from Stonington, CT. A two-cent Columbian Exposition stamp issued in January 1893 was used for postage.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$400-600



196

#### 13-Star Maine Festival Flag

Printed flag on glazed cotton muslin, 4.25 x 7 in. Wreath pattern with central star, flanked by star in each corner. Ink inscription: "Maine Festival -1897-." Ca 1897.

The Maine Music Festival, a series of concerts throughout the state, was organized in 1897 by William Rogers Chapman and continued for more than a quarter of a century as one of the foremost annual musical events in America. Chapman directed the festival for many years and was responsible for bringing some of the nation's best musicians and performers to his hometown of Bethel, ME, each summer to perform.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$300-500





197

### 13-Star Daughters of Veterans Escort Flag

Printed flag on glazed cotton muslin, 4 x 6 in. Wreath pattern with central star, flanked by star in each corner. Inscription: "G.A.R. and D of V escort la members of Co. K returning from War with Spain for Cubans liberty. September 8, 1898." Ca 1898.

Incorporated in Ohio in 1885, Daughters of Veterans was one of the nation's earliest women's direct-lineage societies organized to promote patriotism, service in the soldiers and sailors homes, and to honor veterans on Memorial Day. The organization changed its name to Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War (DUCVW) in 1925.

This flag likely documents a welcoming home celebration jointly sponsored by the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) and Daughters of Veterans honoring troops returning from Cuba following the end of the Spanish-American War.

J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags

\$500-700

198

### Pair of 13-Star Flags Celebrating Elementary School Children, Ca 1890s

Lot of 2 flags, the first printed on cotton, 4.5 x 5.5 in. Wreath pattern with central star, flanked by star in each corner. Handwritten inscription reads: "Starting to be a Man. Howard W. Cleasby June 14, 1896. Mrs. E. Richardson's Class. Children's Day." Ca 1896. The flag may have some association with a grammar school celebration of Flag Day, but the origin is unknown.

Printed flag on glazed cotton muslin, 5.75 x 9 in. Wreath pattern with central star, flanked by star in each corner. Pencil inscription: "Mabel Florence Mayer 9 years old was Goddess of Liberty in her class at Sherman School in 1892 Columbus celebration." Ca 1892. The inscription on this flag so proudly records a special occasion in which Mabel Mayer, a young elementary schoolgirl, plays the role of the Goddess of Liberty (Statue of Liberty) in a program celebrating the discovery of America.

J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags

\$400-600



199

### 19-Star American Flag

Printed flag on cotton, 4 x 6.25 in., with 19 stars arranged in 4/4/4/4/3 vertical rows. Location of canton misprinted on stripes. Ca 1818-1819. On December 11, 1816, President James Madison signed an act of Congress admitting Indiana to the Union as the nineteenth state, a process that took nearly two decades.

J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags

\$2,000-3,000



200

**27-Star American Flag**

Printed flag on cotton gauze, 3 x 4 in. Original 8 in. staff. Rare star count. Ca 1845-1846. The 27-star flag, honoring Florida statehood, became the official flag of the United States on July 4th, 1845 and would remain so for one year. The only president to serve under this flag was James Polk.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$600-800



201

**27-Star "Alexander the Great" American Flag**

Printed flag on glazed cotton muslin, 3.25 x 4.25 in. Diamond pattern. Handwritten inscription on top selvage: "Herr Alexander the Great Magician." Ca 1845-1846.

Alexander Herrmann (1844-1896) was born in Paris, and at age ten joined his brother Carl who was a successful sleight of hand artist touring Europe and the United States. He remained his brother's assistant for six years during which time he began his own career as a magician.

Known as Alexander the Great, Herrmann was the first American superstar of magic who set the standard for show business magicians. He did card tricks, produced items from thin air, used live animals and did both levitation and vanishing as a varied menu in his shows. His trademark goatee and evening attire made his character as magician a recognizable showbiz figure to all. During his lifetime he made and lost several fortunes primarily through theatrical speculations.

This flag was produced as early as 1845, but not autographed until decades later, perhaps in connection with an anniversary or special event. Ex. Whitney Smith collection.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$1,500-2,500



202

**36-Star Centennial Exhibition Flag**

Silk exhibition flag, 2.75 x 4.75 in., with 9.25 in. staff. Staggered star pattern. Woven inscriptions: [Obverse] "Philadelphia International Exhibition / America and France / Union Forever / 1776 Centennial 1876 Souvenir"; [Reverse] "Philadelphia International Exhibition / Union For Ever / 1776 Centennial 1876 Memento." Ca 1876.

The Centennial Exhibition celebrating 100 years of American cultural and industrial progress was held at the Fairmount Park Fairgrounds in Philadelphia and marked the first time a major world's fair was held in the United States. The event was immensely popular and introduced America as a new industrial world power. Although there were 37 states when the Centennial Exposition opened, this souvenir flag was produced with 36 stars, illustrating the liberty sometimes taken by flag makers to favor graphic design over historical accuracy.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$1,000-2,000







203

**36-Star Rochester Schools American Flag**

Printed flag on glazed cotton muslin, 5.25 x 9.5 in. Stamped overprint: "Rochester Public Schools Semi-Centennial June 9th & 10th, 1884." Ca 1884.

The Rochester public school system was organized in 1834 into thirteen districts supervised by appointed trustees, however, the quality of instruction, facilities and the number of months school was in session depended on the funding resources of each district. After two years, a citizens committee recommended the establishment of a free public school system supported by a general tax on real and personal property. In 1841, Rochester became the fourth city in New York and one of the first in the nation to adopt what was considered at the time such a radical social measure.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$800-1,000

204

**38-Star 12th New Hampshire Reunion Flag**

Printed flag on silk, 6.5 x 9.5 in.; original 14.5 in. staff with red ribbon ties. Great Star pattern with four outlying stars, flanked by star in each corner. Overprint: "Twentieth Reunion, 12th NH Vols., Gilmanton Iron Works, NH, Friday, Sept 25th, 1885." Ca 1885.

The 12th New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, "The Mountaineers," organized in September 1862 at Concord and mustered out in June 1865. The unit was initially attached to Casey's Division in the defense of Washington and later assigned to the Army of the Potomac. During its three-year tour of duty, the 12th Regiment was involved in a number of military campaigns, including Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, and Chancellorsville where it suffered its highest number of casualties. This souvenir flag commemorates the regiment's 20th Civil War reunion held in the town of Gilmanton Iron Works, NH in 1885.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$1,000-2,000



205

**39-Star American Flag**

Wool flag, 49.5 x 87 in., with 39 machine-sewn, double-appliqued cotton stars in 6-5-6-5-6-5-6 pattern. Cotton hoist with two brass grommets. Commemorates North Dakota statehood. Ca 1889.

By the late 1880s, several western states had petitioned for admission to the Union. During the fall of 1889, in anticipation of the Dakota Territory being admitted as one state and the admission of other states delayed until after July 4 of the following year, flag makers began manufacturing 39-star flags. Unexpectedly in November, North Dakota and South Dakota were admitted as separate states along with Montana and Washington. When Idaho gained statehood on July 3, 1890, it brought to 43 the number of stars required on the new flag. As a result, 39-star flags produced in advance of July 4 were unofficial and obsolete.

\$500-700

206

**39-Star American Flag**

Printed flag on cotton, 12 x 25 in. Three vertical rows with six large stars and three with seven smaller stars, creating columns of equal height. Elongated stripes. Ca 1889.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$300-500



207

**39-Star International Flag**

Printed flag on cotton, 16.5 x 24 in. Stars configured in six vertical rows, three with small stars and three with large stars. Printed in hoist selvage: "International Patented Dec 28, 1875"; and in fly selvage: "Mastai Collection No. 93." Produced specifically for the United States centennial celebration. The 39-star flag at center is surrounded by a border of flags of the 38 nations participating in America's 100th birthday party held in Philadelphia in 1876. Pictured and referenced in *Threads of History* by Herbert Ridgeway Collins, p. 210, and *The Stars and the Stripes* by Boleslaw and Marie-Louise D'Otrange Mastai, p. 162.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$400-600

208

**42-Star Halo American Flag**

Paint-printed flag on cotton, 8 x 13 in. Double medallion pattern with haloed central star, flanked by three stars in each corner. Ca 1889-1890. Latest known use of the halo star design that originated during the Civil War period. The haloed central star represents the state of Washington, which joined the Union in November 1889 and was one of four states to gain statehood that year.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$1,800-2,200







209

#### 42-Star 7th Illinois Reunion Guidon

Reunion guidon printed on cotton, 6.5 x 12 in. Double medallion pattern with central star, flanked by star in each corner. Stamped inscription: "7th Illinois Cavalry GAR Encampment Camp Butler Illinois July 4th 1889." Ca 1889.

The 7th Illinois Cavalry organized at Camp Butler near Springfield, IL in October 1861 and mustered out November 1865. During its three years of service, the regiment engaged in battles at Corinth, Franklin, Nashville, and Vicksburg as part of the famous Grierson Raid, under command of General Benjamin Grierson, a decisive victory that helped General Grant secure the last Confederate stronghold on the Mississippi River.

This souvenir guidon commemorates the regiment's 25th encampment held at Fort Butler.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$2,500-3,500



210

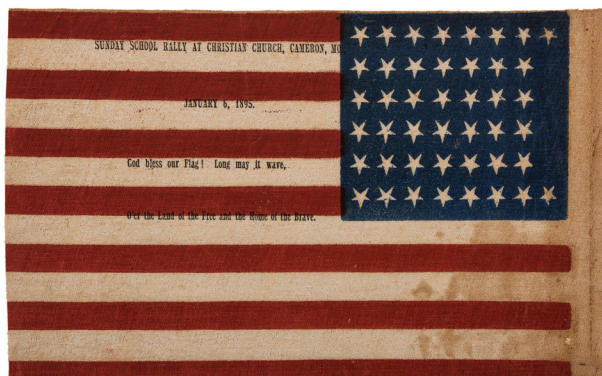
#### 44-Star GAR Post 513 Flag

Printed flag on cotton, 8.5 x 14 in. "Post 513 GAR" printed within outline of large central star. Ca 1891-1896.

Colonel Dick White Post 513 in Lilly, PA was named in honor of Colonel Richard White, regimental commander of the 55th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. White was born in Indiana County, PA on February 5, 1826, and died of a heart attack on April 14, 1865, soon after retiring from active duty. He is buried in Saint Bernard's Cemetery.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$1,500-2,500



211

#### 44-Star Sunday School American Flag

Printed flag on glazed cotton muslin, 6 x 9.5 in. Notched pattern. Typewritten inscription: "Sunday School Rally At Christian Church, Cameron, Mo January 6, 1895. God Bless Our Flag! Long May It Wave. O'er The Land Of The Free And The Home Of The Brave."

Rally day celebrates a new beginning, a renewed effort to enroll children, youth and adults in Sunday School classes and an opportunity to involve as many in the congregation as possible in other church activities.

This flag was used in a unique way to announce the commencement of Sunday school classes and at the same time to pay homage to the Stars and Stripes.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$800-1,000



212

#### 44-Star Bradley Inauguration Flag

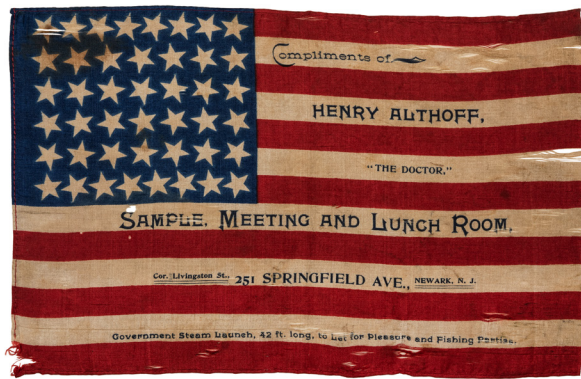
Printed flag on glazed cotton muslin, 7 x 11 in. Notched pattern. Pencil inscription reads: "Carried In The Parade At Col Bradley Inauguration At Frankfort Dec 10 1895." Ca 1895.

William O'Connell Bradley was born near Lancaster, KY in March 1847 and educated by private tutors. At age fifteen he enlisted in the Union Army but because of his youth served only a short time. He studied law, passed the bar examination when he was eighteen years old, and in 1870 was named prosecuting attorney of Garrard County. In 1895, Bradley was elected Kentucky's first Republican Governor, and the inscription on this flag commemorates the occasion of his inauguration in Frankfort. He served in the US Senate from 1909 until his death in 1914.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$800-1,200





213

#### 44-Star Althoff Advertising American Flag

Printed flag on silk, 6.5 x 10.25 in. Overprint: "Compliments of Henry Althoff 'The Doctor' Sample, Meeting and Lunch Room, Cor. Livingston St., 251 Springfield Ave., Newark, NJ Government Steam Launch, 42 ft. long, to Let for Pleasure and Fishing Parties." Ca 1896-1908.

The flag was often a popular medium to promote a variety of goods and services, including food items, games, tobacco and liquor products, and hundreds of other forms of commercial merchandise. All of this occurred however, much to the displeasure of veterans and patriotic organizations as well as legislative bodies, both at the federal and state level. Through the lobbying efforts of several committees and veterans groups concerned with protecting the flag, by 1905, 32 states had enacted flag protection laws. Passage of a national law remained stymied in Congress until 1968.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$800-1,000



214

#### 44-Star Augur Advertising American Flag

Advertising flag printed on tissue paper, 13 x 17.5 in. Unique star pattern. Notation "Dennison Mfg. Co., Makers" printed on white stripe below canton. Overprint: "Augur's Art Store / 127 Church Street / Tissue Paper Novelties / Lamp Shades Fancy Boxes / Photo Frames Favors for Parties / Tissue Paper Napkins Etc." Ca 1896-1908.

Augur's Art Store moved to its new location next to the free public library on Church Street, New Haven, CT, in September 1893 after being located nearby for many years. This flag was printed to advertise Augur's new location and to promote the full range of goods that could be purchased at the much larger, centrally located store.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$400-600



215

#### 45-Star American Flag

Machine-sewn flag with silk stripes, 8.5 x 12 in. Embroidered stars in seldom used pattern of five rows of nine stars. Commemorates Utah statehood. With attached cotton cord used to tie the flag together with a group of international flags to form a celebration banner. Ca 1896-1908.

The Territory of Utah was included in the vast land domain acquired by the United States under terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo signed at the end of the Mexican War in 1848. From the time of annexation, there were ongoing disputes between the federal government and the Mormon political leadership regarding the issue of polygamy. Utah eventually banned the practice and was admitted as the 45th state in January 1896.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$800-1,000



216

#### 45-Star American Flag Signed by Seventeen Women

Printed flag on glazed cotton muslin, 12 x 18 in. Name "E Wishart" embroidered on top red stripe followed by penciled signatures of seventeen women: "Annie O Connor / Annie Williams / Adele Coles / Camille Hoelzer / Lila Smith / Anna Miller / Gladys McLeod / Harriet Thompson / Etta Naylor / Nellie Egan / L Barr / Josephine Nichol / Maud McDonough / Mamie Keil / Adeline Thomas / Helen Spalding / Hazel Van Ornum." Ca 1896-1908.

The origin or purpose of this flag is unknown, but it may have been presented as an award from a women's group or saved as a memento commemorating a special event.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$400-600





217

**45-Star Flag Inscribed by Spanish-American War Veteran, Celebrating William Jennings Bryan**

Printed flag on glazed cotton muslin, 12 x 21 in. Staggered pattern. Inscription: "Hurrah for US and Cuba For a Long Letter Write to Corp. Ernest Thompson, Co. E. 3rd Reg. Nebra. Vol. Inf. Jacksonville, Florida, Col. Wm. J. Bryan (Our Next President) Commander. My Home Is At Lyon's, Burt. Co. Nebraska." Ca 1898.

The Third Nebraska volunteers mustered into active service in July 1898, less than a month before the Spanish-American War ended, with Colonel William Jennings Bryan as its commanding officer. Nicknamed the "Silver Regiment," the unit was initially stationed at Camp Cuba Libre in Jacksonville, FL. After the Treaty of Paris was signed, the regiment arrived in Cuba as part of the occupying force, serving there until April 1899 before returning to the United States. The unit mustered out of service one month later.

The inscription written on this flag by Ernest Thompson expresses his patriotism and great respect for his regimental commander William Jennings Bryan, a noted statesman and three-time candidate for the presidency.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$1,500-2,500



218

**45-Star American Flag from Eden Park, Cincinnati, Ohio**

Printed flag on glazed cotton muslin, 4.5 x 8 in. Notched pattern. Handwritten ink inscriptions: "Souvenir of the flag-raising in Eden Park"; (hoist selvage) "Souvenir of the flag." Ca 1896-1908.

Eden Park was created in 1859 as part of Cincinnati's park system, and today it is the largest and most popular recreational facility, combining culture, city history and architecture. Named after the Garden of Eden, the park is home to the Cincinnati Art Museum, Playhouse in the Park, and Krohn Conservatory.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$300-500



219

**45-Star Lowell, Massachusetts, Signed American Flag**

Printed flag on cotton, 11.75 x 17.5 in. Staggered pattern. Handwritten notations: "Ezekiel Morse 19 Hastings St. Lowell, Mass. / John A. Hunt Providence RI July 4th, 1899 / Hattie S. Sawyer #4 Maple Pl. Lowell, Mass. / Aaron C. Sawyer Lowell, Mass. Age 80 Years July 3rd 1899 / Edith L. M. Harlon #3 Maple Pl. Lowell, Mass. / Mrs. James A.F. Merley Blanche L. Merley #3 Maple Place Lowell, Mass. / Mr. James A Merley." Ca 1889.

Possibly this flag was signed by family and friends to commemorate the 80th birthday of Aaron Sawyer during the July 4th holiday in 1889.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$600-800



220

**45-Star American Flag Commemorating Wisconsin Elks Dinner, 1901**

Printed flag on cotton, 6 x 8.5 in. Partial original staff, 9.25 in. Inscription: "Montie D. Connell Elks Dinner Dec. 25, 1901 Ashland Wis." Ca 1901.

The Ashland Elks Lodge #137, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was chartered in Wisconsin in 1899. This flag commemorates a Christmas dinner held in 1901.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$400-600



221

**45-Star Ambulance Train American Flag**

Printed flag on cotton, 4.75 x 6.5 in. Diagonal overprint: "Souvenir of Ambulance Train Construction by the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway for use on the Continent. November 1917." Ca 1917.

The Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway was incorporated in 1847, the result of an amalgamation of several lines, the chief constituent being the Manchester & Leeds Railway, originally incorporated by an act of Parliament in 1836. The L&Y grew into a complex and progressive railway system serving the industrial northwest of England.

During World War I, ambulance trains were used in France and Belgium to transport wounded and sick soldiers to hospitals. One such train built by the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway Company for the War Office made a tour of northern towns and cities before going into service on the Western front.

This flag commemorates the origination of service in November 1917 of the ambulance train built by the Lancashire & Yorkshire Railway Company.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$500-700



222

**45-Star Armistice Day, London Flag**

Printed flag on cotton, 17.5 x 28 in. Handwritten inscription in lower right corner: "Armistice Day! London. 11 Nov. 1918." Ca 1918.

At 11:00 a.m. on November 11, 1918, Germany signed a cease-fire agreement with the allied forces ending World War I. The eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month has become a moment of special significance and honor associated with remembering those who died in the first modern world conflict.

In 1921, an unknown World War I American soldier was buried at Arlington National Cemetery in the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier. Similar ceremonies were held for soldiers in England and France. Armistice Day became a national holiday in 1938, and President Eisenhower signed legislation in 1954 proclaiming the holiday a day of remembrance of all wars and changing the name to Veterans Day.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$800-1,200

223

**46-Star Admiral Dewey Flag**

Printed flag on cotton, 14.5 x 23 in. Inscription: "Admiral Dewey's Welcome September 29th 1899 SS Miami Raymond & Whitcomb." Ca 1899.

On May 1, George Dewey, as Commodore in Command of the Atlantic Squadron, sunk or captured the entire Spanish Pacific Fleet at Manila Bay without the loss of a single American life. News of the victory made Dewey a national hero, and in March 1899, he was appointed Admiral of the Navy.

On September 27, 1899, Dewey returned to New York harbor for two celebrations: the naval parade on September 29 and the land parade on September 30. This flag is a souvenir from the cruise ship SS *Miami*, which took part in the naval parade. The ship was owned and operated by the Raymond & Whitcomb Cruise Line, headquartered in Boston.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$300-500







224

**46-Star Admiral Dewey Flag**

Printed flag on silk, 6.25 x 11 in. Ten stripes. Notched pattern. Inscription: "Dewey NY Sept -30- 1899." Ca 1899.

This flag commemorates the land celebration held on September 30, 1899, when Admiral George Dewey returned to New York harbor.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$300-500



225

**46-Star Great White Fleet Flag**

Printed flag on silk, 12.75 x 18.25 in. Oval images of sixteen American battleships encircling the portraits of President Theodore Roosevelt, Rear Admirals Charles Sperry, William Emory, Charles Thomas, and Robert Evans superimposed on stripes. Ca 1907-1909.

The Great White Fleet, a US naval force consisting of sixteen battleships, was sent around the world by President Roosevelt from December 1907 to February 1909 to showcase American military strength and sea power, particularly in the Pacific. The fleet consisted of four squadrons, each with four battleships and escorts, and 14,000 sailors. The fourteen-month voyage covered 43,000 miles and made twenty port calls on six continents. In port after port, thousands turned out to greet the Americans and to get a glimpse of the ships. The cruise provided the officers and sailors with an historic, once-in-a-lifetime training adventure that paved the way for technical and operational improvements to future wartime vessels.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$1,000-1,500



226

**46-Star Boston Post Transfer Flag**

Printed flag on paper, 7 x 10 in., framed, 10.5 x 14 in. Supplement to the *Boston Sunday Post*. Notation under flag: "Directions: thoroughly moisten a piece of thin white cloth on which you wish to transfer the flag, place it over the printed side of this supplement, then place a few thicknesses of paper over the cloth and rub hard with a crumpled cloth or handkerchief until the color shows through the cloth." Ca 1908-1912.

Founded in 1831, the *Boston Post* was the most popular newspaper in New England and one of the largest in the country for more than 100 years. Increased competition from other newspapers and from radio and television in the 1950s caused declines in circulation, and inevitably the paper closed its doors in 1957.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$300-500



227

**46 and 48-Star Flags, Incl. 1903 Republican Dinner Flag**

Lot of 2 flags. Printed flag on silk, 11.75 x 17 in. Notched pattern. Inscription stamped on original staff reads: "Annual Dinner Of The Republican Club Of Massachusetts March 3, 1903." Ca 1903. The Republican Club of Massachusetts was founded in Boston in 1891, and Lieutenant Governor Eben Draper served as president during 1903-1904.

Printed flag on cotton, 7.5 x 11 in. Ink notation on staff: "Souvenior (sic) Of St. Mary's Junior Dance Jan. 29, 1938." Ca 1938.

J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags

\$400-600

228

**46 and 48-Star American Flags, Incl. Women's Relief Corps Funeral Flag**

Lot of 2 flags. Printed, 46-star flag on silk, 7.5 x 11.5 in. Accompanying note and envelope inscriptions: "This flag was on the flowers sent by the Relief Corps for my boy's funeral and laid beside his dear still face till the coffin lid hid it from my eyes. Mother. May I see him in glory"; (envelope) "This contains a little flag put away by Mother." Ca 1908-1912.

The Women's Relief Corps was founded as an auxiliary of the GAR in Denver in 1883 and incorporated by an act of Congress in September 1962. Organized into state and local chapters, initially membership was limited to relatives of Civil War veterans. The WRC was established to care for disabled veterans and to see to the needs of Civil War widows and orphans. Today its purpose is to honor those who have served our country in war and to promote patriotism by teaching the principles of citizenship. The origins of this flag, which honors a fallen veteran, are unknown.

Printed, 48-star flag on silk, 12.25 x 17 in., framed, framed, 20.5 x 21.5 in. Inscription written on Wesley Coleman & Sons envelope: "Flag placed on David Coleman's casket by his comrades the Civil War veterans." Ca 1923.

Bradford County, PA, native David O. Coleman (1848-1923) died at the veteran's home in Bath, NY. He was a member of the local GAR Post and attended the 43rd New York State encampment held in Binghamton, June 15-17, 1909. His delegate badge from the reunion accompanied this flag.

Following World War I, David's brother John Wesley organized J. Wesley Coleman and Sons, contractors and builders, in Binghamton, and the inscribed envelope bears his company's name.

J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags

\$400-600







229

**48-Star Women's Relief Corps Flag**

Printed flag on cotton, 11.5 x 16.75 in. Staggered star pattern. Stamped overprint: "W.R.C. No. 85." Ca 1912.

The origins of this flag can be traced to Wiley Post No. 85, Bowling Green, OH, organized with 42 charter members in June 1885 and ceased activity in 1974.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$500-700

230

**48-Star Flags Celebrating Gettysburg Reunion and Illinois Women's Relief Corps**

Lot of 2 flags. Printed flag on cotton, 6 x 10 in. Stamped overprint: "Gettysburg / Blue And Gray Reunion / 75th Anniversary Battle of Gettysburg 1938. Ca 1938.

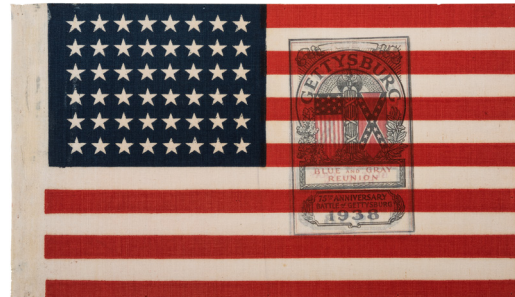
The 75th anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, the Blue and Gray Reunion, was held July 1-4, 1938. This was the last Civil War reunion and the only time in history when the major veterans' organizations were assembled on a national stage. The lasting contribution of the reunion was the dedication by President Franklin Roosevelt, who spoke of the sacrifices, healing of wounds, and peace, but most strongly invoked the memory of Abraham Lincoln who chose the dedication of the Gettysburg Cemetery to deliver his famous address in November 1863.

Printed flag on silk, 4 x 6 in. Staggered star pattern. Vertical stamped overprint: "America 31 Department of Illinois W.R.C. Buffalo - NY." Ca 1897.

Flag commemorates attendance by members of the America 31 Chapter, Chicago at the Fifteenth National Convention of the Women's Relief Corps held at Concert Hall, Buffalo, NY.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$400-600



231

**48-Star Veteran Flag**

Printed flag on glazed cotton, 7.75 x 13.5 in. Staggered star pattern. Diagonal stamped overprint: "Veteran." Most likely this flag was carried by Civil War or Spanish-American War veterans in victory parades commemorating at the end of World War I.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$1,200-1,600





232

#### 48-Star Baseball Game Flag

Printed flag on glazed cotton, 4.5 x 7.5 in., framed, 8.25 x 12.25 in. Staggered star pattern. Hand-written inscriptions on both sides of flag: (Obverse) "Fireworks at Harlows G.B.S. & S.A.W. H.A.H. & A.B.W. Went July 4, 1903. Ball game 6 to 4 in favor of Kingfield."; (Reverse) "July 4, 1903. H.A.H. Ball game between Lexington & Kingfield 6 to 4 in favor of Kingfield." Ca 1903.

The written notations on this flag recount the July 4 fireworks celebration and score of a baseball game possibly played between the neighboring towns of Kingfield and Lexington, ME at the Harlow family farm in 1903.

J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags

\$700-900



233

#### 48-Star SS Amerika Flag

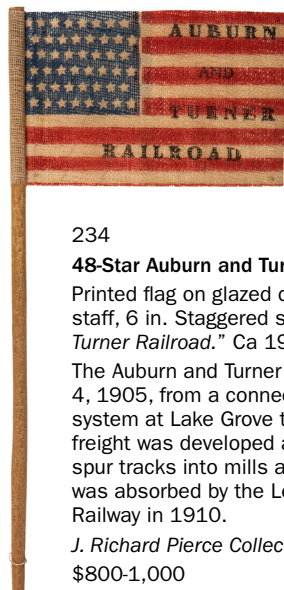
Printed flag on cotton, 11.5 x 17 in. Staggered star pattern. Handwritten inscription: "On board the 'Amerika' Aug 12th 1909." Followed by the signatures of 17 ship passengers with address and/or home town. Ca 1909.

The German passenger liner *Amerika* sailed its maiden voyage from Hamburg to New York in October 1905. In spite of its many technological innovations, the ship was involved in a number of at-sea incidents, including one on April 10, 1912 when the *Amerika* rammed and sank a British submarine off the coast of Dover.

In 1917, the ship was seized by the US Navy, commissioned the USS *America*, and converted to a troop transport. After the war, the ship was rebuilt and served as a passenger liner until 1943 when it was reactivated as the US Army transport *Edmund B. Alexander*. The ship was sold for scrapping in January 1957.

J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags

\$1,800-2,200



234

#### 48-Star Auburn and Turner Railroad Flag

Printed flag on glazed cotton muslin, 1.75 x 2.75 in. Original staff, 6 in. Staggered star pattern. Overprint: "Auburn and Turner Railroad." Ca 1905-1910.

The Auburn and Turner Railroad was opened on November 4, 1905, from a connection with the local Lewiston, ME system at Lake Grove through to Turner. Considerable trolley freight was developed along the line evidenced by its many spur tracks into mills and lumbering operations. The line was absorbed by the Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville Street Railway in 1910.

J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags

\$800-1,000



235

#### 48-Star 18th US Infantry Flag

Printed flag on silk, 7.25 x 11.25 in., framed, 13 x 22 in. Inscription on stripe: "18th US Infentry (sic)." Ca 1918. Accompanied by WWI 1st Division shoulder patch comprised of red "1" on olive green background, which was considered the official patch of the division in October 1918.

The 18th Infantry Regiment was organized in New York in June 1917 and assigned to the 1st Expeditionary Division. In May 1918, the regiment took part in the battle of Contigny, the initial offensive action conducted by US military forces against the Germans. The regiment was awarded two French Croix de Guerre and the French Fourragere for its part in the Soissons offensive around Exermont.

J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags

\$500-700





1 of 2

236

#### Two 48-Star Parade Flags Celebrating End of WWI

Lot of 2 flags, ca 1918. Printed flag on silk, 5 x 8 in., with 14 in. staff, professionally mounted and framed, 14.5 x 21 in. Handwritten note accompanying the flag reads: "Flag and ribbon I carried in the parade in 1918 the end of the World War. (signed) Bertha as a Red Cross worker."

When the United States entered World War I, the American Red Cross turned its energies and attention to supporting the needs of the thousands of young men joining the allied forces on the battlefields of Europe. Communities throughout the country flooded Red Cross headquarters with requests to establish local chapters, with the number growing to 3,700 and membership increasing to more than twenty million by the end of the war. In every community, the Red Cross called upon patriotic women to sew and knit for the boys overseas.

Printed flag on cotton, 11.5 x 16.5 in. Accompanying note reads: "Flag Bought On Gay Street, Knoxville, Ten - Nov 11 - 1918 - Also Carried When Peace Came With Japan -"

After the war, parades were held in cities across the nation celebrating the return of American troops and demonstrating the country's patriotic solidarity.

J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags

\$400-600

237

#### Two WWI-Era Inscribed 48-Star Parade Flags

Lot of 2 flags, ca 1918. Printed flag on cotton, 14 x 23.5 in. Ink inscription on bottom white stripe: "Liberty Loan Parade / May 13 1918."

In order to finance World War I, ordinary citizens were encouraged to buy Liberty Bonds to help the United States defray the cost of the war and at the same time support our soldiers. Liberty Loan bond parades and a variety of fund-raising campaigns were held throughout the country.

Printed flag on cotton, 9.5 x 14 in. Staff rounded at top in the form of a cane, 32.25 in. Accompanying handwritten note: "Eugene Oregon November 11, 1923 To Ronnie Privrasky (sic) from Vera K. Shultz I carried this flag up and down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington D.C. on the evening of November 11, 1918 Vera Kimball Shultz."

Six hours after President Woodrow Wilson learned of the cease fire ending World War I, he stood in the House of representatives before both houses of Congress, the cabinet, the diplomatic corps and members of the Supreme Court and read the thirty-four terms of the armistice. That evening in Washington DC, the president and Mrs. Wilson rode in an open automobile up and down Pennsylvania Avenue through immense crowds that lined both sides of the street. Thousands, like Vera Shultz, walked along the same route celebrating the allied victory. This flag and the note she wrote to a friend five years later proudly chronicles the joy and pride she experienced at that historic evening.

J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags

\$400-600





238

**48-Star "Rainbow Division, Thelma Chambers" Flag**

Printed flag on cotton, 6.75 x 10.25 in. Inscription: "Rainbow Devision (sic) B'ham. Ala. May 10, 1919 Back From France Thelma L. Chambers." Ca 1919.

In preparation for sending American troops to France to take part in World War I, the 42nd Division, known as the Rainbow Division, was formed exclusively from National Guard units drawn from various locations throughout the United States. Colonel Douglas MacArthur colorfully described the unit as having the structure of a rainbow, covering the country from one end of the sky to the other, and from his comment, the name designation became permanently attached. Among the ranks were men from 26 states, including the Alabama National Guard 167th Infantry Regiment. The Rainbow Division trained at Camp Mills, NY, before deployment to France in 1917. It engaged in combat at Champagne, the Marne, the St. Mihiel Offensive, and Meuse-Argonne Campaign, and served as an occupying force following the armistice.

On May 9, 1919, the Alabama guardsmen returned home, and for the next four days traveled by train throughout the state where they were greeted by large crowds and parades in Huntsville, Gadsden, Decatur, and Mobile. This flag, likely waved by a wife or sweetheart, commemorates the celebration parade in Birmingham on May 10.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$1,200-1,600



239

**48-Star Pershing Flag**

Printed flag on cotton. Flag size: 9.5" x 14.5" Ink inscription: "The Great Victory Parade 'General Pershing' The First Division AEF Sept. 17, 1919 Washington DC." Ca 1919.

In the months following the end of World War I, parades were held in every city throughout America to honor our servicemen returning from Europe and to celebrate their victory and the return of world peace. On September 17, 1919, a National Victory Day Parade was held in Washington, DC, with American Expeditionary Forces Commander in Chief, General John J. Pershing riding on horseback, leading the First Division down Pennsylvania Avenue past the White House.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$800-1,000

240

**48-Star American Flag and Purple Heart Identified to WWII Paratrooper Richard Boyd**

Printed flag on cotton, 8.5 x 13 in. Inverted stars. Framed together with Purple Heart, 13.75 x 18 in.

Flag owned by Richard Boyd, a World War II paratrooper and Purple Heart recipient who was in London on May 8, 1945 for VE (Victory in Europe) Day and returned home with the flag. He is a member of York, PA Chapter 390 of the Military Order of the Purple Heart (MOPH), a service organization formed in 1932 for combat veterans who have received the decoration. A chapter patch is included with the lot.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$300-500







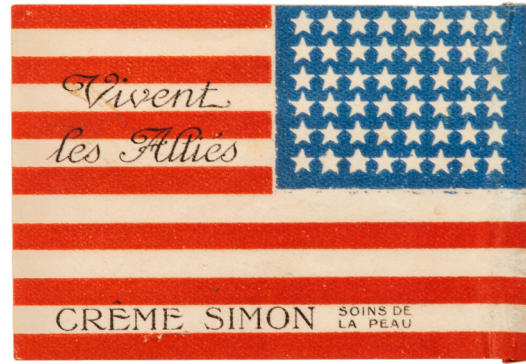
241

**48-Star Soldier Flag**

Printed flag on cotton, 11 x 16.75 in. Diagonal overprint: "Soldier." Ca 1945. Most likely this flag was carried in victory parades commemorating the end of World War II and honoring the Army veterans who fought on the battlefields of Europe and islands in the Pacific theater.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$1,200-1,600



242

**48-Star Crème Simon American Flag**

Advertising flag printed on paper, 2 x 3 in., framed, 6 x 6.75 in. Overprint: "Vivent Les Allies / Crème Simon / Soins De La Peau."

A patriotic advertising flag distributed at the end of World War II by Simon Crème as a tribute to the American armed forces for their role in liberating France from occupation by the Germans. The flag with its slogan "Hooray for the Allies" was also used by the company to promote one of its woman's skin care products.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$500-700



243

**Coast Guard Commissioning Pennant**

Cotton muslin pennant, 1.5 x 39 in.; single brass grommet. Mounted on board with archival materials. Thirteen blue stars in diminishing size on a white field; sixteen vertical stripes of equal width, alternate red and white, with a red swallow tail. Inscription stamped in black ink at hoist end: "C.G. No. 7." Ca 1930-1945.

The Coast Guard was formed in 1915 under control of the Treasury Department, but design of its commissioning pennant dates to 1799 when it was specially created for the Revenue Cutter Service, alternately known as the Revenue Marine Service. The thirteen stars

represent the original colonies and the sixteen stripes the number of states in the Union at the time the pennant was designed in 1799. Following the Civil War, the Revenue Service adopted the identical commissioning pennant as the Navy, thirteen white stars on a blue field and thirteen vertical red and white stripes. The old pennant was revived in 1938. The hoisting of the commissioning pennant is a key moment in the commissioning of a new coast guard cutter. Once hoisted, it flies until the vessel is decommissioned.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$300-500

244

**Southworth & Hawes, Quarter Plate Daguerreotype of a House**

Quarter plate daguerreotype of a house. The federalist style domicile is photographed from a street-level view, the twin chimneys and white fence visible. Attributed to Josiah Johnson Hawes (1808-1901) and Albert Sands Southworth (1811-1894) of Boston. Housed in full pressed paper case with a songbird motif.

Acquired from Sotheby's April 27, 1999 Auction, "The David Feigenbaum Collection of Southworth & Hawes and Other 19th-Century Photographs," Lot 82, Josiah Johnson Hawes, attributed, and possibly Albert Sands Southworth, Selected Images.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*  
\$500-700



1 of 3



1 of 3

245

**Three Daguerreotypes Attributed to Southworth & Hawes, Incl. Half Plate Family Portrait**

Lot of 3 daguerreotypes attributed to early American photographic pioneers Albert Sands Southworth (1811-1894) and Josiah Johnson Hawes (1808-1901) of Boston. Half plate daguerreotype portrait of a family. The parents are seated with their two children between them. Housed with brass mat and preserver with glass. Acquired from Sotheby's April 27, 1999 Auction, "The David Feigenbaum Collection of Southworth & Hawes and Other 19th-Century Photographs," Lot 82, Josiah Johnson Hawes, attributed, and possibly Albert Sands Southworth, Selected Images.

Sixth plate daguerreotype vignette portrait of a woman with a lace collar and a cameo brooch. Housed in full thermoplastic case. A damaged image of the same woman with a different hairstyle but wearing the same clothes is published in *Young America: The Daguerreotypes of Southworth and Hawes*, by Romer, Pierce, Reaves, and Wallis (p. 390).

Sixth plate daguerreotype portrait of a man seated in Southworth & Hawes' chair with velvet upholstery. Housed with early gilt paper mat, pressed paper case with floral motif with a silk pad.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*  
\$500-700

246

**Half Plate Daguerreotype Portrait of a Charming Family Housed in Very Very Rare Wall Frame, Plus**

Lot of 3. Fine half plate daguerreotype portrait of a family, featuring a smiling young boy holding the hand of his seated mother. Housed in a Very Very Rare Wall Frame, *Fancy Geometric* [Berg 7-83]; sixth plate daguerreotype portrait of a young gentleman wearing a top hat. Housed in push-button case; and sixth plate daguerreotype portrait of a young lady with tightly-curved hair. Housed in leatherette case fully separated at spine.

\$700-900





247

**Sixth Plate Daguerreotype of Bare-Knuckle Boxer John Morrissey**

Sixth plate daguerreotype of a bare-knuckle boxer identified as John Morrissey. N.p., n.d., circa mid-1850s. Housed in half pressed paper case. Pictured shirtless, Morrissey sits with his arms crossed and his chest hair visible as he looks directly at the camera with a disarming and confident gaze. The posture of an undefeated boxer and the confidence of a man who had escapades and a career of legendary status still head of him.

This image is apparently unique. There are only a few early artistic renderings of Morrissey as a young man including an 1860 Currier & Ives lithograph and a painted portrait held at the Saratoga Springs History Museum. There is one known photograph of Morrissey, taken during his political career by Mathew Brady, the negative of which is held at the Library of Congress's Brady-Handy Collection (LC-BH832-2094).

John "Old Smoke" Morrissey (1831-1878) was born in Templemore, County Tipperary, Ireland (then part of the United Kingdom) and his family emigrated around 1833 to Troy, New York, outside of Albany. Morrissey began working in factories and foundries at a young age, reportedly as early as 12, and became involved in gang violence in Troy. By 1848, he had relocated to New York City and was working as a deck-hand on a steamer running between New York and Albany. It was here that he is reported to have earned his nickname "Old Smoke." When engaged in a fight with Thomas McCann, he was pinned on a bed of hot coals from an overturned stove. Not to be deterred, Morrissey regained himself and won the fight as smoke rose up from his burning flesh.

Seeking his fortune, Morrissey sailed to San Francisco during the California Gold Rush. Although he was unsuccessful in mining ventures, he did manage to amass a small fortune gambling with prospectors. It was also here that he began to make a name for himself as a professional boxer when he defeated George Thompson at Mare Island, California on August 31, 1852.

With his \$5,000 prize and gambling winnings, Morrissey returned to New York and challenged the American Heavyweight Champion, Yankee Sullivan (born James Ambrose, circa 1811-1856). The fight was organized in Boston Corners, somewhat remote to avoid detection by authorities as boxing was largely illegal. With \$1,000 a-side stake money and the revised London Prize Ring Rules applied, Sullivan and Morrissey met on September 1, 1853. The fight lasted until the

37th round when a general riot broke out amongst the over 3,000 spectators. For reasons that remain unclear, the referee awarded the fight to Morrissey although Sullivan had dominated much of the bout. One report claimed that Sullivan struck Morrissey with a "foul blow" and yet another claimed that Sullivan left the ring before the decision had been given. Regardless of how he was awarded the victory, Morrissey claimed the Heavyweight title as his own.

After his win, Morrissey became involved in New York City Democratic politics with an association with Tammany Hall. He developed a rivalry with boxer William "Bill the Butcher" Poole who headed up the nativist Bowery Boys gang, enforcers for the Know-Nothing Party. A fight was arranged between the two men on August 8, 1854, and according to a contemporary account in the *Lancaster Ledger*, Poole threw Morrissey to the ground and pummeled him with "pounding, gouging, bucking and biting" forcing Morrissey to submit including that "Morrissey was horribly beaten and mutilated." In apparent retribution, two of Morrissey's friends shot and fatally wounded Poole 6 months later. Morrissey was indicted for murder but saw the charges dropped after 3 trials resulting in hung juries.

Morrissey would have just one other official fight in his career, against John C. Heenan on October 20, 1858, at Long Point Island, Canada. Morrissey retained his title and would thereafter retire from prizefighting. Despite a relatively short career, he was inducted into the International Boxing Hall of Fame in 1996 as a "Pioneer."

After his retirement, he leveraged his skill at gambling into opening several gambling houses, reputed to have owned 16 casinos at one point. Notably, he established the Saratoga Race Course with the first races held in August 1863. The Club House casino at Saratoga attracted notable guests including titans of industry and politics including Ulysses S. Grant, John D. Rockefeller, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

With the backing of Tammany Hall, Morrissey ran for United States Congress. Despite his colorful history and convictions, he was elected to 2 terms in the House. Though he became disillusioned with Tammany corruption and broke with the party after his second term, even testifying against William Tweed. In 1875, he ran as an anti-Tammany Democrat and was elected to the New York State Senate. He won reelection in 1877 and would die in office at the age of 47. \$10,000-15,000



248

**Occupational Sixth Plate Daguerreotype of a Cobbler with Hammer**

Sixth plate daguerreotype portrait of a seated cobbler wearing an apron and holding up his hammer with one hand. Subject appears to have some form of growth disorder or dwarfism. Housed in full pressed paper case.

\$400-600



249

**CDV of Gardner's Gallery by Gardner, 1862**

Carte de visite outdoor view of "Gardner's Gallery." Alexander Gardner: Washington DC, 1862.

An outdoor view taken at the intersection of the unpaved 7th and D Streets NW, capturing "Gardner's Gallery" the studio and gallery of Alexander Gardner (1821-1882) with prominent signs advertising the various formats, features, and notably, "Scenes of the War."

Near the end of 1862, Gardner dissolved the partnership with Brady to open his own studio on May 26, 1863. The imprint on the mount declares that it was "entered...in the year 1862 by A. Gardner." A copy at the Metropolitan Museum of Art dates the image to 1864, presumably from the pencil inscription on the verso as no imprint appears. The undated negative held by the Library of Congress is logically estimated as ca 1863. The imprint on this CDV possibly suggests that the image was captured late in 1862 after Gardner left Brady's employ, but before the official opening of his Gallery.

\$500-700

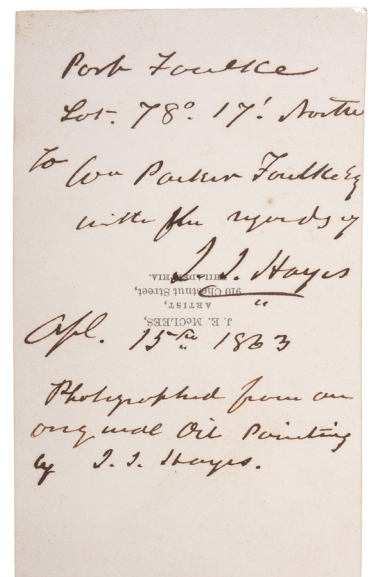
250

**CDV of Oil Painting Port Foulke by Isaac Israel Hayes on Arctic Expedition, Inscribed by Hayes to William Parker Foulke**

CDV albumen photograph of an oil painting titled Port Foulke. J.E. McClees: Philadelphia, [1863]. Contemporary inscription to verso signed by Israel Isaac Hayes: "Port Foulke / Lat 78°. 17'. North / To Wm. Parker Fouke Esq. / with the regards of / I.I. Hayes. / Apl. 15th, 1863 / Photographed from an / original Oil Painting / by I.I. Hayes."

Israel Isaac Hayes (1832-1881) first traveled to the Arctic in June 1853 exploring the east coast of Ellesmere island north of the 79th parallel. After a successful lecture tour, he raised \$30,000 and led his own expedition to the Arctic, departing June 1860 aboard the *United States* with hopes to reach the North Pole. A multitude of hardships common to polar expeditions plagued their party, forcing them to return. Hayes took sextant readings before their voyage home, recording that they reached 81°25' North. This would have been the farthest north any expedition had ventured to date if the readings are accurate, however, much doubt has been cast to their veracity. When he returned home, the Civil War had started and Hayes enlisted as a surgeon with the Union Army and was placed in command of Satterlee General Hospital in Philadelphia. It was during this time that Hayes sent this CDV of the oil painting of their ship, the *United States*, at their base-camp to the lawyer and abolitionist William Parker Foulke (1816-1865). Hayes had named their base-camp Port Foulke in honor of his benefactor who Hayes describes in his narrative of the expedition as "throughout one of the most constant advocates of the expedition." At the time of cataloging, no record of the painting's fate could be determined. It seems likely that it was in Hayes' possession during his time at Satterlee and he produced CDV images of the work at local photographer McClees to distribute to his financial backers.

\$400-600



Verso



251

**Colonel Wood's Grand Traveling Museum Tintype Fob Featuring Lavinia Warren, "The Lilliputian Queen"**

Tintype fob, 25 mm. dia., featuring a portrait of Lavinia Warren on obverse and text reading, "Lavinia Warren, The Lilliputian Queen. / Col. Wood's / Grand / Travelling Museum / of / Living Wonders," on reverse.

Lavinia Warren (1841-1918) is most famous for her 1863 marriage to Tom Thumb, the famed Barnum performer, and the pair achieved great fame and wealth together.

Colonel John H. Wood founded Col. Wood's Museum in Chicago in the 1860s, where it served as a kind of midwestern equivalent to Barnum's American Museum in New York. The museum was destroyed in the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, but Wood reopened at another location (which also succumbed to fire) in 1875.

\$400-600



Reverse

252

**CDVs and Cabinet Cards of Little People, Large Collection Incl. Tom Thumb and Lavinia Warren, General Grant, Jr., and Other Performers**

Lot of 59, comprised of 55 CDVs and cabinet cards of little people, many showing identified performers of the 19th and early 20th century, credited to photographers such as Charles Eisenmann, E. & H.T. Anthony/Mathew Brady, Charles Fredericks, and C. Henkel of New York; Swords Bros., York, PA; and A. & G. Taylor, Chicago. The collection features 15 CDVs of Tom Thumb and his wife Lavinia Warren, including 4 wedding views, as well as photographs and lithographs/engravings of the famous pair together, with their child, or posed alone. Additional subjects include General Grant, Jr. (1); Commodore Nutt (6), all but one with Minnie Warren; General A. Cardenas (1); General Charles Decker (3); Admiral Dot (4); Commodore Foote and Sister (2); "The Fairy Sisters," Carrie and Victoria Foster (1); The Magris, including the Count, Countess (Tom Thumb's widow Lavinia Warren), and Baron (3); Major John and Maria Mertz (1); Henriette Moretz (2); The Murray Midgets (1); Ellis Rhinehart (1); The Rice Family (3); Colonel Steere (1); other Barnum performers; and more.

Two promotional postcards featuring little people and two biographical sketches of Count and Countess Philippe Nicol and their Son Philippe Jr. are also included. A full inventory of the collection is available upon request.

\$800-1,000



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253

**Postwar Shooting Club, Lot of 9 Cabinet Cards by Edouart & Cobb, San Francisco**

Lot of 9 studio portraits of members of a shooting club wearing white uniforms. Edouart & Cobb: San Francisco, CA, n.d. Four subjects hold target rifles, one holds a sword, and one holds a bugle. These shooting clubs, or marksmanship teams, were quite popular after the Civil War and were sometimes organized as informal militia groups.

\$800-1,200



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254

**Thomas Bailey, Rare and Early New Orleans Stereoviews, November 1860**

Lot of 5 unseparated albumen prints mounted on greyish card stock with squared corners. Thomas Bailey: Plaquemine, LA, November 18, 1860. Each card is signed in manuscript ink on verso, identifying the scene, location and photographer as "Plaquemine, T. Bailey," as well as the date, "Nov. 18, 1860." Scenes include "Canal St., Showing the New Custom House"; "Canal St. Showing Clay Statue"; "Turo Buildings & Clay Statue, Canal St."; "Commercial Place, bet. Camp and St. Charles Sts. and Gravier & Poydras Sts."; "Camp Street Looking South."

The consignor has noted that these *may* represent some of the earliest stereoviews taken of New Orleans. A review of the Federal Census for 1860 finds no Thomas Bailey living in Plaquemine, but does list a "Bailey" aged 35, living in Thibodaux, LaFourche Parish, occupation "Embrotypes." We suspect that there was a spelling error, and Bailey was an early ambrotypist. Whether this is the same maker of these stereoviews is unknown. "Plaquemine" could refer either to the Parish or town, though we suspect the identification on these cards refers to the town just north of New Orleans.

Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography

\$500-700



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255

**Theodore Lilienthal, Group of New Orleans Steamboat and Levee Stereoviews, Ca 1870s**

Lot of 13 regular-sized stereoviews on yellow mounts. All but one credited to Theodore Lilienthal: New Orleans, LA, ca 1870s. Includes two different views of the cabin of the steamer *Pargoud*; two fine views of the Cotton Wharf; view of the wharf at the foot of *Bienville*; a rare view of the 2nd Street Ferry; one of several views of the levee and steamboat landing, which shows the photographer's shadow; and an exceedingly rare view of a small river steamer in a canal with "Harvey's Castle" visible on the right.

Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography

\$1,000-1,500

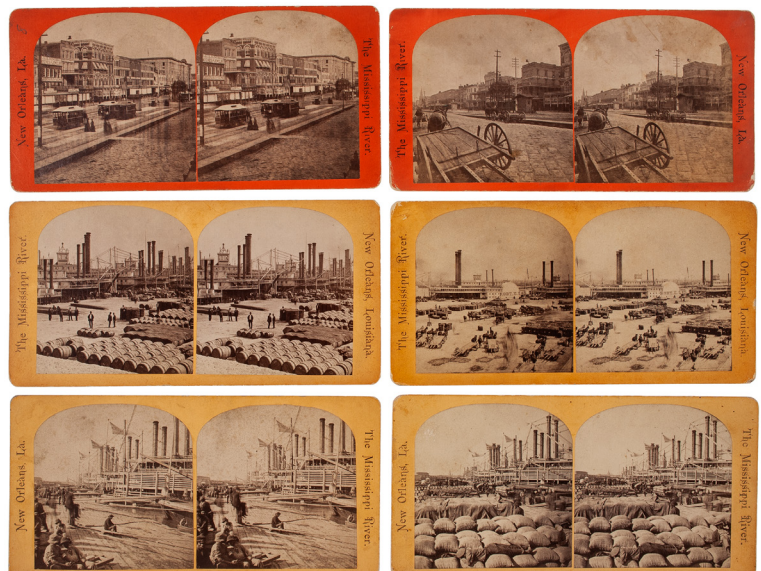
256

**Charles Seaver, Stereoviews of the New Orleans Levee and City, Ca 1870s**

Lot of 21 regular-sized stereoviews on yellow or orange mounts, with "The Mississippi River" and "New Orleans" printed on mount recto and applied paper labels identifying the scenes on verso. Uncredited, but these and other views from Cincinnati and St. Louis are generally attributed to the Boston photographer Charles Seaver who apparently traveled south recording scenes in major cities during the mid 1870s. Includes eight views of the busy NOLA levee lined with steamboats and freight; two saloon views, one of the steamer *Commonwealth* and one of the *Great Republic*; two different views of Canal Street; two panoramic views; St. Patrick's Hall and Church; and several different views of Jackson Square.

Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography

\$400-600



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257

**New Orleans Levee, Fine Group of 11 Stereoviews by S.T. Blessing**

Lot of 11 regular-sized stereoviews on yellow mounts depicting the levee and river at New Orleans. S.T. Blessing: New Orleans, LA, n.d., mid 1870s. Includes a close view of the side-wheeler *Robert E. Lee* (1876-1882); No. 102, Principal Steamboat Landing; No. 103, Steamboat Landing from Bienville St.; No. 106, New York Steamship Landing (two different views); No. 107, Lower Coast Steamboat Landing; No. 108, Picayune Tier (2 copies); No. 571, Levee, Sugar Landing; and No. 403, Jackson Square from the levee.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*  
\$800-1,000

258

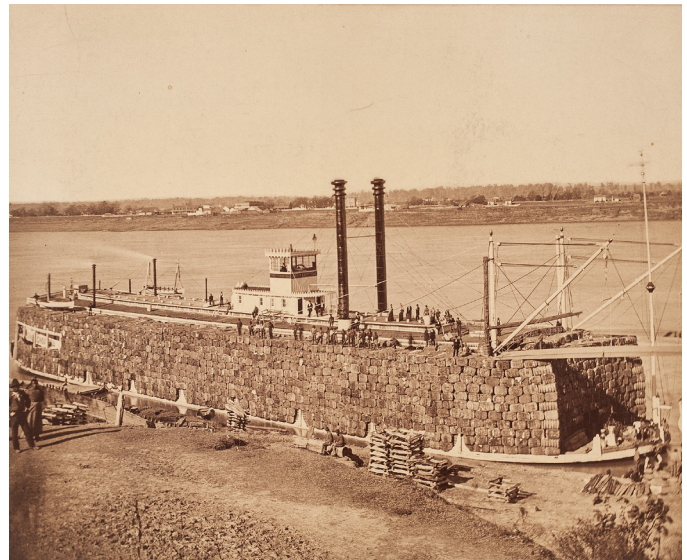
**Albumen Photographs of Steamships in Mississippi and Louisiana, Incl. *Charles P. Chouteau* and *Paul Tulane***

Lot of 3 photographs of steamships, comprising: oversize albumen of the sternwheel iron hull packet *Charles P. Chouteau*. 9 x 7.25 in., mounted to 10 x 8 in. N.p.: [Natchez, MS], [1878]. Depicted fully loaded with a cargo of 7,818 bales of cotton. When built in 1878, the *Charles P. Chouteau* became the longest sternwheel packet on the rivers and in 1881, under Captain Thorwegan, delivered 76,950 in one season, an all-time record.

Oversize albumen of the packet *Paul Tulane*. 8.25 x 5.25 in., mounted to 10 x 8 in. N.p., n.d. Built in 1888 and in service until 1896, depicted here on the West Bank at New Orleans with the city visible on the opposite side.

Oval albumen of steamships docked at Alexandria, LA. 7.25 x 5 in., mounted to 9.5 x 7.75 in. McPherson & Oliver: [Alexandria, LA], n.d. Imprint in negative, place identified by inscription on recto and verso. Depicts four steamships docked on the Red River with Alexandria in the background, taken from the opposite bank.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*  
\$600-800



1 of 3



259

**George F. Mugnier Boudoir Photographs of Steamboats and the New Orleans Cotton Levee**

Lot of 4 boudoir photographs, each 5 x 8 in., on orange stock. George F. Mugnier: New Orleans, LA, n.d., ca 1880s. Each with imprint of Mugnier, and titled in the negative. Includes exceptional, rich view of steamboats lined up at the levee, a closer view of the *Natchez*, and two views of the cotton levee showing quantities of cotton bales and workers. One of these is a rare view depicting details of the flags used to identify the owner of the cotton bales. These photographs are likely enlargements of one half of a stereoview pair. Among Mugnier's work, these larger images are rare.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*  
\$400-600



260

**George F. Mugnier, Four Scarce New Orleans Cotton and Riverboat Boudoir Scenes**

Lot of 4 boudoir cards on cream and orange mounts, two identified in negative. Uncredited, but known to be positives from stereoview pairs by George F. Mugnier: New Orleans, LA, ca 1880s. Includes busy levee scene with manuscript title "Levee on Carnival Day, 1898"; "Cotton Yard, Weighing"; fine head-on view of a riverboat steaming up Bayou LaFourche; and a shipboard scene of the Mississippi with levee and steamers.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*

\$400-600



6 of 18

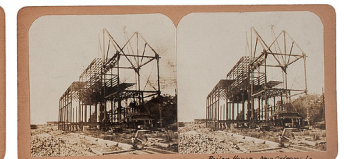
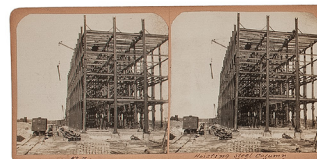
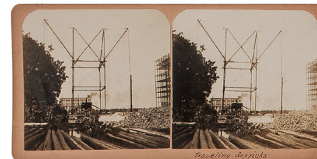
261

**George F. Mugnier, Group of 18 Uncommon Stereoviews of New Orleans**

Lot of 18 cabinet-sized stereoviews on orange mounts. All but three credited to George F. Mugnier: New Orleans, LA, n.d., ca 1880s; two credited to S.T. Blessing: New Orleans, LA, n.d., ca 1880s; and uncredited view, possibly by Mugnier. Includes uncommon scenes of the French Market; entrance to the Bazaar at the French Market; Madame John's Legacy; West End restaurants; bird's-eye view of the West End levee; New Orleans Female Orphan's Asylum; Canal Street showing buildings with steamboat smoke and others.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*

\$400-600



6 of 69

262

**Large Group of Amateur Stereoviews Depicting Louisiana and the American Sugar Refinery Corporation, 1906-1907**

Lot of 69 amateur views on regular-sized gray mounts, many with inked identification verso and recto. Approx. one third of the views depict a construction site for a large sugar mill belonging to the American Sugar Refining Corporation – likely in Chalmette, LA. Others include scenes in New Orleans and outlying areas. Several depict the same group of three men seated around a table or lounging on the aft deck of the yacht "Radha."

The American Sugar Refining Corporation (ASR) had its roots in the late 1880s as the Sugar Refineries Company or the Sugar Trust. After the passage of the Sherman Antitrust Act of 1890, the Trust was reorganized as the ASR, and by 1907 controlled 98% of the sugar processing capacity in the United States. This group of views seems related to the construction of the ASR refinery in Chalmette, LA, which opened in 1909. It is possible that the views were taken by one of the construction engineers or supervisors.

*Eugene R. Groves Collection of 19th Century Photography*

\$400-600



**Leverich & Co., Southern Merchant Family Letter Archive, Featuring Correspondence from New Orleans, with References to Cotton**

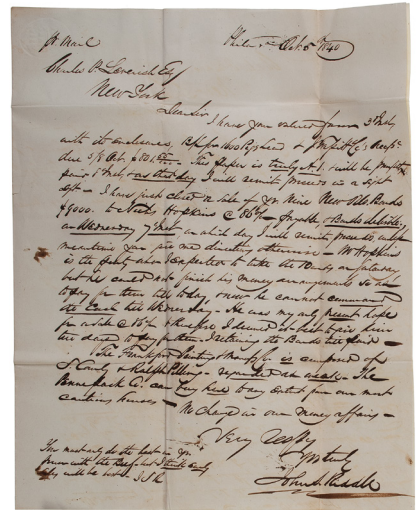
Archive of letters relating to New York banker Charles P. Leverich (1809-1876) and his antebellum and Civil War-era enterprise, Leverich & Co., which he operated with his brother, commission merchant Henry S. Leverich (ca 1806-1885). Includes 17 letters addressed to Charles, all but one originating in New Orleans, with dates ranging from 1835-1849, and one additional letter addressed to a Mr. Michael Bozeman of Arkansas.

Leverich & Co. was the name first used by elder Leverich brothers, William E. and James H. (d. 1844), for their joint New Orleans-based grocery business (it later became known as J.H. Leverich & Co.). In the mid-1830s, however, younger brothers Charles and Henry formed their own partnership under the same name. The latter firm was dual purposed, on the one hand arranging imports and exports of goods between Europe and the United States and between New York and other US ports, and on the other hand purchasing stock market shares for its clients. Many of the letters featured here involve bulk orders, exchange rates, and stock prices for various agricultural products, especially southern produce such as sugar and cotton.

Not only did the firm thrive during the antebellum period, but Charles P. Leverich's career with the Bank of New York also flourished. He became the bank's Director in 1840, Vice President in 1853, and President in 1863, a position he held until his death in 1876. This connection would prove important as the uncertainty of the southern market increased with the advent of the Civil War. Though Leverich & Co. did recover rather quickly after the war, Charles appears to have stepped away from such an active role in the business by the late 1860s.

While the content of most of the letters is strictly related to business, one particularly personal letter from Charles's brother, James, dated July 28, 1840, informs Charles of the death of their brother William's youngest child and the status of the other ill members of the family. He writes, "(T)he Scarlet fever being dreaded much more than the Yellow fever & is much more contagious..." The latter portion of the letter deals with business, including a discussion of Kentucky Bagging and Rope prices.

Another letter, written from New Orleans-based grocery firm Peters & Millard, dated May 21, 1844, discusses news related to cotton prices: "Notwithstanding the discouraging accounts from Europe in relation to Cotton prices had rather advanced then [indecipherable] since the last Steamers news." Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).  
\$400-600



**Cabinet Card of Louis Fatio, Only Known Photograph of Former Enslaved African American Involved in Dade Massacre during the Seminole Wars**

Cabinet card of Louis Fatio (aka Luis Fatio Pacheco, ca 1800-1895). Samuel P. Burgert: Jacksonville, FL, n.d., ca mid-1880s. Burgert imprints to recto and verso. Louis Fatio (aka Luis Fatio Pacheco) was a formerly enslaved person who was hired as interpreter and one of just 3 people to survive the Dade Massacre on December 28, 1835 during the Seminole Wars in Florida. This may be the only known photograph of him. It includes a newspaper obituary affixed to the verso. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$2,500-3,500



**Sojourner Truth CDV**

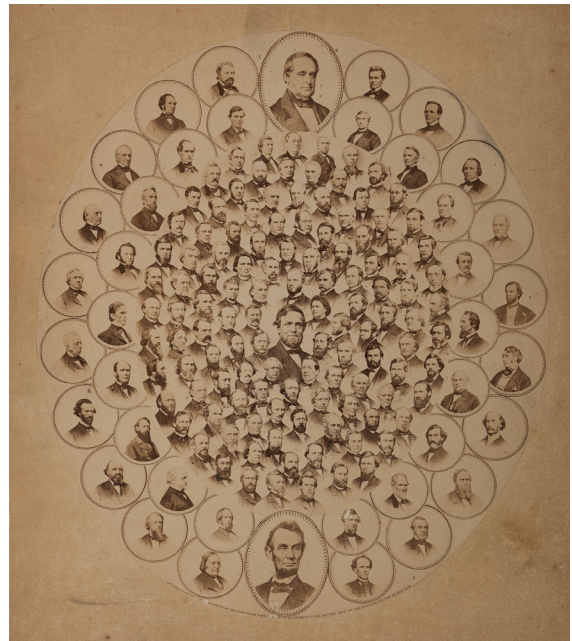
CDV "I Sell the Shadow to Support the Substance." / Sojourner Truth." Sojourner Truth: Eastern District of Michigan, 1864. Copyright to verso. Half-portrait of Truth (ca 1797-1883) wearing a white cap with a checked shawl around her shoulders. A scarce view of the abolitionist.  
\$1,000-1,500

266

**Signers of the 13th Amendment Composite Photograph**

Composite albumen photograph of the politicians who passed the 13th amendment which formally banned slavery. Powell & Co.: New York, 1865. Oval image approx. 8.5 x 10 in., mounted to cardstock 10.5 x 13.5 in. With slightly larger portraits of vice president Hannibal Hamlin at top center, Speaker of the House Schuyler Colfax at center, and President Lincoln at bottom center.

\$500-700



267

**Illustrated Broadside Advertising Two Clydesdale Studs, Banchory and Loch Lion, with African American Subject Matter**

Printed broadside, 12 x 17 in., advertising the standing of two Clydesdale studs, Banchory and Loch Lion, for the spring season. N.p., [1883]. Broadside features illustration of an African American handler holding Banchory by the reins (foreground) and another African American handler tending to Loch Lion (background). Both horses are to be stabled at Carter Hall and Long Branch in Clarke County, VA, with seasonal terms listed at \$10 and \$15, respectively. Stud-book reference numbers and physical descriptions for both horses are also provided below, detailing Banchory as a dark bay of 16 1/2 hands high and Loch Lion as a rising three-year-old bright bay of 16 hands high.

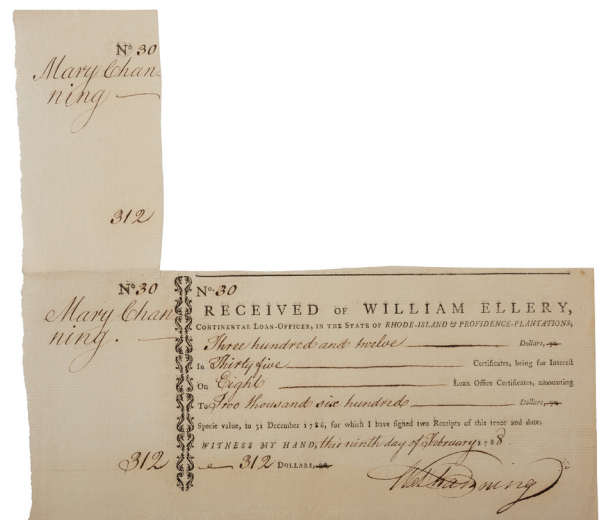
\$800-1,200

268

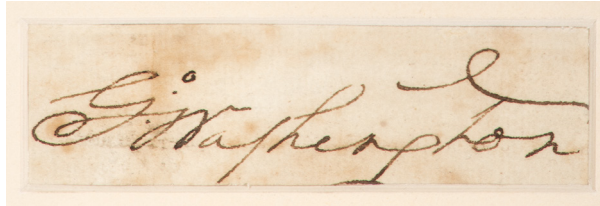
**William Ellery, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Manuscript Receipt**

Ellery, William (1727-1820). Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Partially printed receipt inscribed as State of Rhode Island Continental Loan Officer, 1p, 8 x 3.625 in. February 9, 1788. Signed "Wal Channing." Receipt for three hundred and twelve dollars interest on two thousand six hundred dollars in Loan Office certificates held by Mary Channing.

\$300-500



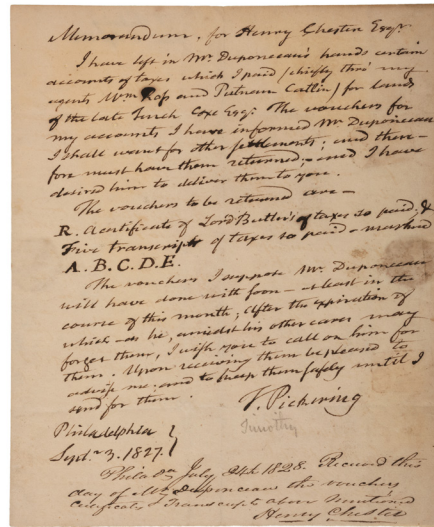




269

#### George Washington Clipped Signature

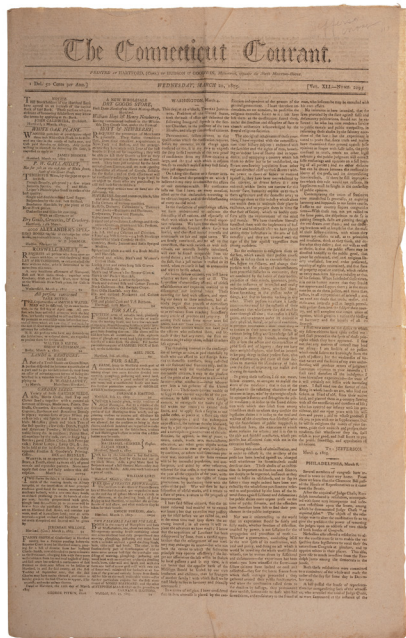
Washington, George (1732-1799). President of the United States (1789-1797). Clipped signature, 1 x 3.5 in. (sight). Framed with a small engraving of Washington, overall 9 x 11.75 in. Note affixed to back of the frame indicates that the engraving is of a miniature enameled on copper by Henry Bone, based on a crayon sketch by William Birch. \$4,000-6,000



270

#### Timothy Pickering ALS Regarding Financial Documents, September 1827

Pickering, Timothy (1745-1829). Adjutant General during the Revolutionary War and Secretary of State under George Washington. ALS, "T. Pickering," 1p, 6.5 x 8 in., Philadelphia, PA. September 3, 1827. Docketed on verso. Addressed to Henry Chester. Memorandum details certain account vouchers and tax transcripts, given by Pickering to a "Mr. Duponceau," which Pickering would like to have returned to him via Mr. Chester. Below, Chester records his receipt of said vouchers from Mr. Duponceau on July 24, 1828. \$300-400



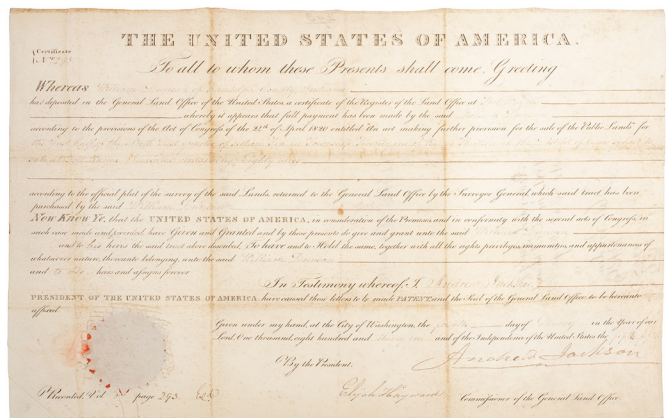
271

#### Thomas Jefferson's Second Inaugural Address, Front Page Printing in Connecticut Courant

Connecticut Courant. Hartford, CT: Hudson & Goodwin, March 20, 1805. Vol. XLI, No. 2095. 4pp, 13 x 20.5 in.

This issue contains a front page printing of Thomas Jefferson's complete inaugural address for his second term in office. In the speech, he addresses the recent acquisition of Louisiana, the diminishing influence of the Federalists, the need for freedom of the press, and his thoughts on the American Indians and "matters of religion," stating in part, "I have considered that its free exercise is placed by the constitution independent of the powers of the general government."

\$800-1,000



272

#### Andrew Jackson Signed Land Grant, 1831

Jackson, Andrew (1767-1845). President of the United States (1829-1837). DS, 1p, 15.5 x 9.75 in. A partly printed land grant to William Duncan (ca 1790-?) of Randolph Co., Indiana for land in Fort Wayne. Signed by President Jackson with US General Land Office seal on January 4, 1831. The parcel granted was likely from lands ceded by several Indian tribes (including the Wyandot and Lenape (Delaware) peoples) in the Treaty of Greenville (1795), in which the Federal government acquired 2/3rds of present-day Ohio and parts of Indiana including the area around present-day Fort Wayne. A William Duncan is listed as an 80-year-old, retired farmer in Fort Wayne in the 1870 census.

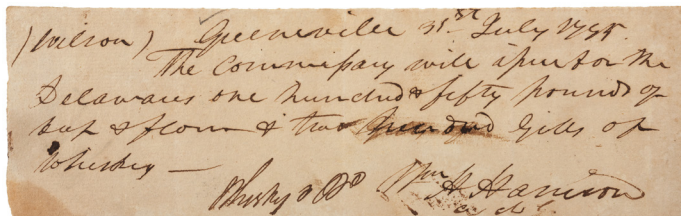
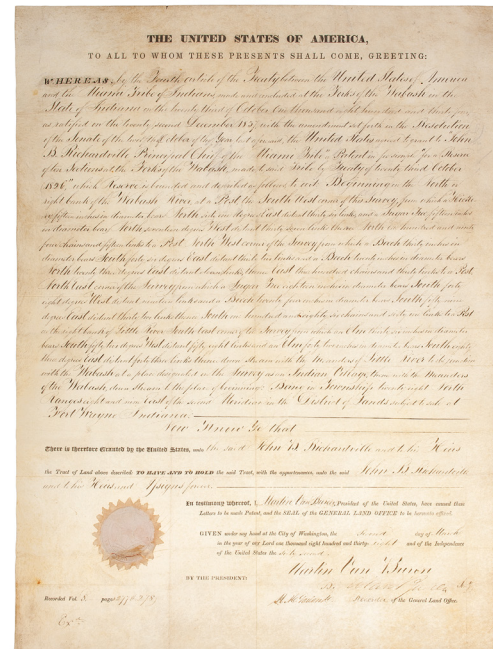
\$500-700

### Martin Van Buren Signed Miami Indian Tribal Land Grant to Chief John Richardville

Van Buren, Martin (1782-1862). President of the United States (1837-1841). DS, 1p, 14.75 x 19.75 in. A partly printed land grant to John B. Richardville (ca 1761-1841) of the Miami for land at the Forks of the Wabash. Signed by President Van Buren with US General Land Office seal. It was made and concluded on Oct. 23, 1834, ratified on Dec. 22, 1837, and signed here on March 2, 1838.

This land grant is part of a series of negotiations and treaties between the Miami Tribe and the United States during the 1830s. This document references the Treaty of Mississinewas (1826), which forced the Miami to cede much of their land to the US government while also compelling private property to be held by individuals of the tribe rather than holding it in common, as was their earlier practice. In the 1838 treaty signed at the Forks of the Wabash, the Miami ceded tribal lands that had previously been reserved in exchange for cash annuities, payment of tribal debts, and other concessions. It also made 48 land grants to individual official members of the Miami tribe. This land grant, one of the 48, is made to John B. Richardville (Jean Baptiste de Richardville, Pinšiwā, Peshewa, ca 1761-1841) for "a patent in fee simple for a reserve of ten sections at the Forks of the Wabash." Richardville was the last *akimai* (civil chief) of the Miami, the principal chief from 1816 until his death, and was the main negotiator and signatory for most of the treaties signed by the Miami in the early 19th century. He and other prominent members were criticized for personally benefitting from the treaties they negotiated, but is also credited for successfully delaying removal west and negotiating the best available material gain from the treaties.

\$300-500

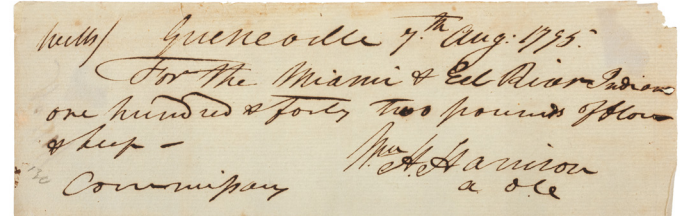


### William Henry Harrison ADS, 1795

Harrison, William Henry (1773-1841). President of the United States (1841). ADS, 1p, approx. 2.5 x 7.25 in., Greenville, NWT (now Ohio). July 31, 1795. Orders to the Commissary for 150 pounds of beef and flour and 200 gills of whiskey for the Delawares. Signed by Harrison as aide-de-camp to General Anthony Wayne. This would have been as the tribes were gathering in preparation for the signing of the Treaty of Greenville.

The Treaty of Greenville was signed August 3, 1795 between the US and native peoples of the Northwest Territory, a year after the defeat of the tribes at the Battle of Fallen Timbers, limiting their lands and beginning the practice of annual payments (usually in food and goods) to the signatories.

\$500-700

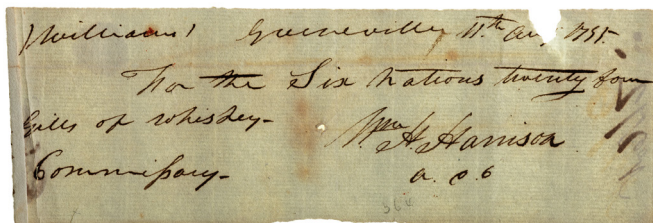


### William Henry Harrison ADS, August 7, 1795

Harrison, William Henry (1773-1841). President of the United States (1841). ADS, 1p, approx. 2.5 x 7.5 in., Greenville, NWT (now Ohio). August 7, 1795. Orders to the Commissary for 142 pounds of flour and beef for the Miami and Eel River (Kickapoo) Indians. Signed by Harrison as a young aide-de-camp to General Anthony Wayne.

\$500-700





276

**William Henry Harrison ADS, August 11, 1795**

Harrison, William Henry (1773-1841). President of the United States (1841). ADS, 1p, approx. 2.5 x 7.25 in., Greenville, NWT (now Ohio). August 11, 1795. Orders to the Commissary for 24 gills of whiskey for the Six Nations (Iroquois/Haudenosaunee). Signed by Harrison as aide-de-camp to General Anthony Wayne.

\$500-700



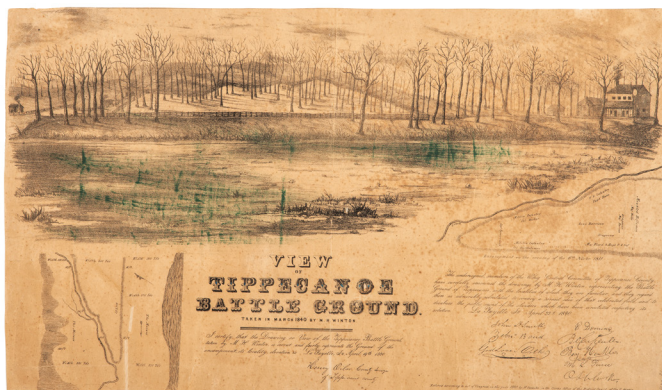
277

**William Henry Harrison ADS, 1805**

Harrison, William Henry (1773-1841). President of the United States (1841). ADS as Governor of Indiana Territory (January 10, 1801-December 28, 1812), 1p, approx. 5.125 x 7.625 in., Vincennes (Indiana Terr.). July 1805. "Govr. Harrison requests the commanding officer at Kiskaskia to issue....some flour & meat [illeg] and then a few quarts of whiskey... & send to the Gov. to sign..." The note is a bit rough with some missing text, but seems to be an order for his own family. Accompanied by an engraving of Harrison with facsimile signature, approx. 7.5 x 11 in.

Harrison resigned from the military in 1798 and began "working" his contacts for a government appointment. He served as secretary of the western territory and was elected as representative (non-voting) from the territory in 1799. He became civilian governor of the Indiana Territory in 1800, taking office on January 10, 1801. He resigned in December 1812 to rejoin the military to fight in the War of 1812.

\$400-600



1 of 2

278

**View of Tippecanoe Battle Ground, by M.H. Winton, Plus**

Lot of 2 prints depicting the Battle of Tippecanoe. Hand-colored print, 14 x 23.5 in. View of Tippecanoe Battle Ground. Taken in March 1840 by M.H. Winton. Ohio: N. Jacacks, 1840.

Lithograph, 19.5 x 26.5 in. (sight), framed, 27.25 x 34.25 in. *Battle of Tippecanoe*. Chicago, IL: Kurz & Allison, 1889. Lower left: "Gen. Harrison was attacked by Tecum'seh, Nov. 7th, 1811. The Indians were routed with great slaughter."

Although we could not find references to the first print, it is possible that it was made to commemorate this battle during the election year and thus might be considered campaign memorabilia.

\$500-700



279

**William Henry Harrison Campaign Bandanna, 1840**

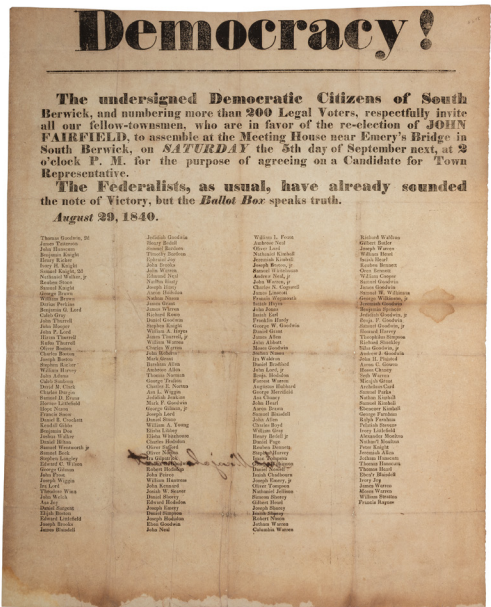
Brown and white printed cotton bandanna, 25.5 x 27 in. (sight), framed, 33.5 x 35 in., featuring an equestrian portrait of William Henry Harrison surrounded by depictions of (clockwise from top): North Bend, Harrison's log home in southwest Ohio; the Battle of the Thames; Farmer of North Bend, showing Old Tippecanoe behind a plow; the US Capitol; the Treaty of Fort Wayne; and the Battle of Tippecanoe. A.M. Williamson, 1840. See Collins' *Threads of History*, fig. 131.

\$800-1,000

280

**1840 Democracy Broadside Listing Over 200 Democratic Party Voters, South Berwick, Maine**

Printed broadside, 11.625 x 14.5 in. *Democracy!* South Berwick, Maine, August 29, 1840. Signed "Mr. Micajah? Grant" to verso. List of 200+ legal Democratic Party voters in support of the reelection of Democrat John Fairfield (1797-1847) who was at the time seeking re-election as Governor of Maine. Originally elected in 1838, he would win the campaign against the Federalist candidate but would resign on January 12, 1841. He would, however, return to serve as Governor of Maine a second time from January 5, 1842-March 7, 1843, though he resigned again when elected to the US Senate. During his governorship, the Aroostook War broke out over border disputes between Maine and New Brunswick, Canada. Both the US and Great Britain dispatched militias, but no one was killed and the only injuries were due to bear attacks. \$300-500



281

**William Henry Harrison, Manuscript Extracts from the Pennsylvania House of Representatives Preparing for the President's Memorials and Funeral, April 1841**

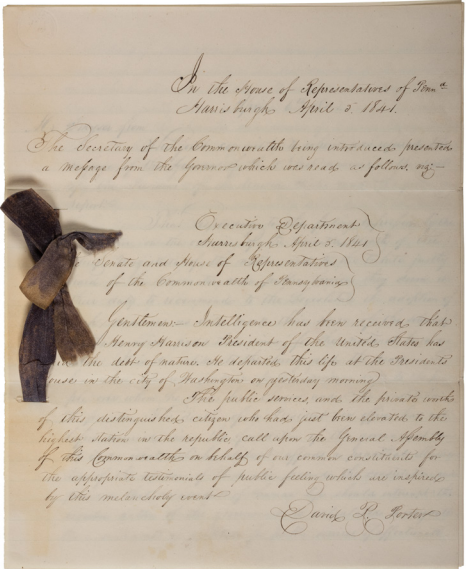
Memorial, 5pp, 8 x 10 in., Harrisburg, PA. April 5-6, 1841. Senate and House of Representatives. Signed once by Governor David R. Porter and twice by Alex[ander] Ramsey, Clerk of the PA House of Representatives. Pages tied with a (faded) black mourning ribbon.

The statement of the Governor is as follows: "Intelligence has been received that William Henry Harrison President of the United States has paid the debt of nature. He departed this life at the President's House in the city of Washington on yesterday morning."

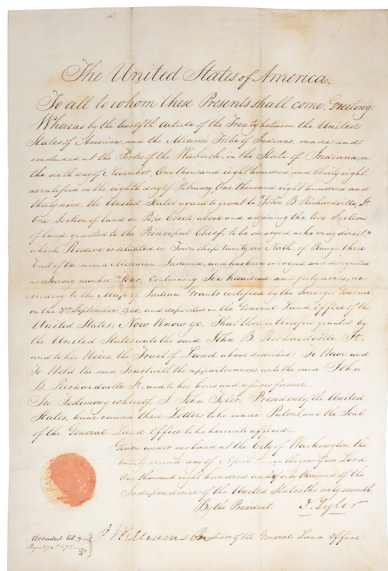
"The public services, and the private worth of this distinguished citizen who had just been elevated to the highest station in the republic call upon the General Assembly of this Commonwealth on behalf of our common constituents for the appropriate testimonials of public feeling which are inspired by this melancholy event. (Signed) David R. Porter."

The resolutions by the legislature call for four Senators and six Representatives to be selected to represent Pennsylvania at the proceedings in Washington City. Also that a eulogy on the character and life of William Henry Harrison be read in the Hall of the House by the Speaker of the Senate. Also that both bodies put together a testimonial and that the Governor transmit this to the family. This testimonial rightly points out that up until this time a Chief Executive had not died in office, but the framers of the constitution took this possibility into account and designed a smooth transfer of power that will maintain the "regular action of government."

Acquired from a direct descendant of Presidents William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison. \$500-700



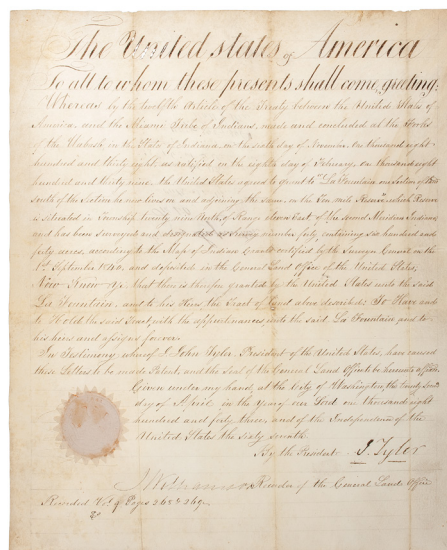




282  
**John Tyler Signed Miami Indian Tribal Land Grant to John Richardville, Jr., 1843**

Tyler, John (1790-1862). President of the United States (1841-1845). DS, 1p, 11.75 x 17.5 in. A manuscript land grant to John B. Richardville, Jr. (first half 19th century) of the Miami for land at the Forks of the Wabash. Signed by President Tyler with partially-removed US General Land Office seal on April 22, 1843.

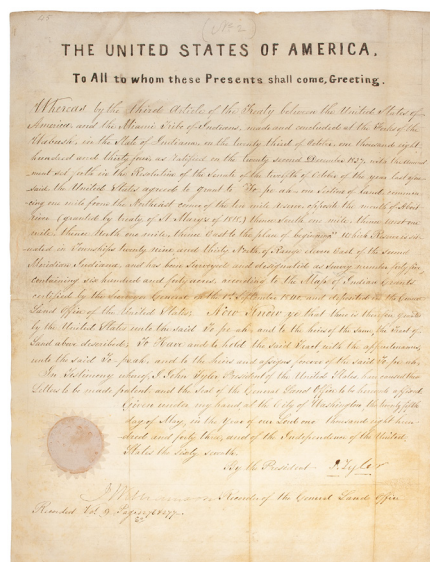
Grants to the son of John B. Richardville (Jean Baptiste de Richardville, Pinšwa, Peshewa, ca 1761-1841) "one section of land on Pipe Creek above and adjoining the two sections of land granted to the Principal Chief, to be surveyed as he may direct." The parcel of land appears to connect to land granted to the senior Richardville (see Lot 273) referenced here as the "Principal Chief," though possibly meaning Francis La Fontaine (Topeah, 1810-1847; see Lots 283-284).  
\$1,000-1,500



283  
**John Tyler Signed Miami Indian Tribal Land Grant to Chief Francis La Fontaine, April 1843**

Tyler, John (1790-1862). President of the United States (1841-1845). DS, 1p, 13.5 x 15.625 in. A manuscript land grant to Francis La Fontaine (Topeah, 1810-1847) of the Miami for land in Indiana, signed on April 22, 1843.

La Fontaine was the last principal chief of the unified Miami and oversaw their split into the Western and Eastern Miami tribes. He was the son-in-law of John B. Richardville (see Lot 273) and succeeded him as chief upon his death in 1841. Here he is listed by his Western name "LaFontaine" and is granted "one Section of land south of the Section he now lives on and adjoining the same, on the Ten-mile reserve." The section referenced is the land granted to Richardville (see Lot 273) at The Forks of Wabash, as La Fontaine moved there in 1841. The house and land also served as tribal headquarters. The house believed to have been occupied by Richardville and La Fontaine and used for treaty negotiations and Miami Council meetings still stands at the historic Forks of the Wabash museum park in Huntington, Indiana.  
\$1,000-1,500



284  
**John Tyler Signed Miami Indian Tribal Land Grant to Chief Topeah (Francis La Fontaine), May 1843**

Tyler, John (1790-1862). President of the United States (1841-1845). DS, 1p, 13.5 x 17.75 in. Manuscript land grant to Francis La Fontaine (Topeah, 1810-1847) of the Miami for land in present-day Allen Co., Indiana, signed on May 25, 1843. Here he is listed by his Miami name "To-pe-ah" and is granted "one Section of land, commencing one mile from the Northeast corner of the ten mile reserve opposite the mouth of Aboit river (granted by treaty of St. Mary's 1818)..."  
\$1,000-1,500

285

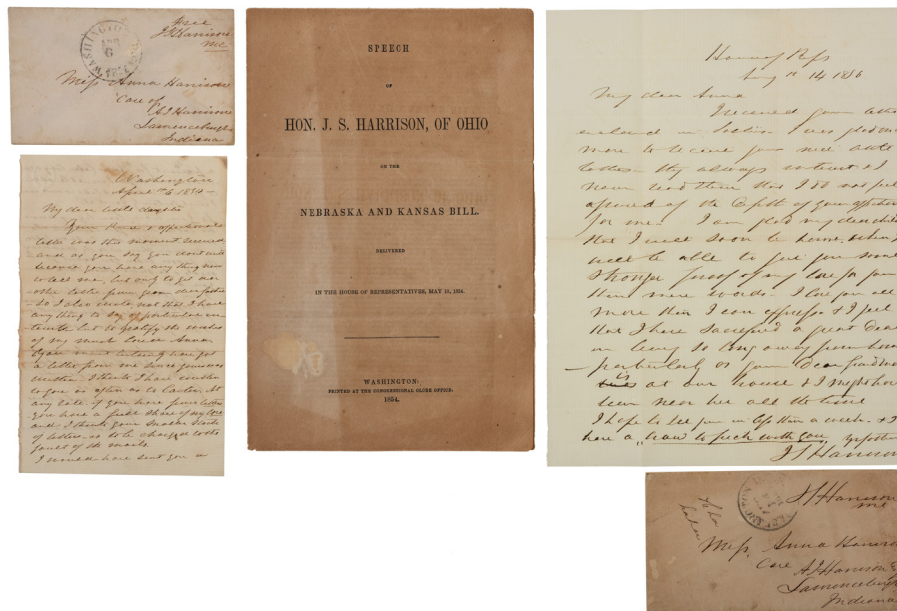
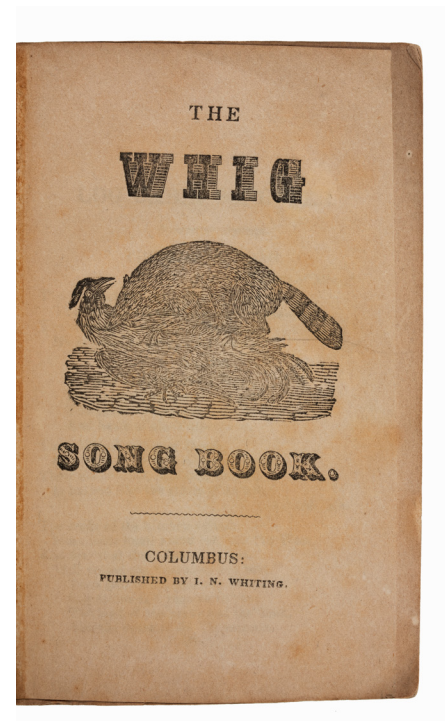
# The Whig Song Book, 1844

*The Whig Song Book*. Columbus: I.N. Whiting, [1840, 1844]. 16mo (3.5 x 5.375 in.), printed wraps, 105pp, index (iii). Caption title on p. 5: *The Log Cabin Songster*.

This little campaign piece was identified by Sabin as being from the William Henry Harrison campaign, and, indeed, most of the songs are Harrison-related: Old Tippecanoe; Log Cabin and Hard Cider Candidate; General Harrison; etc. However, the rear wrap has ad for "*Life and Speeches of Henry Clay*," Columbus: I.N. Whiting & Huntington, February 1844, suggesting this was reprinted and titled for the Whigs for the 1844 Henry Clay campaign. The log cabin on the front cover of the earlier (and very similar-size, same pagination) "*Harrison and Log Cabin Song Book*" by Whiting has been replaced with a racoon attacking a rooster.

Henry Clay took the nickname "Ol' Coon" to give himself rustic appeal—after all, the log cabin worked for Harrison in 1840. It was also a reference to his Kentucky roots. So this songster was clearly printed for Clay, probably from the same pages as the Harrison (or possibly left over and re-wrapped). This version was not located on either WorldCat or LOC, suggesting its rarity.

\$600-800



286

# Congressman John Scott Harrison, Two ALsS and 1854 Speech in Support of the Kansas and Nebraska Bill

Lot of 3. John Scott Harrison (1804-1878) was the son of President William Henry Harrison and father of President Benjamin Harrison. He has the distinction of being the only person (so far) to be the son of one President and father of another. He, himself, served in the US House of Representatives from Ohio (1853-1857).

Lot includes two ALsS to his young daughter, Anna Symmes Harrison (1842-1926). Both include envelopes franked by Harrison as MC. One letter is dated April 6, 1854. "[Y]ou say you don't write because you have any thing new to tell me, but only to get another letter from your dear father..."

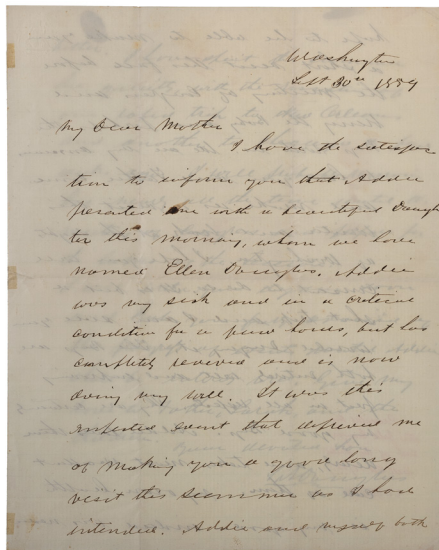
Second is dated Aug. 14, 1856. "I love you all more than I can express & I feel that I have sacrificed a great deal in being so long away from home—particularly as your dear grandma (W.H. Harrison's widow) is at our house & I might have been near her all the time."

*Speech of Hon. J.S. Harrison, of Ohio on the Nebraska and Kansas Bill. Delivered in the House of Representatives, May 10, 1854.* Washington (DC): Congressional Globe Office Printers, 1854. 8vo, 5pp. Old folds and overall browning. A speech in favor of the Nebraska and Kansas Bill and the prelude to "Bleeding Kansas" and eventually the Civil War.

Acquired from a direct descendant of President William Henry Harrison, John Scott Harrison, and President Benjamin Harrison.

\$300-500





287

**Stephen A. Douglas ALS, 1859, Announcing the Birth of his Daughter**  
 Lot of 2. Douglas, Stephen A. (1813-1861). ALS, "S.A. Douglas," as United States Senator, 3pp, 8vo, Washington, DC. September 30, 1859. Addressed to his mother, Sarah Fisk(e) Douglas(s).

A letter written by Douglas announcing the birth of his third child:  
 "I have the satisfaction to inform you that Addie presented me with beautiful daughter this morning, whom we have named Ellen Douglas."

Hoyt, Eugene F. (1846-1912). ALS, "Eugene F. Hoyt," 2pp, 12mo, Clifton Springs. July 28, 1885. Addressed to E.F. Strickland. Writing on behalf of his grandmother, Sarah Granger (1811-1897), sister to Stephen A. Douglas presenting the above letter.

\$400-600

288

**Lincoln and Hamlin 1860 Campaign Ferrottype Token**

Brass and ferrottype token, images 14 mm dia., token 24 mm dia. Obverse with ferrottype image of a beardless Lincoln, reverse with vice presidential candidate Hannibal Hamlin. Each side stamped with the candidate's name and "1860."

\$600-800



Reverse



289

**Breckinridge and Lane 1860 Campaign Ferrottype Token**

Brass and ferrottype token, images 15 mm dia., token 24 mm dia. Obverse with ferrottype image of John C. Breckinridge and his name in negative, token stamped, "The Constitution and the Laws." Reverse with vice presidential candidate Joseph Lane and his name in negative, token stamped, "Union of the States 1860." With red silk ribbon, approx. 43 mm.

\$500-700

Reverse

### Ninth Plate Ambrotype of Lincoln Wide Awake George B. Woodward

Ninth plate ambrotype identified as George Beza Woodward (1837-1927) of Derry, New Hampshire, a Wide Awake campaigner during Lincoln's first presidential campaign. N.p., n.d., ca 1860. Housed in *Harvest Motif* thermoplastic case [Berg 1-146].

Identified on verso of image: "Wide Awake Campaign Lincoln's 1st election as President George Beza Woodward." Accompanying pencil inscription on paper reads: "George B. Woodward in his *Wide Awake* Uniform worn during the campaign for Abraham Lincoln's first Election in Derry, New Hampshire."

Woodward is pictured wearing his Wide Awake uniform with a military-style hat tinted red and an oil-cloth cape, its characteristic shininess captured by the photographer. With one hand he holds a whale oil torch used in their parades.

The paramilitary organization for young Republican men began organically during the hotly-contested Connecticut gubernatorial election of 1858, which many saw as a preview for the upcoming presidential election. Young men began to escort Republican speakers through the Hartford streets with flaming torches. Republican William Alfred Buckingham narrowly won and many credited the Wide Awakes as a crucial deciding factor.

In 1860, Lincoln gave a speech in Hartford and earned the support of the group who responded to his opposition to slavery and support of workers' rights to strike. Quickly, Wide Awake groups began to spread and the Lincoln campaign team helped to organize new groups to register young men as Republicans and encourage them to vote.

The clubs adopted the oilcloth cape, originally donned to protect the torch bearers from the leaky oil torches, and embraced military-style organizing tactics including ranks, officers, and drills. Their companies were particularly widespread in the most fiercely contested areas, including New Hampshire where Woodward was located. Many Southerners perceived the group as evidence of Northern aggression and Democrats attempted to form clubs in response, such as the Ever



Readys and Douglas Guards, but none matched the impact of the Wide Awakes.

Right before the election in October 1860, an estimated 10,000 Wide Awakes marched in a 3-mile long torchlit procession in Lower Manhattan. After Lincoln's election, some companies disbanded, but many remained, some offering to escort him to Washington, further alarming Southerners. When the Civil War erupted, many Wide Awakes were quick to enlist, with 80% of the original Hartford company volunteering for service.

It is unclear if Woodward himself served in the war. There are several George Woodwards who served in New Hampshire regiments but no clear evidence to positively identify any as this Wide Awake.

\$2,000-3,000



291

### Lincoln Photograph by Ayers from Hesler Negative

Platinum photograph of Lincoln, 6.75 x 8.5 in. (sight), framed, 12 x 14 in. Printed by George B. Ayers: Philadelphia, PA, n.d. From Alexander Hesler negative. Contemporary handwritten inscription to frame verso: "Copyright / Geo. B. Ayers / Phila."

The image was taken on June 3, 1860 in Springfield shortly after Lincoln's nomination. Hesler (1823-1895) had traveled from Chicago to capture portraits of the candidate during the campaign and Ayers purchased the negatives in 1867, happily saving them from the Great Fire of 1871. Ayers issued 8 x 10 in. platinum prints and "Plain ('old-fashioned') photographs" advertised in an undated pamphlet published in the 1870s.

\$1,000-1,500



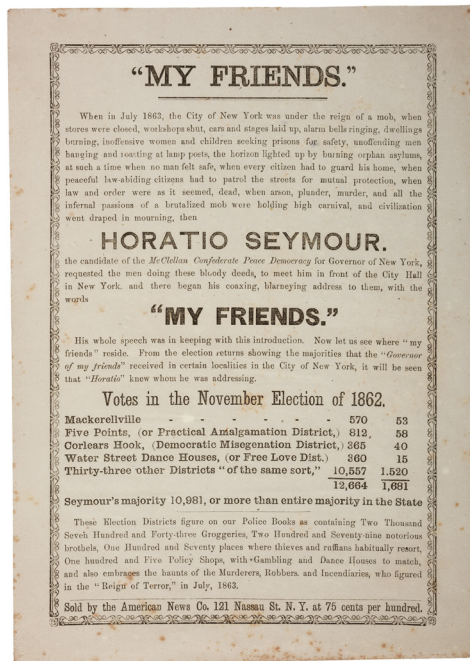


292

**Rare Mammoth Plate Portrait of Lincoln by Gardner**

Mammoth plate albumen portrait of Abraham Lincoln, 17.5 x 22.125 in., on 19 x 23 in. cardstock, under 19 x 23 in. gilt-ruled paper mat. Heavily retouched albumen enlargement from the negative produced by Alexander Gardner on November 8, 1863, sometimes referred to as the "Gettysburg Portrait" taken two weeks before the seminal address [Ostendorf, O-77]. Uncredited: n.d. The gilt-ruled paper mat indicates that the enlargement was made during the 1860s or 1870s, with this style of mat being popular during this period. Moses Rice subsequently had access to Gardner's negatives and almost always signed his prints with his name, suggesting that this enlargement may have been made by Gardner before his passing in 1882. However, this cannot be confirmed.

\$3,000-4,000



293

**Unionist Political Broadside Attacking New York Governor Horatio Seymour, Ca 1864, Plus**

Lot of 2 printed Unionist broadsides, published to influence public opinion during the 1864 general election, the first, 8 x 11.5 in. New York, NY: American News Co., n.d., ca 1864. Text derides the "coaxing, blarneying address" given by Governor Horatio Seymour amidst the July 1863 draft riots in New York City, in which he referred to the rioters as "My Friends."

Printed broadside, 10.25 x 13 in. *The People's New Ten Commandments*. New York, NY: D.S. Holmes, American News Co., n.d., ca 1864. Text mimics scripture verse, introducing a place called "Uncle Samuel's Land;" revealing a list of commandments including warnings against "any Treasonable Confederacy hostile to the benign Government" and "an iniquitous Slaveocracy, by whom the simple and unwary are apt to be deceived and led into irretrievable bondage;" and praising "Father Abraham."

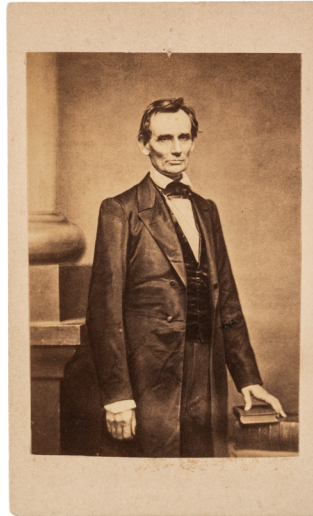
\$400-600

1 of 2

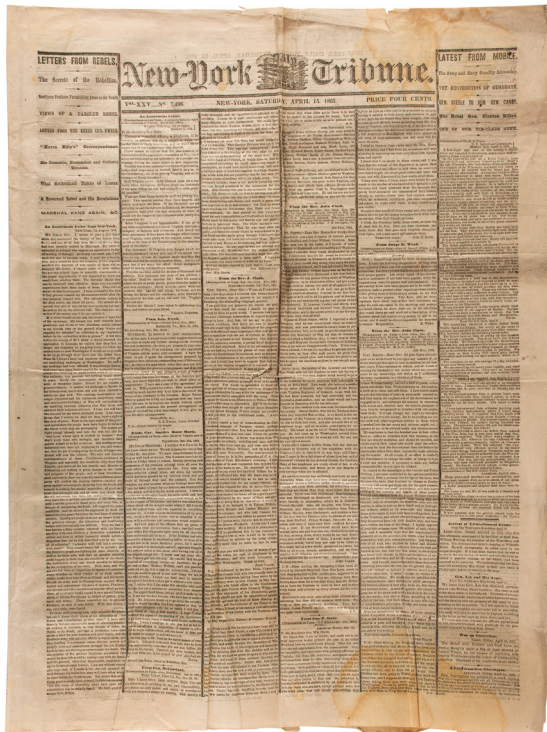
294

**Assassin's Vision CDV Featuring John Wilkes Booth, Plus Two CDVs of Lincoln Incl. Cooper Union Pose**

Lot of 3 CDVs, including image after painting "The Assassin's Vision," showing John Wilkes Booth riding out of Washington just after he shot Lincoln and encountering an apparition of the President standing under a large tree. Francis Hacker: 1865; view of a beardless President Lincoln taken February 27, 1860 by Brady (O-17), the day of Lincoln's Cooper Union Speech. London Stereoscopic Company: London, n.d.; Lincoln with an early beard (O-79). Tolles & Steely: Ithaca, NY. \$400-600



2 of 3



1 of 2

295

**Lincoln Assassination Newspapers**

Lot of 2. *New York Tribune*. New York, NY: April 15, 1865. Vol. XXV, No. 7,496. 8pp, 16 x 21 in. The Tribune had its front page set when word reached them of the attacks-Lincoln, Seward-in Washington. Mourning borders were added to the columns, but the news of the assassination (attempted, at that point) appears on page 4. The paper listed the dispatches as they came in, up through number eleven, received at 1:15 am. The tenth dispatch describes the attack on Secretary Seward along with an update on the President ("still breathing, but beyond all probable recovery").

*New York Herald*. New York, NY: April 25, 1865. Whole No. 10,466. 8pp, 15.5 x 22 in. Contains some of the funeral arrangements mapped out, timing of the funeral train through New York, etc. Still with mourning borders.

\$600-800





296

**34-Star Lincoln Monument Flag**

Printed flag on glazed cotton muslin, 2 x 3.25 in. Double medallion pattern with central star, flanked by star in each corner. Partial original staff, 3 in. Handwritten inscription: "Lincoln Monument Fairmount Park Dedication." Ca 1871.

Fairmount Park, comprised of 4,180 acres on the banks of the Schuylkill River near Philadelphia, is the largest landscaped park in the United States and one of the largest municipal parks in the world. Site of the Centennial Exposition in 1876, several buildings and monuments from that period still stand. Among the most noted is a large bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln crafted by neo-classic sculptor Randolph Rogers. The statue was commissioned by the Lincoln Monument Association at a cost of \$33,000 and was dedicated on September 22, 1871.

On that afternoon, there was a grand display of military in Fairmount Park, and all public buildings and many private residences displayed patriotic bunting. The various railroads and other conveyances carried large numbers of people to the park grounds. The dedication ceremonies included an estimated crowd of 60,000 on hand to witness the unveiling.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$2,000-3,000



297

**37-Star U.S. Grant Parade Flag**

Printed flag on silk, 15.5 x 23.5 in., framed, 21 x 36 in. Two handwritten notes accompany the flag, smaller one reads: "Flag used to salute Gen Grant, when he reviewed the Republican parade in Utica - 1880. It was on John St. At the residence of Roscoe Conkling." Ca 1880.

In the fall of 1880, from the balcony of Roscoe Conkling's house in the city of Utica (John Street), General U.S. Grant received a grand torchlight procession of the Republicans- a procession in which the students of Colgate (then Madison) University marched. Thomas Broxholm writes in one of the accompanying notes, "When Grant's sharp eye caught sight of the large transparency that revealed the identity of our student company, his face was pleasantly lighted up, he uncovered his head, and graciously bowed, the boys enthusiastically rending the air with their college yell. I had this little flag with me in the procession. Many of the boys had brought them that day, and worn them as neckties. A man that fought so indomitably for the flag, ought to be saluted with it. So I saluted Grant with it. He has gone, but this flag is here."

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$1,200-1,600



1 of 2

298

**James G. Blaine 1884 Presidential Campaign Flag Banner**

Lot of 2. Red, white, blue, and black printed, silk flag banner, 15.25 x 23.25 in., featuring black and white oval portrait of James G. Blaine in the center of the field of 38 stars, surrounded by legend, "For President / James G. Blaine." (Collins, *Threads of History*, 1979: fig. 515.)

DODGE, Mary Abigail (pseud. Gail Hamilton, 1833-1896). *Biography of James G. Blaine*. Norwich, CT: Henry Bill Publishing Company, 1895. FIRST EDITION. BAL 4746. Additional description available at cowans.com.

\$800-1,200

### 13-Star Harrison 1888 Campaign Flag

Cotton printed flag, 17 x 25 in. Diagonal printed scroll: "Protection to Home Industries." Ca 1888.

The central campaign issue in the presidential election of 1888 was tariffs, with Republican candidate Benjamin Harrison supporting a strong tariff policy while incumbent Grover Cleveland advocated reduced tariffs. The campaign also set a new standard for corruption which eventually led to election reforms including adoption of the secret ballot and introduction of newly-invented voting machines.

Harrison, the grandson of former President William Henry Harrison, campaigned on a platform advocating protection to home industries. The Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) supported him and became an important political force against President Cleveland after he vetoed veterans pension legislation and agreed to return Confederate battle flags to the South. Cleveland won the popular vote, but lost the electoral vote and the presidency to Harrison.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$1,200-1,600



300

### Benjamin Harrison White House China Dinner Service Plate

Porcelain dinner service plate, 8.5 in. dia., from the Harrison service, part of the re-order placed by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1908. Plate with wide, dark blue border decorated in gold with corn and goldenrod, in honor of Benjamin Harrison's home state of Indiana. The Arms of the United States in color at center. Made by Tressemanes and Vogt in Limoges, France, and ordered through the Washington, DC, firm of Dulin, Martin Co. With "Dulin, Martin Co." and "Harrison 1892" marks on underside of plate.

For a more comprehensive discussion of Harrison's presidential service, see Margaret Brown Klapthor, *Official White House China*, illustrations 64 and 65.

\$800-1,200



301

### 13-Star Salem Parade Flag Celebrating McKinley's Victory

Printed flag on glazed cotton muslin, 3 x 5 in. Six-pointed Great Star pattern. Handwritten inscription: "Worn Nov. 6, 1896. At The Parade in Salem To Celebrate The Republican Victory. Josh Rode Baby in This Parade. McKinley and Gold Wolcott Governor." Ca 1896.

The election of 1896 was a contrast in styles between William McKinley with his "front porch" campaign and flamboyant orator William Jennings Bryan, who traveled across the country making speeches before large audiences. In the end, the voters chose Republican candidate McKinley, a strong supporter of the gold standard, by a convincing margin over Bryan, an advocate of the pro-silver movement.

Roger Wolcott was born in Boston in 1847, and after graduating from Harvard Law School, served as a member of the state legislature. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1892 and succeeded Governor Frederic Greenhalge who died in office. In 1896, Wolcott was elected governor of Massachusetts and served three terms.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$800-1,200







302

#### Theodore Roosevelt, Apostle of Prosperity Campaign Poster

Poster, 23 x 32 in., framed to 24 x 32.75 in. *Apostle of Prosperity*. N.p., n.d., [1904]. Campaign poster for Theodore Roosevelt during the 1904 presidential election. With the quote "He who sows wind will reap storm-but from good seed springs prosperity!" Roosevelt is depicted as an American farmer sowing seeds of "Prosperity" with sacks next to him suggesting his cultivation across industry, art, law, and commerce. Roosevelt handily beat the Democratic nominee Alton Brooks Parker in both the popular vote and the electoral college.

\$800-1,200



1 of 2



1 of 3

303

#### Two Parade Flags Commemorating Appearances of Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Calvin Coolidge

Lot of 2 parade flags. Printed flag on cotton, 8 x 13 in. Handwritten inscription: "President Roosevelt May 4th 1903 Colorado Springs." Ca 1903.

A crowd of 20,000 people welcomed President Theodore Roosevelt to Colorado Springs when his train arrived from Denver on May 4, 1903. The president was escorted to the Antlers Hotel by the Colorado National Guard.

At the hotel the President insisted the ropes that were stretched across Pike's Peak Avenue to keep a clear space in front of him be removed so the crowd could get close enough to hear him speak. Following his speech, a committee of African Americans presented the president with a silver medal in the form of a square with the inscription "The President.- President of the People, a Friend to the Friendless." He was then given a ride through the city escorted by a group of former Rough Riders.

Printed flag on cotton, 11.5 x 17.5 in. Ink inscription: "Calvin Coolidge Madison Square Garden - NY City Oct 11th 1932." Ca 1932.

Speaking before thousands at Madison Square Garden and to millions via radio on October 11, 1932, former President Coolidge came out of retirement to campaign for Herbert Hoover who was seeking a second term against his Democratic opponent, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. This would be Silent Cal's last public appearance, and although he was reluctant to take part in the campaign and resisted a movement to be more involved on Hoover's behalf, he spoke out against Roosevelt's approach to big government and monetary policies.

J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags

\$400-600

304

#### William Howard Taft Trio of 48-Star Parade Flags

Lot of 3 flags waved at rallies celebrating William Howard Taft, ca 1908-1912. Printed flag on silk, 8 x 12 in. Staggered star pattern. Inscription on accompanying envelope: "Don't Open Until President Taft Is Called Upon To Speak. Then Use It!" This flag was folded inside an envelope and distributed to Taft supporters to wave at political rallies.

Printed flag on cotton, 10.75 x 17 in. Staggered star pattern. Ink inscription written on lower white stripe: "Taft Parade Oct. 27-1908." On this day, candidate Taft appeared at rallies in many Hudson Valley towns, ending in Troy, NY, the ninth stop of the day. The inscription on this flag was written by someone who was part of the crowd that lined the streets along the route taken by candidate Taft as he made his way to one of a number of speaking engagements that day.

Printed flag on cotton, 7 x 11 in. Staggered star pattern. Ink inscription: "Taft at Denver Sept 21 - 1909." On the evening of September 21, 1909, President Taft appeared in the Denver Auditorium where he was met by a welcoming and enthusiastic crowd of thousands, almost certainly including the unknown individual who kept this flag to commemorate Taft's visit.

J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags

\$600-800

### Two 48-Star Franklin Roosevelt Parade Flags

Lot of 2 48-star flags commemorating visits from President Franklin Roosevelt, the first printed on cotton, 5.75 x 9.75 in., with typewritten notation: "Nedra saw President Roosevelt Oct 19th 1934 in Roanoke for dedication of veterans hospital." Ca 1934.

On October 19, 1934, Roosevelt arrived at the Norfolk and Western passenger station in Roanoke, VA, to dedicate the new \$1.75 million, 472 bed hospital facility that was built in nearby Salem. Thousands were on hand to hear Roosevelt speak. He used the occasion to honor the war veterans and to promote his long-believed policy that government should not only give aid to its veterans but also to other men, women, and children who are disabled, sick, and destitute. Nedra's identity is unknown, but she may have been among the cheering crowds that welcomed the president when he visited Roanoke.

Printed flag on cotton, 6 x 9 in. Accompanied by admission ticket to the event held on October 14, 1936, at Chicago Stadium, 2 x 4.75 in. Ca 1936. As part of a ten-state campaign tour, Roosevelt made a major speech at Chicago Stadium on October 14, 1936, in which he touted how the city had risen from hard times just four years earlier.

*J. Richard Pierce Collection of American Parade Flags*

\$300-500



1 of 2



5 of 6

### Women's Suffrage Procession, March 3, 1913, Washington, DC, Six Postcards

Lot of 6 postcards from the Woman Suffrage Procession in Washington, DC on March 3, 1913. Each published by I. & M. Ottenheimer: Baltimore, MD, titled in-negative. Includes views of the parade and an image of dancer Florence Fleming Noyes dressed as "Liberty and Her Attendants (Suffragette's Tableau)" on the steps of the Treasury Building. The Procession was the first suffragist parade in Washington and the first such large, organized march on Washington for political purposes. The demonstration had many notable participants including Jeannette Rankin and Helen Keller. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

*Whitefield Historical Society, New Hampshire*

\$300-500





307

#### Carl von der Lancken Archive, Incl. Progressive Party Documents

Lot of items relating to the political activism of Carl Francis von der Lancken (1910-1993), lawyer, lecturer, and progressive activist. Includes von der Lancken's 132pp scrapbook documenting his work from 1941-1971; the "Campaign Handbook of the Progressive Party 1948," Research Department, National Headquarters, Progressive Party, softcover, 273pp, approx. 8.5 x 10.75 in.; a 1956 "Scrapbook of 'Friends of Kefauver'-Long Island"; and a political cartoon drawn by von der Lancken with his suggested captions.

Von der Lancken, though less well-known today than many of his contemporaries, played a meaningful role in progressive politics from the 1940s through 1950s. He served as a Progressive Party activist, counselor to the National Labor Bureau, Educational Director for the United Shoe Workers Association of America in Chicago, an officer of the Chicago Committee for Spanish Freedom, and perhaps most notably as Executive Director of the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship. The scrapbook compiled by von der Lancken contains membership cards, newspaper clippings, invitations, publications, as well as a large amount of personal correspondence related to his activism. Correspondents include former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, American artist and activist Rockwell Kent, US Senator Estes Kefauver, and 1948 presidential candidate Henry A. Wallace. At a time when the Council of American-Soviet Friendship was increasingly under attack for its close associations with the Soviet Communist party, von der Lancken assumed the leadership role at the Chicago chapter. His work there is represented in part with small broadsides announcing events such as International Friendship Day, a speaker on "Soviet Women and Family Life in Russia," and a presentation of the "Balalaika Revue." A 1946 telegram from Soviet Ambassador Nikolai Novikov to von der Lancken announces the ambassador's "sincere congratulations on the anniversary of the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the United States..." Together, von der Lancken's collected papers paint a compelling picture of mid-century progressive activism as enacted through the grassroots organizations and organizers who championed the cause.

\$500-700

308

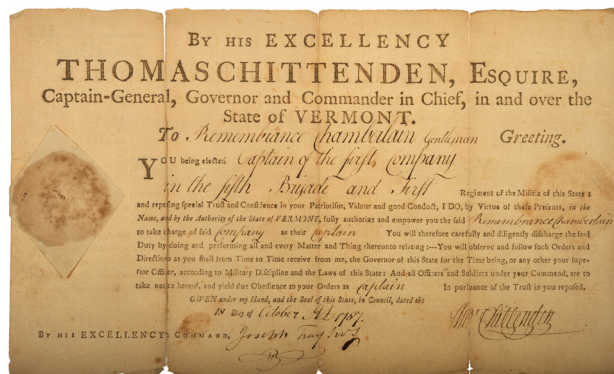
#### Chamberlain Family Archive, Incl. Signatures of Vermont Governors and Revolutionary War Veterans

Lot of 26 documents spanning 1772-1882 related to the Chamberlain (sometimes Chamberlin) and Bayley families of Vermont. Documents include land indentures, receipts, a bail bond, transfer deeds, military commissions, and more. Military commissions, two of which date to the War of 1812, signed by Vermont governors Thomas Chittenden (1787), Jonas Galusha (1813 and 1816), Martin Chittenden (1814), and Richard Skinner (1821). Indenture signed by Jacob Bayley (1726-1815), officer in the Continental Army and correspondent of George Washington who was appointed Commissary General of the Northern Department of the Continental Army. Accompanied by a brass drum microscope, unsigned, 8 in. h with base approx. 2.75 in. diameter, in custom wooden box, 8.75 in. l x 3.5 in. w x 3 in. h, no slides, with receipt indicating it was purchased from "N.B. Chamberlain" in Boston on March 17, 1850.

Revolutionary War veteran Remembrance Chamberlain (1747-1813), served with the Montpelier, VT, "Minute Men" in 1775, then served for the remainder of the war as a scout and guard for various Vermont regiments. After the war he was elected captain, major, and colonel of the Militia. Jacob Bayley was appointed brigadier general of the Militia in the Vermont counties of Gloucester and Cumberland in August 1776. Bayley was also a founder of Newbury, VT, and Haverhill, NH. The Chamberlain and Bayley families were united by the marriage of Remembrance's son, Colonel Moody Chamberlain (1787-1863) with Mary Bayley (1796-1884). The documents offered here span multiple generations of the Chamberlain family.

See also Lot 180 Major Harry Chamberlin Archive. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$500-700

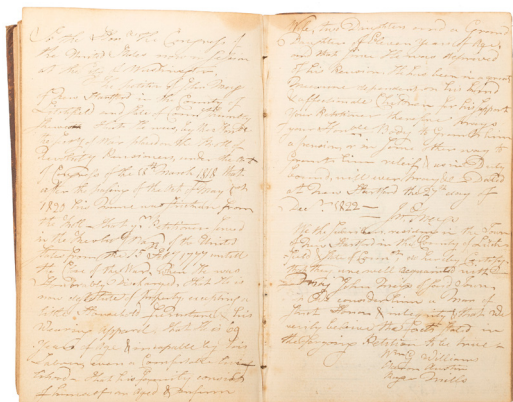




### Meigs Family Archive, Incl. Notebook Belonging to Revolutionary War Officer Major John Meigs and Letter Describing California Gold Rush

Lot spanning ca 1808-1946, comprised of approximately 65 documents/pieces of ephemera, 27 photographs, and more, related to multiple generations of one of America's earliest and most prominent families. This archive appears to descend through the family of Richard Montgomery Meigs (1787-1884), son of Revolutionary War officer Major John Meigs (1753-1826). Some documents also relate to the family of Maria Keeler Meigs (1796-1850), wife of Richard M. Meigs. Highlights include an 1808 indenture agreement signed by prosperous New York merchant William Leffingwell and his wife Sally M. Leffingwell, a leatherbound notebook belonging to Major John Meigs which cites Washington's farewell address and other historical events from the late 18th and early 19th centuries, a broadside "Obituary" printed in 1823 upon the death of the Major's brother, Revolutionary War officer Colonel Return Jonathan Meigs (1740-1823), and an 1854 letter from James Keeler Meigs (1822-1888) detailing his experiences in the California Gold Rush.

The Meigs family is documented in America as early as 1639. Major John Meigs, the son of Return Meigs (1708-1782), was born in Middletown, CT. John Meigs served during the Revolutionary War as a Captain in Colonel S.B. Webb's 3rd Regiment of the Connecticut Line. He attained the rank of major in the Regular Army and served during the War of 1812. The notebook offered here is 46pp and commences ca 1818. It is identified to Major Meigs through two handwritten notations: the first "Died on the 28th January 1823-My Beloved Brother Return Jonathan Meigs Aged 82 Years" and the second

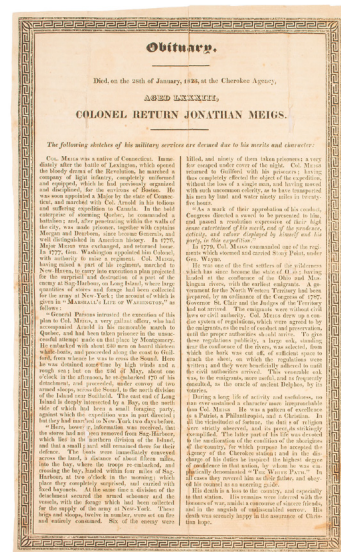


(in a different hand following John Meigs's last entry) "the above was copied [sic] by John Meigs on Saturday 11th Nov 1826, he died on Friday Nov 24th 1826 aged 73 years & 3 days." The notebook contains hand-copied selections from articles appearing in newspapers, extracts related to George Washington, religious reflections, a copy of a petition to the US Congress regarding his pension, and sketches of the military exploits of his brother Colonel Return J. Meigs "as published in The New York Advertiser of the 26th February 1823 which are deemed due to his Merits and Character."

Letters include an 1818 letter from Major John Meigs to his son Return J. Meigs (1782-1851) of Georgia, in which he laments the passing of R.J. Meigs's brother Benjamin Meigs (1784-ca 1817); an 1824 letter from Return J. Meigs of Georgia to his brother Richard M. Meigs in Albany, relaying family news; and an 1854 letter written by James Keeler Meigs of Wisconsin describing his experiences in California during the gold rush. James Meigs writes in small part: "I left New York on the 10th of December 1851 and arrived in California in 29 days after...There over a year and a half working harder than ever before and meeting with very good success in comparison with the most of miners. I liked that kind of life. It was so independent and exciting, but at the same time it was so very laborious."

With one exception, photographs appear to date from 1900-1939. Images are generally snapshots of family members along with several larger photographs of a residence that is likely the NY summer home of Major Meigs's granddaughter, Anna Spencer Meigs (1839-1934). Identified family members include Katherine Collins Meigs, Stanley Meigs, Montgomery Meigs, Nancy Meigs, and Anna Spencer Meigs. An undated, oval albumen portrait of Richard Montgomery Meigs, 7.75 x 10 in., is the earliest image in the archive.

Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).  
\$2,000-4,000



### Peter Melendy, US Marshal, Politician, and Agriculturalist, Family Archive

Lot of approx. 100 items housed in 2 binders and a copybook identified to the Melendy family.

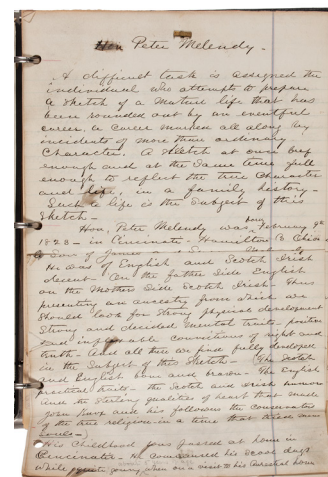
Cincinnati native Peter Melendy (1823-1901) served in the Ohio Cavalry, Artillery Invincibles, and Harrison Guards Infantry (1838-1848), achieving the rank of first lieutenant. In 1851, he purchased "Thinadiska Place" near Mt. Healthy, Hamilton County, Ohio and farmed, with a focus on purebred livestock. In 1857, the family moved to Butler County, Iowa, and he served as a representative of the Ohio Farm & State Breeding Co. This endeavor failed, but Melendy saw potential in Iowa and decided to stay. He served with the state Agricultural College and held many other roles, eventually becoming Mayor of Cedar Falls from 1895-1901.

The lot contains approx. 60 letters, many from Peter Melendy to various individuals. Correspondence covers topics relative to military service records, ancestors, family deaths, legal matters, and more, and includes 22 letters between Luella Wright of the University of Iowa, Ethyl Martin of the State Historical Society of Iowa and Robert Bassett, which deal with details of the family that Luella needed to write her biography. [Peter Melendy, *The Mind and the Soil*. State Historical Society of Iowa, 1943, 360pp.] An abstract detailing Revolutionary War service is also enclosed.

The copybook contains a short manuscript biography of the early Melendy ancestors, ca mid-16th century-early 19th century. One character highlighted in this profile is Pedro Melendez, a Spanish explorer who came to North America and was active in building St. Augustine, Florida. He married a Miss Standish, relative of Captain Miles Standish, and the couple left the old world and settled in Boston.

Photographs include portraits of Peter Melendy (2) and John Melendy (1); 3 x 3 in. and 3 x 4 in. photographs of the Melendy house in Cedar Falls (8); and views of "grandmother Melendy's" grave (2). A pencil sketch of the earlier Melendy home near Cincinnati is also included, as well as 4 maps of a cemetery plot and an overall map of Spring Grove Cemetery (Cincinnati). Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$500-700







311

**Beatles Sheet Music with Lennon, McCartney, Ringo, Harrison Autographs**

Piano music signed by all four members of the Beatles, 11 x 8.5 in. *The Beatles: Highlights for Very Easy Piano*. Keys [Hansen Publishing], [July 1966]. 16pp. songbook with last page features a photographic portrait of the Beatles and is signed by Paul McCartney (b. 1942), John Lennon (1940-1980), George Harrison (1943-2001), and Ringo Starr (b. 1940) on their respective images. An early songbook with 6 songs including "Yesterday" and 2 additional photographic images including an image of the band and the host on their *Ed Sullivan Show* debut on February 9, 1964. Published in 1966 by the Beatles' official publisher of sheet music and songbooks.

\$3,000-5,000



312

**Moonwalkers Lithograph Signed by Eleven Astronauts**

Limited edition lithograph, 25 x 31 in. *Moonwalkers*. Signed in felt tip by eleven of the twelve men to walk on the lunar surface, including: Buzz Aldrin (b. 1930), Alan Bean (1932-2018), Charles Conrad (1930-1999), Alan Shepard (1923-1998), Edgar Mitchell (1930-2016), David Scott (b. 1932), James Irwin (1930-1991), John Young (1930-2018), Charles Duke (b. 1935), Gene Cernan (1934-2017), and Harrison Schmitt (b. 1935). Also signed lower right by artist Ron Lewis and numbered 539/1000. Displayed together with three original Mission patches from Apollo 15, 16, and 17. Accompanied by a certificate of authenticity from Novaspace.

\$2,000-3,000





313

**Astronaut Autograph Collection Incl. John Glenn**

Lot of 9, including five photographs signed by Edgar Mitchell (1930-2014), Apollo 14, walked on moon; Charles "Pete" Conrad (1930-1999), Gemini 5, Gemini 11, Apollo 12, Skylab 2, walked on moon; Harrison "Jack" Schmitt (b.1935), Apollo 17, walked on moon; James A. McDivitt (b. 1929), Gemini 4, Apollo 9; Robert "Bob" Crippen (b. 1937), STS-1, STS-7, STS-41-C, STS-41-G; and copy of VHS cover signed and dated May 8, 1986 by Ron Evans (1933-1990), Apollo 17. Also included are two letters signed by John Glenn (1921-2016) on US Senate stationery. First dated July 17, 1984, is signed. Second dated January 10, 1992 seems to be a form letter with printed signature (re: Social Security reforms). Glenn was the first American to orbit the earth in Mercury 6. He became a Senator from Ohio 1974-1999. In 1998 he returned to space with STS 95 at the age of 77; and unused FDC signed by Don Lind (b. 1930), STS-51-B.

Lot of 9,  
\$400-600



4 of 9

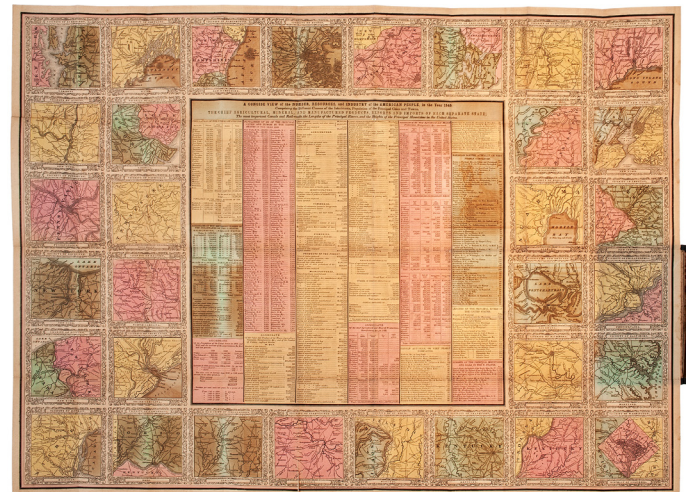


314

**Missouri Territory Formerly Louisiana, 1814 Map from Carey Atlas**

CAREY, Mathew (1760-1839). *Missouri Territory Formerly Louisiana*. [Philadelphia], [1814]. Engraved map with partial hand-colored outlines, sheet 21.5 x 17 in. FIRST EDITION. Published the same year as the map and account of the Lewis and Clark expedition was issued and just two years after the creation of the Territory of Missouri on June 4, 1812. One of the first atlas maps to provide cartographic detail derived from the Lewis & Clark Expedition, though some areas are more vague relying on the 1795 Antoine Pierre Soulard (1766-1825) map and earlier material furnished by Lewis.

\$400-600



315

**Mitchell's National Map of the American Republic, 1843**

MITCHELL, Samuel Augustus (1792-1868). *Mitchell's National Map of the American Republic*. Philadelphia, 1843. Two folding maps, each 25 x 35 in. in dark green embossed folder, 4.75 x 5.5 in., gilt title on front "Mitchell's National Map of the United States," with brass clasp (working). Hand colored. One map with 32 small maps of urban areas, center with "A Concise view of the Number, Resources, and Industry of the American People in the Year 1840." Second is the "National Map of the American Republic or United States of North America." With inserts of populations of each county, cities, etc. plus the lower half of Florida and northern part of Maine. Previous owner's stamp of Henry Hannan, Swann Creek, OH, a very active real estate broker in the mid-1800s. \$750-1,000





316

# St. Louis, Iron Mountain, and Southern Railway Promotional Broadside

Broadside, approx. 7 x 21 in. overall. *Important to All! Bound for the Happy Lands! Low Rates to Arkansas and Missouri via Saint Louis over the Popular St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern R'y / The Shortest and Quickest Route to Points in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas...* St. Louis, MO: Jno. McKittrick & Co., n.d., ca 1880. Central symbol has a wheel with wings flying over Arkansas and Texas and “Bound for the Happy Lands” in the sky. Below are several tables of rates. With stamp in lower margin of Henry H. Hannan, Swan Creek, OH. Hannan was a land agent who distributed thousands of broadsides in dozens of configurations. If it dealt with land in Texarkana, it would likely bear Hannan’s stamp. The broadside lists three land agents at the bottom: Kendall in St. Louis, Couch in Illinois, and Essex in Little Rock.

\$300-500

317

# Railway Promotionals Advertising Land Grant Opportunities in the American West

Lot of 5 railroad promotional brochures and broadsides especially advertising land grant opportunities in the American west, comprising:

Broadside, 31.5 x 22 in. *Iowa and Nebraska Railroad Lands for Sale on Ten Years’ Credit.* [Burlington, IA]: n.p., [1872]. Advertising the “best prairie lands” for sale in Iowa and Nebraska along the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad with a large map on each side. OCLC locates 10 copies.

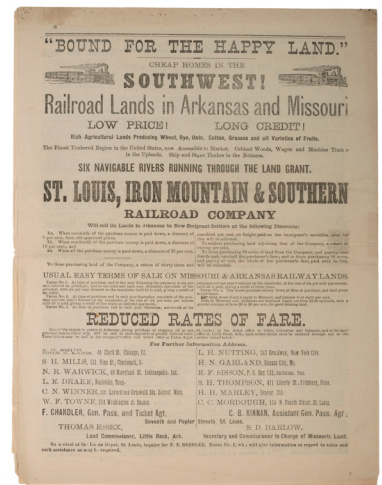
Brochures, 5.75 x 8.5 in. *The Union Pacific R.R. Land Guide, 1880: Cheap Homes! Nebraska Farms, 3,000,000 Acres!.* [Omaha]: [Land Dept., Union Pacific Railroad Co.], 1880. Promoting pioneers to Nebraska with 2 maps showing Union Pacific rail lines and land grants across the country, incl. Nebraska. OCLC locates 6 copies.

Folding brochure, folded 4 x 8.25 in., unfolded 30 x 16.25 in. Chicago: Poole Brothers, n.d., [ca 1883-1884]. *A Royal Record. Kansas...Reached Via the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe R.R.* with maps: *Map of Kansas.* and *Map of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad System Showing its Direct Connecting Lines in the United States and Mexico.* OCLC locates 6 copies.

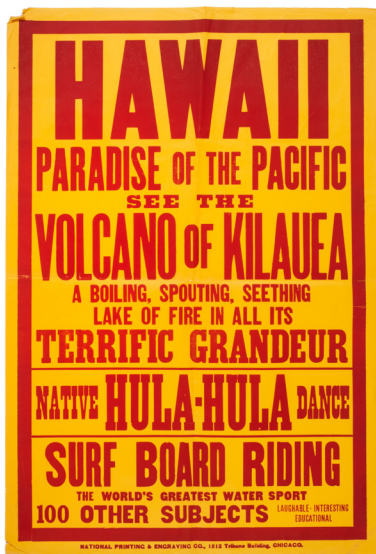
Promotional journal disguised as a newspaper. 11 x 14.5 in. *Spirit of Arkansas: A Journal for the Farm Home & Workshop.* Vol. XI No. 9. Little Rock: S.H. Nowlin & Co., July 15, 1882. An unrecorded 1882 Arkansas land and railway promotional disguised as an issue of *The Spirit of Arkansas*. With 2-page map, *New Railroad and Township Map of Arkansas* touting the routes and lands of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad.

Broadside, 10.5 x 28 in. *Grand Basket Picnic at Burlington Park, Illinois...* Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co., 1892. Advertising an outing for the Burlington Railroad near Aurora, Illinois.

\$500-1,000



1 of 5

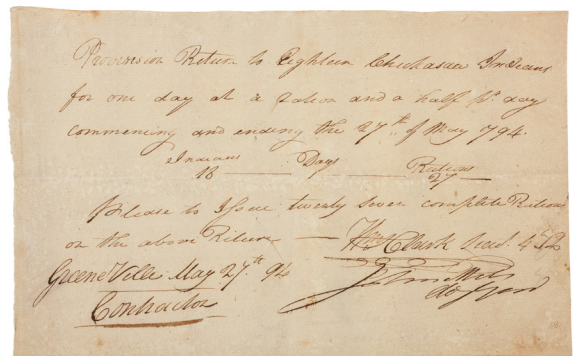


318

# Hawaii-Paradise of the Pacific Broadside Poster

Broadside poster, 28 x 41.25 in. *Hawaii-Paradise of the Pacific.* Chicago: National Printing & Engraving co., n.d., ca 1910-1924. Printed in red on yellow paper. The broadside is likely advertising a travelogue film of Hawai’i. Referencing a “lake of fire,” it was likely produced between 1910 and 1924 when the Halema’uma’u pit crater on Kilauea contained an active lava lake. Notably, surfing is also referenced, which was newly introduced to the United States.

\$400-600



319

# William Clark Autograph Receipt Signed Regarding Chickasaw Indians, 1794

Clark, William (1770–1838). ADS, 4.75 x 7.5 in., Greenville. May 27, 1794. “Provision Return to Eighteen Chickasaw Indians for one day at a rate one and a half pr. day commencing and ending the 27th of May 1794....Please to issue twenty seven complete Rations on the above Return.” Signed Wm. Clark, Lieut 4th Art.(?) and an ADC.

William Clark was commissioned captain in the Clarksville, Indiana militia in 1790 by General Arthur St. Clair. He was later commissioned Lieutenant in 1792 and served under Anthony Wayne. Later, of course, he joined the expedition to find the Northwest passage to the Pacific ocean with Meriwether Lewis, 1804-1806.

\$1,000-1,500

### Seneca Chief Big Kettle Letter Signed, Plus

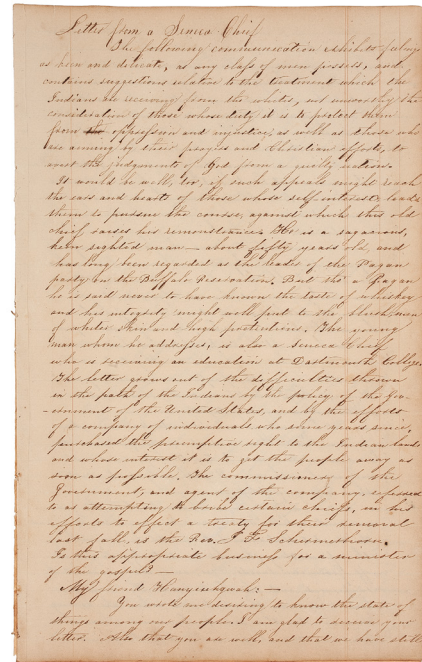
Lot of 2. Seneca Chief BIG KETTLE. Letter Signed ("His Mark") to "Hanyinhgwah." N.p., n.d., [ca 1837]. 6pp, 7.75 x 12.5 in. Transcribed by "a Seneca Chief who is receiving an education at Dartmouth College."

Chief Big Kettle (late 18th-first half of 19th century) writes at length regarding the treatment of the Seneca by white people and the federal government. In a heartbreaking passage, Big Kettle presciently predicts how the Indians will continue to be treated: "For myself, I mean to stay here as long as God's providence will let me stay any where in the world...A few years ago, the government told us that at Green Bay we might live and flourish forever. Some of us went and put up our cabins, and just began to live and then the government sent and told us 'this land is not quite yours; you can have a stronger title a little further West.' And as far as I can see, so it will be forever. They will tell us, a little further, and a little further, and a little further, till our grand children shall be plunged in that salt ocean beyond. It is plain to me that the white people will never change their disposition."

He closes his letter with a plea: "These are my honest feelings, and I wish friend Hanyinhgwah, that you would either send them to Washington, or else publish them to the world." His request was honored and the letter was published in part in *Niles' Weekly Register* (Baltimore) in the June 24, 1837 issue and the *Buffalo Spectator*.

*Speech of a Missionary to the Indians at Buffalo, and the answer thereto, by Red Jacket.* N.d., ca 1834. 5pp, 7.75 x 12.5 in. A manuscript transcript of a series of addresses given in 1805 when a missionary addressed the principal chiefs of the Iroquois League. The missionary delivered harsh criticism of their religious practice but was eloquently rebuked by Red Jacket (Otetiani, later Sagoyewatha, ca 1750-1830) in a famous oration often referred to as "On the Religion of the White Man and the Red." The powerful speech was first printed in *Monthly Anthology* in 1809 and reprinted frequently thereafter. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$600-800



1 of 2



### Three Daguerreotypes of Missionaries to Choctaw Indians at Wheelock, Incl. Helen Woodward and Hannah Libby

Lot of 3 quarter plate daguerreotypes, comprising young lady identified as Hannah E. Pruden wearing a pin-tucked dress with decorative collar and white cuffs. She holds a book which her other elbow rests upon. No imprint. Half pressed paper case. Note affixed to case: "Miss Hannah E. Pruden / Brooklyn N.Y. 1854 / Just before leaving for / Indian Territory as / Missionary to the Choctaw Indians / Later she married a fellow / missionary, Samuel / Thompson Libby."

Two young women identified as Hannah E. Pruden (left) and Helen Woodward. Helen, slightly older, rests her hand on Hannah's shoulder. No imprint. With glass, mat, and preserver, but no case. Note affixed to verso: "Miss Helen Woodward / Miss Hannah E. Pruden / Picture taken in 1854 / just previous to their both / starting for Wheelock, / Indian Territory, as / Missionaries to the Choctaw / Indians."

Gentleman identified as Daniel Pruden wearing a formal suit. No imprint. Half pressed paper case. With accompanying note, "Mr. Daniel Pruden / Father of Miss Hannah / E. Pruden, who married / Samuel T. Libby."

The available record corroborates the documented history of these two young women. In *The Missionary Herald* Vol. L No. 11 (November 1854) it was reported that, "On the 11th of October, Mrs. H.B. Wright left New York, on her return to the Choctaw mission, accompanied by Miss Hannah E. Pruden and Miss Helen E. Woodward, of Brooklyn, New York, who to out to labor in connection with the Wheelock boarding school." Harriet Wright had co-founded the school and mission at Wheelock with her husband Alfred in 1832 during the forced removal of the Choctaw from Mississippi to Indian Territory. The journal continues to list the two women at the Wheelock mission with Hannah's future husband Samuel T. Libby arriving by January 1856 as "Steward of the Boarding School," having previously been at the Pine Ridge Agency. By January 1857, Hannah and Samuel were married, and she is henceforth listed as Hannah E. Libby. The couple is listed in the 1860 census with two children, Fanny E. (age 3) and Daniel P. (under 1). Helen Woodward is listed through 1857 and the Libbys through 1860.

\$500-700







Though never appearing at auction before, the Miles family did grant author Virginia Weisel Johnson (1910-1988), wife of Brigadier General William M. Johnson, access to these letters for her book *The Unregimented General: A Biography of Nelson A. Miles* (1962). According to a letter authored by Major-General Sherman Miles (1882-1966) which appeared in the preface of Johnson's book, the original letters offered here were discovered in "an old army chest" in the 1950s and were given to Johnson "for whatever use you care to make of them in the book on my father you are now writing." Prior to handing the letters over to Johnson, however, Sherman Miles personally edited each letter by transcribing portions of text and making notes as to content. More significantly, in some cases Sherman Miles selected large portions of letters to be omitted from Johnson's book and omitted at least 32 letters in their entirety from publication. This offering therefore marks the first time Gen. Miles's unedited, unrestricted correspondence to his most trusted confidant will be publicly accessible, potentially opening new avenues of research into Miles and his pursuance of the Indian Wars.

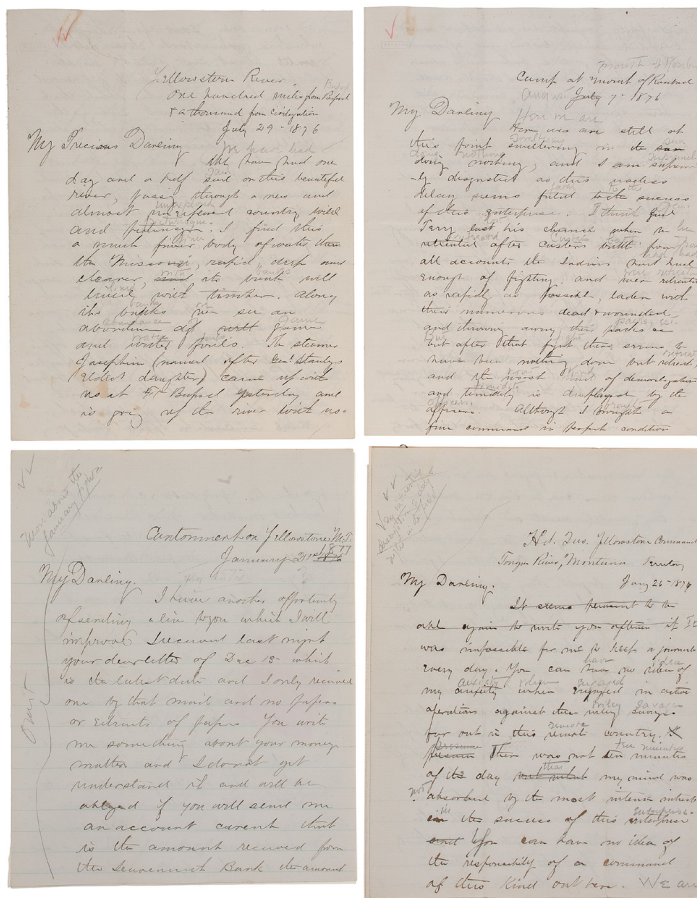
While many details omitted from Johnson's book are of a personal nature - tender exchanges between Miles and his wife, for instance - it is clear that not all omissions were made for this same reason. In the aftermath of Custer's disastrous defeat at Little Bighorn, Miles writes to Mary on July 20, 1876, from the steamer *E.H. Durfee* along the Upper Missouri relaying this rumor which was not published in Johnson's book: "We also learned that runners had been after ammunition and there were reports which do not [appear] to be well founded that Sitting Bull was dead. If this should happen to be true it would have quite an effect upon the result of the campaign." In recounting his successful engagement with Sitting Bull and the Sioux on the Yellowstone, Miles's offered this candid remark on October 25, 1876, which Johnson was not permitted to publish: "...and if it does not result in my favor then there would be no use of the efforts." Following Chief Joseph's surrender and while making the march to headquarters, Miles wrote the following unpublished observations to Mary in a letter of October 20, 1879: "The Indians lost...two dead on the road...40 killed and some 50 or hundred I can not yet tell there are many badly wounded with us, and any number slightly wounded. The number of [Nez Perce] widows & orphans is quite large." One letter omitted in its entirety was written on September 25, 1886 from Albuquerque, N.M. As Sherman Miles noted on the letter itself, his father expresses "Indignation over treatment." Receiving notice that a requested leave was not to be granted, Miles shares his anger and resentment with Mary: "I was not surprised but enraged...This requires no explanation. They [his superiors] have tried every measure to prevent me succeeding. Have...tried to rob my command of the credit of victory and now try to keep me in this country until they can fix matters to suit themselves."

Additional documents in the archive include the following: a letter from Miles to Mary's father requesting her hand in marriage; a letter from Charles Sumner to Mary's father offering his opinion on Nelson Miles as a suitable husband; a guest list for the 1868 wedding of Nelson Miles and Mary Sherman, along with an invitation to their wedding; an invitation to the White House and invitations to ceremonies honoring Miles; letters written by Miles during the 1894 Pullman strike riots in Chicago; letters written during Miles's 1897 military tour through Europe; "A Statement of the Facts Concerning the Imprisonment and Treatment of Jefferson Davis While a Military Prisoner at Fort Monroe, VA in 1865 and 1866" (1901); "Open Letter to the Press from Lieutenant General Nelson A. Miles" (1905); and "In Memoriam" published on the death of Gen. Miles by the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Oct 1925.

Four family photographs accompany the documents, and are labeled on verso as follows: "Mary Sherman Miles & Sherman Miles"; "S.M. on pony at Fort Mason, Cal"; "The Commanding General's Quarters at Fort Mason Cal." with handstamp "Photographed by Lieut. G.W. Van Deusen / First US Artillery"; and "For grandma from dear little Sherman Aug 1889," with blue ink addition "S.M. & Mammy."

An exceptionally rare and historically important collection documenting one of the most consequential figures in the history of the American West.

Descended Directly in the Family of Nelson Miles  
\$30,000-50,000



THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

RECEIVED AT CINCINNATI, OHIO, JULY 25, 1879.

TO MRS. N. A. MILES

FROM N. A. MILES

THE LAST SURVIVOR TODAY AND  
PEACE IS RESTORED SINCE MORE  
W. HART FOR THOMAS H. HART  
TOMORROW

Nelson A. Miles

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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W. HART FOR THOMAS H. HART  
TOMORROW

Nelson A. Miles





323

**Portrait of General Nelson Miles Attributed to Charles Ayer Whipple (American, 1859-1928)**

Oil on canvas, 59 x 40 in. (sight), housed in a gilt frame, 67 x 47 in. An unsigned portrait of General Nelson Miles. Late 19th century.

While this work is unsigned, a nearly identical sized portrait sold at Neal Auction, Lot 317, June 2004.

*Descended Directly in the Family of Nelson Miles*  
\$600-800

324

**Portrait of Cecilia Miles by Charles Ayer Whipple (American, 1859-1928)**

Charles Ayer Whipple (American, 1859-1928). Oil on canvas, 51 x 34 in. (sight), housed in a gilt frame, 68 x 49 in. Portrait of Cecilia Miles (1869-1952), daughter of decorated Union General Nelson Appleton Miles (1839-1925), signed and dated "C. Ayer Whipple / 1901." center left.

A native of Massachusetts, Whipple studied painting in Paris at the esteemed Académie Julian, where he met and worked with artists including William-Adolphe Bouguereau and Tony Robert-Fleury. Upon his return to the United States, Whipple settled in Washington, DC and made a name for himself painting portraits of politicians and other prominent figures of the nineteenth century. He also received several military commissions, including those from the State, Navy, and War Departments. His artistic services were again employed during the restoration of the Capitol Building's Brumidi murals, 1921-1928.

Cecilia "Celia" Sherman Miles was born in Cleveland to Nelson Miles and Mary Hoyt Sherman. The product of illustrious breeding, Miles counted Senator John Sherman (R-Ohio) and brilliant military tactician William Tecumseh Sherman as her maternal great-uncles, while her father Nelson Miles was awarded the Medal of Honor for "distinguished gallantry" during the Civil War. Celia Miles, described as a "superb physical specimen" by *The Deseret Evening News*, was an accomplished equestrienne. In 1900, she married Captain Samuel Reber, a West Point graduate and Spanish-American War veteran. Their wedding, hailed as "the most brilliant nuptial event of the present season" took place in Washington DC at St. John's Episcopal Protestant Church and was attended by notable personages including Cabinet members, Supreme Court justices, ambassadors, and military officers. This portrait, painted a year after the wedding, shows Miles in a lace-trimmed gown, with a fan in her left hand. In addition to her wedding band, she wears a delicate bracelet on her right wrist.

*Descended Directly in the Family of Nelson Miles*  
\$600-800





325

**General George Custer and his Dog, Civil War Stereoview**

Stereoview with applied paper label on verso that reads, "Gen. Custer at his Head Quarters in the field, Army of the Potomac, VA." Mathew Brady negative, published by E. & H.T. Anthony, New York, from "The War for the Union Photographic History." A fine view of Custer with his trusty dog seated by his side.

Inscribed on verso "No. 66 / H.J. Bardwell / 1864."

\$700-900



326

**George A. Custer with Officers and their Families at Fort Lincoln, Cabinet Card by O.S. Goff**

Cabinet card portrait taken on the steps at Custer's quarters at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory. Uncredited, but originally taken by O.S. Goff: November 1873. Subjects include, from left to right: Lieut. Nelson Bronson; Lieut. George Wallace; Lieut. Col. G.A. Custer; Lieut. Benjamin Hodgson; Mrs. Elizabeth Custer; Mrs. Thomas McDougall; Lieut. Thomas McDougall; Dr. J.V.T. Middleton; Mrs. Yates; Capt. George Yates; Charles Thompson; Mrs. Margaret Custer Calhoun; Miss Agnes Bates; Capt. John Poland; Lieut. Charles Varnum; Lieut. Colonel William Carlin; Mrs. Myles Moylan; Lieut. Thomas Custer; Capt. William Thompson; Lieut. James Calhoun; Mrs. McIntosh; Lieut. Myles Moylan; and Lieut. Donald McIntosh (see Katz 1985: K-122).

*Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At; The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon*

\$1,500-2,500

327

**D.F. Barry Photographs of Reno's Crossing and Bluffs at Little Bighorn**

Lot of 2 silver gelatin photographs, 6 x 8 in. (sight), matted and housed together in 9.5 x 11 in. folio. D.F. Barry: Superior, WI, ca 1890s. With Barry's blindstamp on each print at center right. Housed in Barry's original presentation folio with blindstamp at right below each image and his Superior, WI studio label affixed on verso of folder. Originally taken by Barry in 1886 during the 10th Anniversary of the Battle of Little Bighorn, the scenes document the area where Marcus Reno first crossed and headed toward the Indian Village as well as the bluffs that Reno's command climbed after their retreat from the timber. Each photograph includes two "x" marks in ink.

*Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At; The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon*

\$1,000 - \$1,500







328

# 7th Cavalryman Philip J. Dieter, Exceptional Archive Featuring Elizabeth Custer ALS, Signed Engraving, Book, and Inscribed S.J. Morrow Stereoviews

Archive associated with Custer and frontier Montana from the collection of Philip J. Dieter (1843-1927), a veteran of the Civil War and the late Indian wars. Born in Baltimore, he was an ardent supporter of the Union. Discharge documents confirm two terms of service and anecdotal evidence that he was sent home as being too young after trying to enlist at age 16. He first officially enlisted at age 21 in Baltimore in May 1865 for a term of one year. After the war ended, he reenlisted in 1866, age 23, for a term of 3 years, and became a member of the 7th Cavalry, which was later commanded by George Armstrong Custer.

Sometime later, prior to 1920, Dieter evidently wrote to Elizabeth "Libbie" Bacon Custer (1842-1933), inquiring about Custer's 1874 memoir *My Life on the Plains*. In a 3-page autograph letter signed ("Elizabeth B. Custer") to Philip J. Dieter from New York, on Nov. 23, n.d., ca 1920, Libbie responds to Mr. Dieter's request: "I am sorry to tell you that my husband's delightful book on the Plains has been out of print for many years and I have never been able to secure the plates in order to have more books printed." Instead, she notes that she has enclosed to him, "an engraving of the General that I like very much. I now have the steel plate from which I can have pictures printed, it is, you see, taken in the uniform of Lieut. Colonel as you used to see him." The archive includes the print mentioned by Custer, and additional items, comprising: Engraving after photograph by W.R. Howell. Engraved by J.C. Buttre with holographic signature by George Armstrong Custer, signed below by Elizabeth B. Custer. - Photograph of Dieters outside, wearing military medals. 3.5 x 5.5 in. - 2 partly-printed discharge documents for Philip Dieter from his 1865 and 1869 discharges. - CUSTER, Elizabeth "Libbie" Bacon. "Boots and Saddles" Or *Life in Dakota with General Custer*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1885. 8vo. Frontispiece portrait, map. (Some toning, front free endpaper torn). Original illustrated brown cloth gilt (light rubbing to extremities). Provenance: Philip Dieter, Sr. (signed to front flyleaf). FIRST EDITION.

Notably, the archive includes a collection of 31 rare stereoviews by S.J. Morrow of Yankton, Dakota Territory, which Elizabeth Custer reportedly also sent to Dieter. From various Morrow series, most from "Photographic Views of the Great North-west and Yellowstone Scenery & Indian Views," each with Morrow's imprint to recto. Several include pencil inscriptions to the versos with further details of the images. The author of the inscriptions is unknown but seems to be a resident in the area around Miles City and has written the inscriptions for the benefit of a friend or family member back east. Highlights include:

4 stereoviews documenting a reburial at Little Big Horn including an exceedingly scarce image of 2 covered wagons, tents, and several men making camp, with clipped caption affixed to the verso: "no. 43 Capt. Sanderson's camp at the ford, while gathering the bones and building the monument."; an image of a stone cairn with a flag, clipped caption reading: "No. 42 the monument on Custer's hill, containing all the bones

1319 Madison Ave.  
New York. Nov 23  
Mr Dieter  
Dear Sir,  
I am  
sorry to tell you that  
my husband's delightful  
book on the Plains has  
been out of print for  
many years and I have  
never been able to secure  
the plates in order to  
have more books  
printed. Occasionally







found on the field" with the pencil inscription continuing, "Since replaced by suitable granite shaft."; an image of a pile of bones, most appear to be animal remains, clipped caption reading: "no. 34. Gen'l Custer's last stand, looking in direction of for and Indian village" with extensive ink inscription summarizing Custer's Last Stand; and an image of two men paying respects to a monument at Little Bighorn, clipped caption reading: "no. 38 Decorating the graves on Custer's Battle field," with a newspaper clipping affixed to verso, "The Custer Monument in Montana has been so greatly defaced by Indians shooting at it that it has been found necessary to recut the names on it," and pencil inscription stating, "Sin speaks for itself."

18 rare stereoview taken in and around Miles City, Montana, with many outdoor portraits of American Indians. Views include an outdoor image taken from an elevation capturing a large group of Indians sitting in a large circle in the middle of town with a large crowd gathered around them; a portrait of an American Indian man and woman identified as Crow from the caption affixed to the verso and a newspaper clipping titled "An Indian Bridal Pair"; an image of women tanning buffalo hides outside in front of two tipis, the pencil inscription to verso reading: "These are some of my friends cleaning buffalo hides and softening buckskin. This is the Cheyenne camp, I can see this camp from my window...I often watch them working with their poor, old, knotty, gnarled hands while the lordly bucks enjoy their pipes beneath the shade of the 'teepee'."; an image of the Yellowstone Journal Job Printing Office, the verso pencil inscription noting: "Yellowstone Journal the first paper printed in Custer co. I have the office every time I go to Miles City; an image of a ferryboat and two men, the verso pencil inscription noting: "This is the Tongue River, and a short way to the left, it empties in the Yellowstone, we are right in the angle between the two rivers. We drive down in our buggy on to this flat boat and are ferried across to Miles city where we do our shopping."; a view of downtown Miles City, the pencil inscription noting: "Getting off the ferry we drive into Miles city here this looks eastward. And shows the main steet. Wide you see. No lack of room. Come out here and pitch your tents. Its a great and glorious country!"; and another view of Miles City, the inscription reading: "the other end of Miles City looking Westward. This will give you some idea of a

frontier town. This town occupies the site of what was Sitting Bull's camp. Here the lordly Savage baked his toes, and tossed the ashes of his own camp fire. Where your glory now old Brave."

6 stereoviews of Ft. Keough, MT, built in 1876 after the Battle of Little Bighorn. Includes images of houses and various buildings around the town, an image of school children with a school teacher outside, and a view of a large group of men cleaning up a destroyed building, the pencil inscription to verso noting: "Barracks wrecked by tornado, Aug. '81. We were on the margin of the storm centre, but it was terrific!"

Descended Directly in the Family of Philip J. Dieter  
\$10,000-15,000





**January 1876 Letter from US Commissioner of Indian Affairs John Q. Smith to Standing Rock Indian Agent John Burke Requesting Stoppage of Sales of Arms to the Indians**

Smith, John Quincy (1824-1901). Ohio politician appointed by President Grant to serve as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. LS as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, "J.Q. Smith," 3pp, 7.75 x 10 in. Written on Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs letterhead. Washington, DC, January 14, 1876. Addressed to John Burke, US Indian Agent, Standing Rock, Dakota Territory.

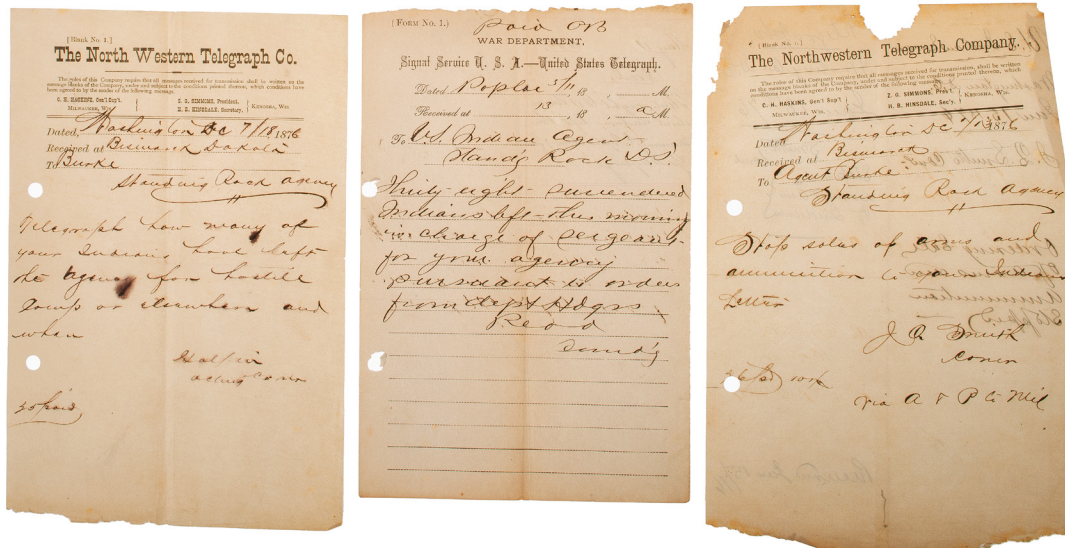
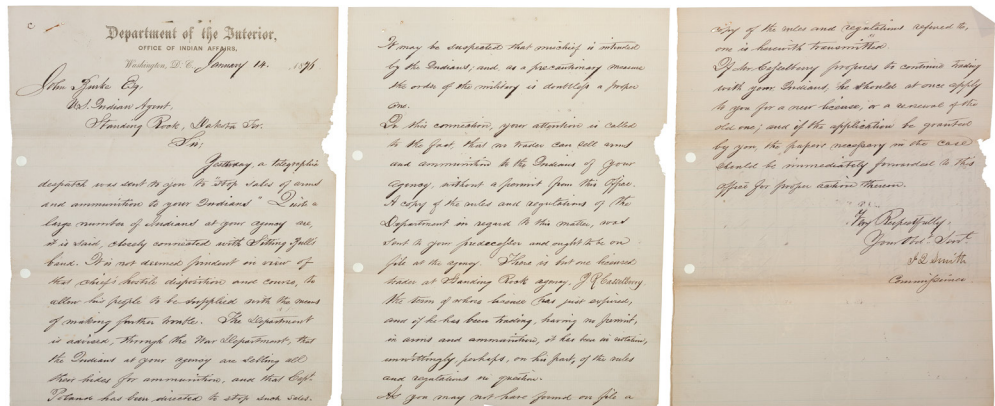
Written less than six months before the Battle of Little Bighorn and at the onset of the Great Sioux War, Smith's letter reflects escalating hostilities with the Lakota Sioux and a growing anxiety on the part of the US government. Smith writes to Standing Rock Agency Indian Agent John Burke referring first to a telegraphic dispatch that was sent the day prior with the order to "stop sales of arms and ammunition to your Indians" (telegram included as part of Lot 330). Smith then provides additional context pertaining to the issuance of the directive: "Quite a large number of Indians at your agency are, it is said, closely connected with Sitting Bull's band. It is not deemed prudent in view of that chief's hostile disposition and course, to allow his people to be supplied with the means of making further trouble. The Department is advised, through the War Department, that the Indians at your agency are selling all their hides for ammunition, and that Capt. Poland Has been directed to stop such sales. It may be suspected that mischief is intended by the Indians, and, as a precautionary measure the order of the military is doubtless a proper one."

This superb and arguably prophetic letter descends directly through family of consignor. Consignor relates that this letter was found in an envelope marked "letters concerning military activities at Fort Yates in the early 70s" written in the hand of Leo C. Harmon (1871-1952). Leo Harmon was born at Grand River Agency but raised at Fort Abraham Lincoln where his father, Captain William Harmon (1835-1903), was appointed Post Trader on May 8, 1876. See also Lot 330.

Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At; The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon

\$800-1,000



**Correspondence Concerning Indian Affairs and Military Activities at Standing Rock Indian Agency, ca 1870s-1890s, Incl. References to Sitting Bull**

Lot of 19 documents spanning 1874-1895, including 8 documents referencing conditions at Standing Rock Indian Agency [Fort Yates] and military activity during the pivotal months surrounding the Battle of the Little Bighorn. As a group, the documents track heightening tensions between the Plains Indians and the US military which culminated in the Great Sioux War of 1876 and later in the 1890 killing of Sitting Bull. Majority of the documents are addressed to US Indian Agents serving appointments at Standing Rock Agency, including Edmond Palmer (appointed 1873), John Burke (appointed 1875), and James McLaughlin (appointed 1881).

Particularly notable are the following: a telegram to Agent Burke at Standing Rock, DT, from Commissioner of Indian Affairs John Q. Smith, January 18, 1876, noting that "Sect'y Interior directs that all sales of arms & ammunition to your Indians be stopped & any such articles

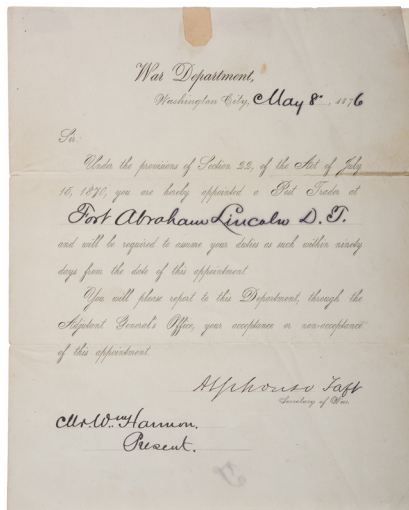
liable to reach Indians seized"; a July 26, 1876, telegram to Burke from Smith stating "Allow military to so far control your Indians as to prevent any from joining hostiles and the latter or other familiars from coming in except by unconditional surrender...Issue no rations to such except as prisoners assure all peaceable Indians full protection and kind treatment"; and a January 2, 1891, copy of Division Commander General Nelson A. Miles communication to the Dept. of Dakota decrying the actions of Sitting Bull and commending the Indian Police on the leader's arrest.

Documents descend directly through family of consignor. Consignor relates that this collection of documents was found in an envelope (included with lot) marked "letters concerning military activities at Fort Yates in the early 70s" written in the hand of Leo C. Harmon (1871-1952). See also Lot 329.

Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon

\$3,000-5,000



331

**May 1876 Document Appointing William Harmon Post Trader at Fort Abraham Lincoln**

Partly printed document, 8 x 10 in., bifolium. Document appointing William Harmon (1835-1903) as the Post Trader at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory, dated May 8, 1876. Signed by Harmon and the Secretary of War, Alphonso Taft, father to William Howard Taft, and himself a prominent jurist and politician. Also includes a War Department circular dated June 7, 1875, defining the status for Post Traders, 5 x 8 in.

Harmon married Zoe Lulu Harmon (1846-1895) on July 25, 1870, one of the daughters of Eagle Woman That All Look At (Wanblí Ayútepiwīŋ, 1820-1888), the Lakota diplomat and activist who worked to mediate conflicts between the Sioux and the United States government. She is credited as the only woman recognized as a chief among the Sioux.

*Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon*

\$300-500



332

**D.F. Barry Photograph of Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, in the Winter**

Silver gelatin photograph, 6 x 8 in. (sight), matted, and housed in 9.5 x 11 in. folio. D.F. Barry: Superior, WI, ca 1890s. With Barry's blindstamp on the print at center right. Housed in Barry's original presentation folio with blindstamp at right below image and his Superior, WI studio label affixed on verso of folder. Rare photograph capturing Fort Lincoln blanketed in snow, originally taken by Barry in 1885.

*Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon*

\$600-800



333

**L.A. Huffman Large Format Photograph of Montana Pioneers William Harmon and Lorenzo Stacy's L-X-H Cattle Outfit in Custer County**

Silver gelatin photograph, 5.5 x 7.75 in., on 10 x 12 in. mount. *Breakfast-Round-Up-on Montana Cattle Range*. L.A. Huffman: Miles City, MT, 1898. Photographer's blindstamp at lower left of print. Applied paper label on verso with typed information, "1898 / Round-Up / L-X-H Cattle Outfit / Custer County, Montana. / Owned by Stacy & Harmon," referring to Montana pioneers Lorenzo W. Stacy and William Harmon.

*Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon*

\$800-1,000

334

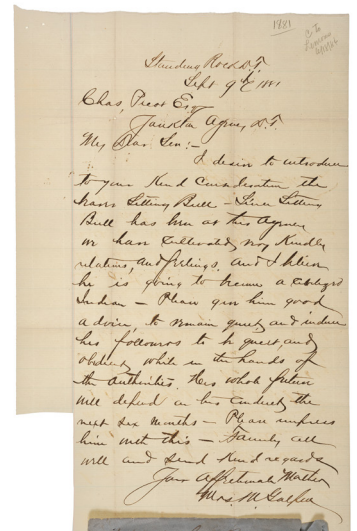
**Eagle Woman Who All Look At, AKA Matilda Galpin ALS Introducing Sitting Bull to Charles F. Picotte**

Eagle Woman Who All Look At (Wanblí Ayútepiwīŋ, Matilda Picotte Galpin, ca 1820-1888). Autograph letter signed "Mrs. M. Galpin" to her stepson, Charles Picotte. Standing Rock, Dakota Territory, September 9, 1881. 1p, 8 x 12.5 in., with blue envelope. Likely dictated to her daughter Zoe Lulu as Eagle Woman did not read or write. The letter introducing Sitting Bull to Charles F. Picotte at the Yankton Agency:

"I desire to introduce to your kind consideration the brave Sitting Bull. Since Sitting Bull was here at this agency we have cultivated very kindly relations, and feelings, and I believe he is giving to become a civilized Indian. Please give him good advice to remain quiet, and induce his followers to be quiet, and obedient, while in the and of the authorities. His whole future will depend on his conduct the next six months-Please impress him with this." The bottom of the letter has a small section removed, presumably Sitting Bull signed here and the signature was previously removed.

*Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon*

\$500-700





# Henry Farny Telegraph to Indian Agent McLaughlin Regarding Sitting Bull's Baptism Ceremony

Farny, Henry François (1847-1916). Telegram to Indian Agent James McLaughlin. From Cincinnati, OH, dated May 24, 1883. 1p, 5.25 x 7.6 in., on War Department, Signal Service USA-United States Telegraph letterhead. Verso dates the telegram and notes the sender and content.

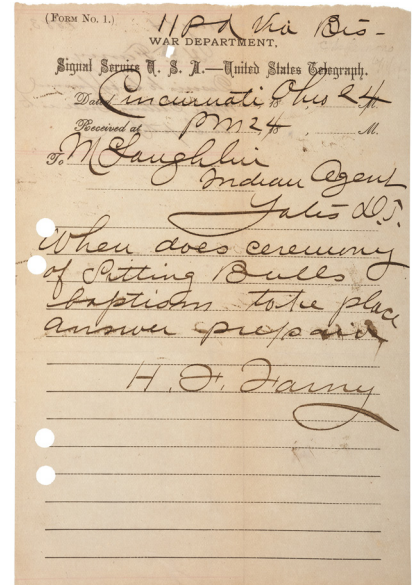
The message from Farny is brief: "When does ceremony of Sitting Bulls [sic] baptism take place"

Farny had likely seen the brief announcement in the April 13, 1883 issue of the *New York Times* which stated: "Sitting Bull Becomes a Catholic...Bishop Marty, of Dakota, who is not in this city, says Sitting Bull will soon join the Roman Catholic Church." This report, however, was erroneous. McLaughlin refuted the reports in an article titled "Sitting-Bull Not to Be Baptized" published in the *Chicago Daily Tribune* on May 26, 1883, in direct response to Farny's telegram, stating: "Mr. H.A. [sic] Farny, the artist who has been doing illustrations of Indian life, was anxious to be present at the baptism of Sitting-Bull in the Catholic Church, if it should occur. He telegraphed an inquiry to Dakota, and tonight received the following from the Indian Agent: 'Fort Yates, Dak., May 25.- The reported baptism of Sitting-Bull is erroneous. There is no immediate prospect of such a ceremony so far as I am aware. 'James McLaughlin, Indian Agent.'"

Farny, who is best remembered for his illustrations and paintings of American Indians, spent many months in 1881 living with the Sioux in Dakota Territory. Sitting Bull's potential conversion and baptism must have been a fascinating and tempting subject to the artist. Farny did paint a portrait of Sitting Bull in 1899, based on a photograph to which he added elaborations not in the original image, now in the collections of Blanton Museum of Art at the University of Texas at Austin. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

*Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At; The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon*

\$300-500



# Autograph Album Containing Signatures of Sitting Bull, James McLaughlin, and William T. Selwyn

Autograph album, 7 x 4.25 in. Purple sheep gilt, edges gilt. Containing an original Sitting Bull signature, along with James McLaughlin, William T. Selwyn, and other important people living in and near the Standing Rock Indian Agency in the 1870s and 1880s. Autographs collected by Annie Galpin Kennedy, daughter of Eagle Woman Who All Look At.

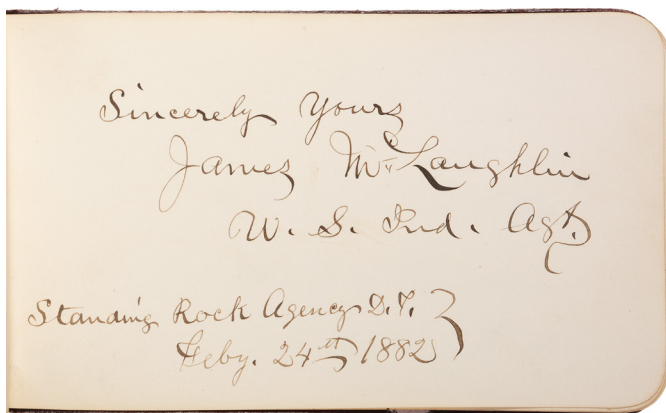
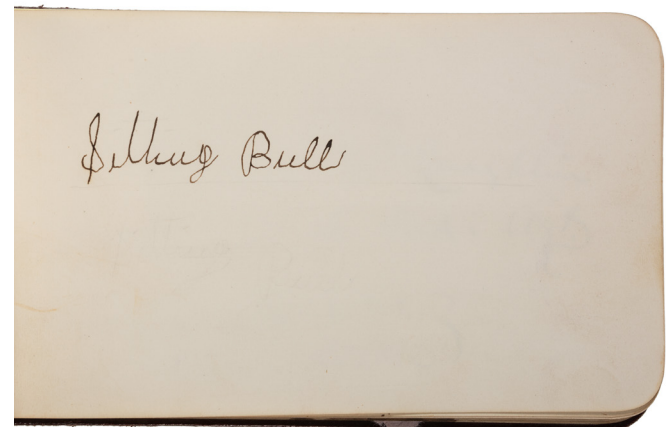
The autographs were collected by Annie Galpin Kennedy (1861-1884) starting on March 17, 1879. The last dated signature is from June 15, 1884, just 5 days before her untimely death. The book is nearly full of signatures of friends as well as notable figures including Sitting Bull. Many of the signatures are accompanied by sentiments or short poems. Kennedy seemed to have had an interest in Latin as several of the pages have Latin quotes or words included by the inscribed. Annie was the daughter of Eagle Woman Who All Look At (Wanjbí Ayútepiwín, 1820-1888), the Lakota diplomat and activist who worked to mediate conflicts between the Sioux and the United States government. She is credited as the only woman recognized as a chief among the Sioux.

Sitting Bull has signed a page, undated, in his characteristic style, though the t's remain uncrossed and i's undotted. The very next page is signed by US Indian agent James McLaughlin, dated February 24, 1882. It was McLaughlin who ordered the arrest of Sitting Bull on December 14, 1890, which resulted in his death the following morning. William T. Selwyn (Tunkan Ojan, Wicahaokdeum), an important member of the Yankton Sioux who was instrumental in securing and maintaining Yankton support for the 1892 Treaty and Sioux delegations, signed on an undated page with a Latin quote: "Is amicus est qui juvat in rebus adversis."

F. Joseph Quinlan (listed as an enumerator on the 1880 census in Dakota Territory) signed the book on May 22, 1879, with the quote "To my Annie / 'A form more fair nor a face more sweet / Ne'er hath it been my lot to meet." The facing page contains the poem "One Autumn Day" by Annie, dated Nov. 13, 1882, Monday, 6 am. The verse speaks of lovers parted long ago and the death of one of them. Another poem, one of heartsick desire for love, in the same hand is included later in the book, untitled and undated. Someone named Is'ta maza inscribes Psalm 127, noted as a "Nuptial Blessing" in a Sioux dialect. It is signed Inyan Boslahan (the Sioux name for Standing Rock) and dated April 2, 1882.

*Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon*

\$3,000-5,000





337

**Sitting Bull Cabinet Card by Bailey, Dix & Mead**

Cabinet card of Sitting Bull holding Plains-style pipe. Bailey, Dix & Mead: Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, 1882. Photographers' imprint on mount recto, plus "Sitting Bull and True Autograph" printed with a brief biographical sketch on verso. This image was taken at Fort Randall during Sitting Bull's internment before being transferred to Standing Rock.

\$300-500



1 of 2

338

**Sitting Bull Cabinet Card by Palmquist & Jurgens, Plus Frank B. Fiske Signed Biography**

Lot of 2. Studio portrait of Sitting Bull seated with a single eagle feather in his hair and a pipe across his lap. Palmquist & Jurgens: St. Paul, MN, 1884. Facsimile signature on mount below image and brief biography of Sitting Bull printed on verso. Ink inscribed on verso, "J.R. Harmon / Fort Yates N.D. / 5/4/34."

FISKE, Frank B. (1883-1952). *Life and Death of Sitting Bull*. Fort Yates, ND: Pioneer-Arrow Print, 1933. 12mo. Paper wrappers, 72pp. FIRST EDITION. SIGNED AND INSCRIBED BY FISKE, "To Mrs. Freida Harmon to Tell Something about Sitting Bull."

*Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon*

\$600-800

339

**Photograph of Red Tomahawk, Lakota Indian Policeman and Sitting Bull's Assassin**

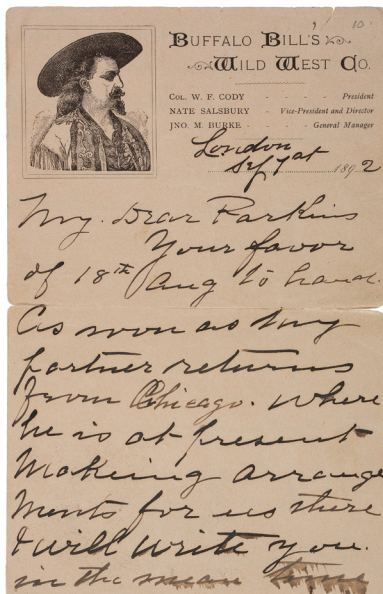
Silver gelatin photograph of Red Tomahawk (ca 1831-1931) shown in his Indian Police uniform, 3.375 x 4.875 in., on 7 x 11 in. album page. Uncredited, but possibly taken by Irving Bacon: n.d., ca 1890s. With 3.875 x 5.375 in. photograph of ranch scene mounted on verso of album page. It appears to be one of the images of Indian "hunts" of domestic cattle on issue day.

In the wake of the Ghost Dance messianic movement, which swept the Sioux Reservations in late fall and early winter of 1890, James McLaughlin, the Indian Agent posted at Standing Rock Agency ordered the arrest of Sitting Bull, fearing that he would flee the reservation and incite an insurrection. Along with his commanding officer Lieutenant Bull Head, Sergeant Red Tomahawk was part of a 42 man party sent by McLaughlin to arrest the Hunkpapa Chief. When hostilities erupted and Bull Head was killed, Red Tomahawk assumed command, and fired the bullet that killed Sitting Bull.

\$400-600







340

**Buffalo Bill Cody ALS to Eagle Woman's Son Regarding the Chicago World's Fair and Sitting Bull's Family Living Nearby**

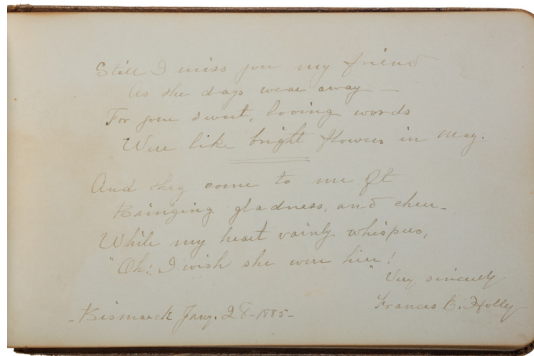
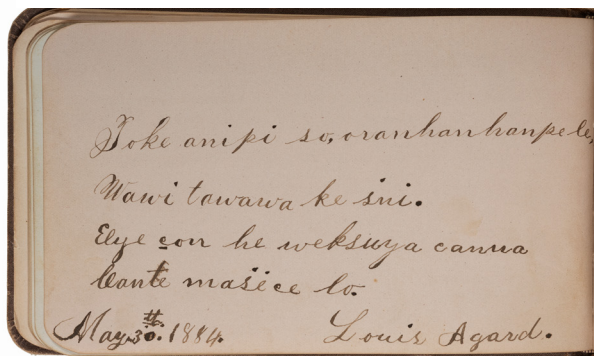
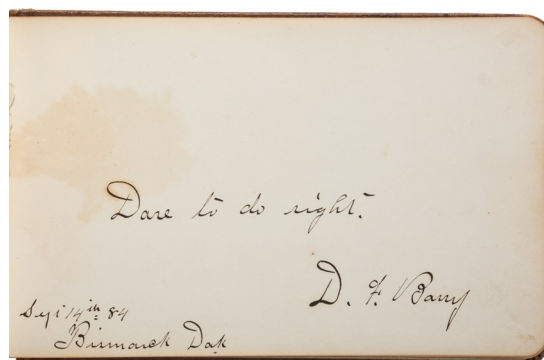
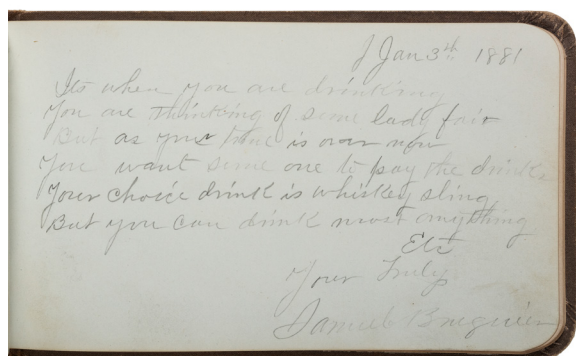
William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody (1846-1917). Autograph letter signed, "W.F. Cody," to H.S. Parkin, Eagle Woman's son-in-law. London, September 1, 1892. Accompanied by partially torn envelope with 1892 postmark. 2pp, 5 x 8 in., on Buffalo Bill's Wild West Co. letterhead.

The letter regards Cody's preparations for the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 and he writes to Parkin inquiring about Sitting Bull's cabin: "give me your price for house complete. Or we will arrange to give you a good location for it on our ground at Chicago. Got some of Sitting Bulls family to live in it... And charge 25¢ admission to see it." It appears that Parkin was able to claim ownership or at least act as the broker for Sitting Bull's cabin at Grand River. He was married to Alma Jane Galpin Parkin the daughter of Eagle Woman and lived at Cannonball Ranch, nearby to Fort Yates where Sitting Bull (Thathánka lyotake, ca 1831-1890), who had previously toured with Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show for about 4 months in 1885, was killed by police during an attempted arrest and removal on December 15, 1890.

For the World's Fair, the cabin was indeed dismantled and taken to Chicago-as we see arrangements here being proposed. Cody had requested to participate in the Fair but was denied by the promoters. In response he set up an independent exhibition nearby which was hugely successful and contributed to his popularity in the United States.

Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At; The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon

\$800-1,000



341

**Standing Rock Agency Autograph Album Featuring Indian Agents, Scouts, and Interpreters, Incl. Samuel Brugier and Louis Agard**

Autograph album, 7.25 x 4.25 in. Dark grey cloth, stamped and silver-gilt with chinoiserie motifs. Collected by Eddy DeGrey from July 4, 1880 through May 30, 1884. Signatures include notable figures present at Standing Rock Agency in the 1880s, including William Halsey (Sitting Bull's interpreter), A.G. Smith (Indian Agent), Samuel Brugier (scout and interpreter), and Louis Agard (General Custer's interpreter on the 1874 expedition into the Black Hills). The first page is inscribed to "To Ed / from / Aunty / July 4th 1880" and includes a quote and signature from his Aunt Annie Galpin Kennedy on the same day (see Lot 336).

Charles Edward "Eddy" DeGrey (1861-1885) was the son of Charles DeGrey (ca 1822-1877) and Marie Louise Van Solen (1839-1920), a daughter of Eagle Woman Who All Look At (Wanbli Ayútepiwín, 1820-1888).

Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon  
\$600-800

342

**Zoe Lulu Harmon's Autograph Album, Incl. Signatures of D.F. Barry and O.S. Goff**

Autograph album, 7.75 x 5 in. Original sheep gilt, edges gilt. Collected by Zoe Lulu Harmon from 1876 to 1893 containing, poems, small pieces of ephemera, and autographs of notable Western photographers D.F. Barry and O.S. Goff and their wives, as well as author Frances Chamberlain Holley.

The first page includes two poetic stanzas, artfully arranged at diagonal angles, and signed by Zoe's sister Annie Galpin Kennedy (see Lot 336). One page is beautifully inscribed in red and black by Père Jérôme with a poetic stanza in French: "Pouvoir vivre avec soi-même, et vivre avec les autres, est la science de la vie" ("Being able to live with yourself, and live with others, is the science of life"). D.F. Barry signed his name and wrote on Sept. 14, 1884, "Dare to do it right," and O.S. Goff simply signed: "Sincerely Yours, O.S. Goff" on Jan. 28, 1885.

Zoe Lulu Harmon (1846-1895) was the daughter of Eagle Woman Who All Look At (Wanbli Ayútepiwín, 1820-1888).

Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon

\$400-600

**D.F. Barry ALS to Eagle Woman's Daughter, Louise Van Solen, Regarding Interpreter and Scout Louis Paul Primeau, 1913**

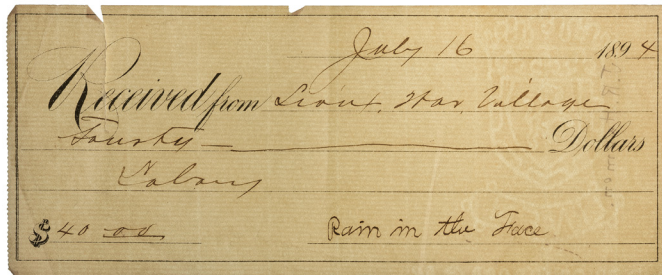
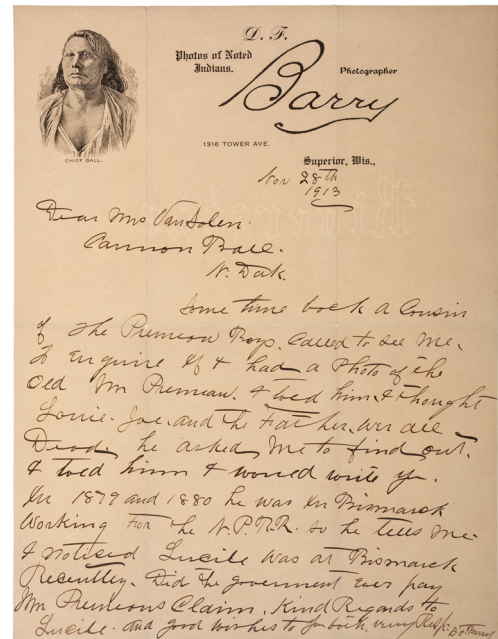
Barry, David Francis (1854-1934). Autograph letter signed, "D.F. Barry," 1p, 8.25 x 11 in., Superior, WI. November 28, 1913. Addressed to Marie Louise Van Solen (1839-1920), on D.F. Barry letterhead.

Barry writes to Van Solen inquiring about Louis Paul Primeau at the behest of a cousin: "Some time back a cousin of the Primeau Boys, called to see me, to enquire if I had a photo of the Old Mr. Premeau. I told him I thought Louie, Joe, and the Father were all Dead. He asked me to find out...In 1879 and 1880 he was in Bismarck working for the N.P.R.R. so he tells me." He closes by sending kind regards to Van Solen and her daughter Lucille.

Louis Paul Primeau (Lewi tanka, 1854-1903) was born to a white father and Indian mother and used his multiracial heritage to his advantage. He worked as a guide and interpreter at the Standing Rock Agency and was a signer and interpreter of the 1882 treaty. He was also a part of the 1888 Standing Rock Agency delegation to Washington, DC that included Sitting Bull. He was the man who translated the orders for Sitting Bull's arrest into Santee Dakota and led Troops F & G of the 8th Cavalry under Agent James McLaughlin's orders to Sitting Bull's camp. Marie Louise (Picotte) Van Solen was the daughter of Eagle Woman Who All Look At (Wanbli Ayútepiwīŋ, 1820-1888).

Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon

\$300-500



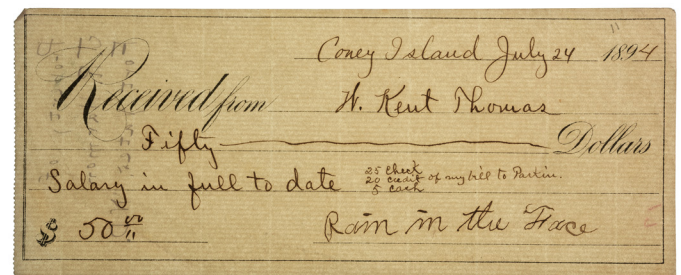
**Rain-in-the-Face, Autographed Receipt from Working at Coney Island, Sioux War Village, 1894**

Rain-in-the-Face (1835-1905). Partially printed receipt from "Sioux War Village," 3.25 x 8 in. Signed by Rain-in-the-Face for salary working at the Sioux War Village, Coney Island, Brooklyn, NY, July 16, 1894 for the amount of \$40. Verso inscribed, "J.R. Harmon."

While little is known about Rain-in-the-Face's time at Coney Island, an article entitled "Rain-in-the-Face's Account of the Battle of the Little Bighorn," written by W. Kent Thomas and published in *Outdoor Life*, Vol. XI, No. 3, March 1903, details Thomas' encounter with the Lakota war chief at the park on August 12, 1894, confirming that he was working at Coney Island around the time that this receipt and the receipt offered as Lot 345 were issued and signed. After having a little too much to drink, Rain-in-the-Face sat down with Thomas as well as Sioux interpreter Harry McLaughlin and related his version of the Custer Massacre.

Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon

\$1,000-1,500



**Rain-in-the-Face, Autographed Receipt from Working at Coney Island, Sioux War Village, 1894**

Rain-in-the-Face (1835-1905). Partially printed receipt from journalist W. Kent Thomas, 3.25 x 8 in. Signed by Rain-in-the-Face for salary working at the Sioux War Village, Coney Island, Brooklyn, NY, July 24, 1894, for the amount of \$50. Verso inscribed, "Property of J.R. Harmon, Fort Yates, N.D."

Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon

\$1,000-1,500



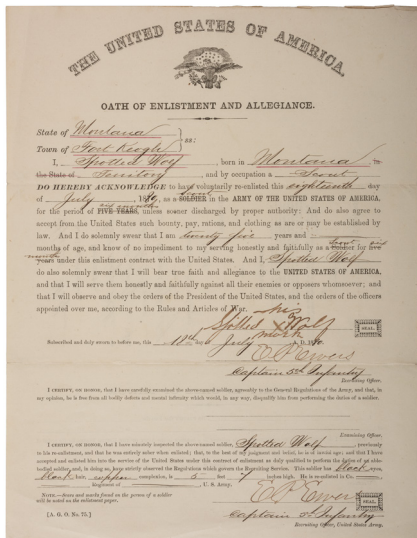


346

**Rain-In-the-Face Cabinet Card by Haynes**

Cabinet card of Lakota war chief Rain-in-The-Face (ca 1835-1905) in a seated pose, wearing a military jacket and presidential peace medal. The albumen photograph is slightly oversized, measuring approx. 4.125 x 6.25 in. F. Jay Haynes: Fargo, Dakota Territory, 1884. Photographer's imprint on verso and period inked inscription, "Northern Pacific RR / Dakota / Oct. 1884," with two names below.

\$600-800



347

**Indian Scout Spotted Wolf, Signed US Oath of Enlistment and Allegiance, Fort Keogh, 1880**

Partly printed Oath of Enlistment and Allegiance, 8.5 x 11 in. Completed on July 18, 1880, at Fort Keogh, Montana on behalf of Spotted Wolf, a Gros Ventre scout who was re-enlisting for six months with the 5th US Infantry.

The 5th Infantry had played a major role in the Great Sioux War of 1876-1877 and the Nez Perce War in 1877. From the conclusions of those conflicts, the 5th actively hunted Lakota bands until the surrender of Sitting Bull on July 20, 1881. The full military service of Spotted Wolf is unknown, but it seems clear he was engaged prior to this enlistment and for another six months as a scout to aid the 5th in their pursuit. From census records, we know that Spotted Wolf settled in North Dakota as a farmer with his wife White Blossom (b. 1855) and their children, living until at least 1920.

\$500-700

348

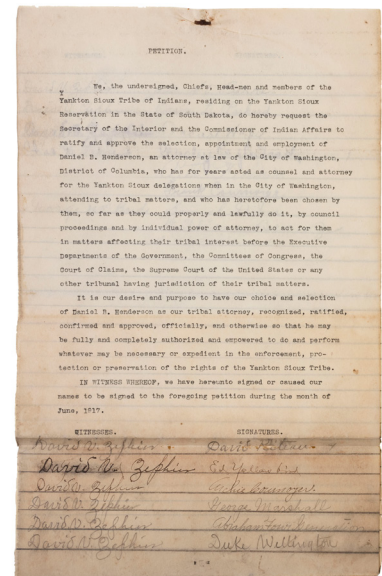
**Yankton Sioux 1917 Petition Regarding Request to be Represented by Attorney Daniel B. Henderson, Signed by Several Members of the Tribe, Plus**

Lot of approximately 24 documents, spanning 1917-1939, referencing a variety of American Indian tribes including Chippewa, Sioux, Crow and Cowlitz.

Daniel Brosius Henderson, Sr. (1862-1940) spent the bulk of his career litigating on behalf of America's Native peoples. He was born in Hancock, Maryland, attended the University of Virginia, and by the late 1800s had established a law practice in Kansas City, Missouri. After more than a decade in Missouri, Henderson and his growing family returned to Virginia in 1901. It was in Washington, DC, where the young lawyer would distinguish himself as a prominent attorney with a specialization in Indian claims litigation. Over the course of a decades long career, he represented the claims of multiple tribes in disputes against the US government, winning a major case for the Klamath tribe in 1937.

Documents include several copies of petitions to have Daniel B. Henderson recognized as the official counsel for the Yankton Sioux. Also letters from other law firms, the Department of the Interior and Henderson concerning pending legal actions from 1917 to 1939. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$700-1,000



349

**Sac & Fox Agency Rankin & Gibbs Trader Token**

Copper token, 22 mm dia., with reverse legend: "Rankin & Gibbs / Good for / 50 / Cents / in Goods / Sac & Fox Traders." Obverse depicts an eagle atop a drum with 8 American flags and cannon balls to the foreground. N.d., ca 1875. The Sauk and Meskwaki (Fox) peoples were forcibly relocated from the area around Lakes Huron and Michigan to the Sac & Fox Agency in Indian Territory (present day Lincoln County, Oklahoma) during the 1870s.

\$300-500



350

**Trio of CDVs of Yankton Sioux Chiefs, Including Two with C.L. Hamilton, Fort Randall, Dakota Territory Backmark**

Lot of 3 CDVs, two credited to C.L. Hamilton: Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, ca 1860s. Featuring Yankton Sioux Chief White Swan with verso inscription, "White Swan / Mah gus ga." White Swan is pictured sitting in a chair, wearing a war shirt with dentalium shell choker and quilled leggings, and holding a pipe tomahawk; and an unidentified Yankton Sioux chief, with similar inscriptions on recto and verso, including, "The Big deer / Sah Tanka / Chief Yanktons. Subject stands wearing a breechcloth and holding a dewclaw rattle in one hand.

CDV featuring an unidentified Yankton Sioux chief holding a pipe tomahawk. Uncredited: n.d., ca 1860s. Verso pencil inscription reads twice, "Mad Bull / a Chief."

\$500-700

351

**S.J. Morrow Stereoview of Two Yankton Sioux Chiefs Struck by the Ree and Feather in the Head**

Stereoview of two Yankton Sioux identified as Strike the Ree and Feather-in-the-Head from the series "The Great North-West." Stanley J. Morrow: Yankton, Dakota, n.d., ca 1870. Imprint on recto. Contemporary pencil inscription identifies the subjects.

Strike the Ree (Struck the Ree) was a leading figure among the Yankton. He would represent them in a delegation to Washington, DC in 1837 and would later testify in the Doolittle Commission hearings looking into allegations of fraud among Indian agents.

\$500-700







352

**Crow Flies High Cabinet Card**

Cabinet card of "Crow Flies High," showing the Gros Ventre or Hidatsa chief wearing a beaded shirt, feathered headdress, and holding a US cavalry sword. Uncredited but likely taken by D.F. Barry: Dakota Territory, 1884. Period inked inscription on verso, "Northern Pacific RR / Dakota / Oct. 1884," with two names below.

\$500-700



353

**D.F. Barry Photograph of Chief Thunder Hawk**

Silver gelatin photograph, 6.5 x 8 in. (sight), matted and housed in 8.5 x 12.5 in. folio. D.F. Barry: Superior, WI, ca 1890s. With Barry's blindstamp on the print at center right. Housed in Barry's original presentation folio with blindstamp at right below image and his Superior, WI studio label affixed on verso of folder. Originally taken in the 1880s, the portrait shows Thunder Hawk, a signer of the Sioux Treaty of 1865 at Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, wearing a bone hairpipe breast plate and blanket wrapped around his waist.

*Descended Directly in the Family of Eagle Woman Who All Look At; The Estate of Leo and Margaret Harmon*

\$600-800



354

**William Notman Photographs of Blackfoot and Cree Indians**

Lot of 4 albumen photographs, each on 9 x 11 in. mount. William Notman & Son: Montreal, ca 1880s. Some are uncredited but believed to be taken by Notman. Subjects identified in the negative and on mount, and include: "Pisquapita (Hair in Knot) Cree Indian, Calgary"; "Kuskita au Musqua (Black Bear Cree squaw), Calgary"; untitled view of a Blackfoot family sitting in front of tipi; and "Canada Indians,"

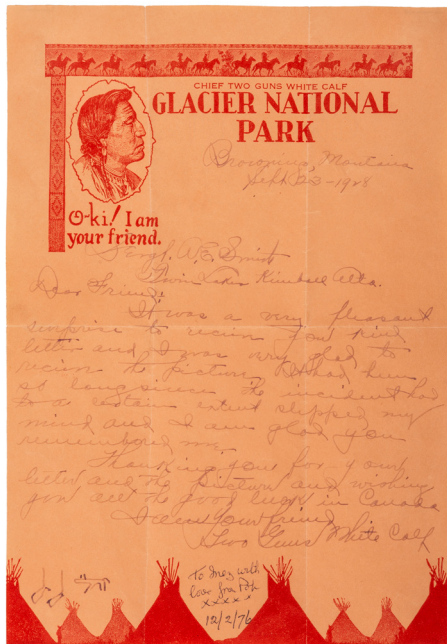


2 of 4

as penciled in lower margin, showing a large gathering of people, possibly a ceremony.

William Notman (1826-1891) was a Scottish-Canadian photographer with an international reputation. He was based in Montreal but had several studio locations and maintained seasonal branches at both Harvard and Yale to capitalize off of the student populations.

\$1,500-2,500



1 of 2

355

#### Chief Two Guns White Calf ALS and Photograph

Lot of 2. Two Guns White Calf (1872-1934). Autograph letter signed, "Two Guns White Calf" and pictorial signature, to A.E. Smith. 1 page, 8vo, 7.25 x 10.375 in., on Chief Two Guns White Calf Glacier National Park letterhead, with envelope, framed to 15.25 x 24.75 in. Glacier National Park, MT. September 22, 1928.

The Piegan Blackfoot Chief writes to his friend thanking him for a picture received: "It was a very pleasant surprise to receive your kind letter and I was very glad to receive the pictures. It had been so long since the incident had to a certain extent slipped my mind and I am glad you remembered me." Famous for promoting the Great Northern Railway and Glacier National Park where he resided.

Silver gelatin photograph of Two Guns White Calf. T.J. Hileman: Kalispell, MT, 1927. Signed to lower margin, imprint embossed on image. 9 x 11.75 in. (sight), framed to 17.5 x 20.75 in.

\$500-700



356

#### Quanah Parker, Cabinet Card by Irwin

Cabinet card studio portrait of Quanah Parker (ca 1845-1911). William E. Irwin: Chickasha, Indian Territory, n.d., ca 1889. Imprint to recto. Pencil inscription to verso: "Quanah Parker / Chief of the / Comanche Indians." The same image was used in John Henry Brown's book *Indian Wars and Pioneers of Texas*, published in 1890.

One of the last chiefs of the Comanche, Parker was the war leader of the Quahadi ("Antelope") band. He protected Comanche territory in the Southern Plains, raided extensively along the Santa Fe Trail, and became the dominant figure of the Red River War (1874). After his surrender in 1875, he became the premier statesmen for his people, negotiating peace and grazing rights with Texas ranchers and the Federal government.

\$1,000-1,500



2 of 4

357

#### Cabinet Cards by Irwin, Including Examples Featuring the Waterman Family and Daisy Waterman

Lot of 4 cabinet cards by William E. Irwin: Chickasha, Indian Territory, n.d., ca 1890, all with his imprint to recto, and inscribed captions on versos. Notably a cabinet card studio portrait of woman identified as Daisy Waterman (b. 1883), who is listed in the 1900 Federal Census as a pupil at the "Methvin Institute, Mission School" at the "Apache Kiowa + Comanche Reservation." Her Indian name "Tof-Pay" is noted in the 1900-1904 Indian rolls. And extensive family details are recorded in the 1910 Federal Census for West McKinley, District 0077 in Caddo, Oklahoma which lists Daisy as 23 years old and the head of household with her son "Jack Hokeah" (8), her daughter "Alice Hokeah" (2), her father "Ibe Laungae" (60), and her mother "Quoot Pan" (60).

Also includes: a cabinet card of Daisy and her parents Ibe Laungae and Quoot Pan; cabinet card of an Indian woman with a child in a cradleboard; cabinet card outdoor portrait of an Indian woman holding a baby on her lap. The mother and child are sitting outdoors, a tipi visible in the background and a cradleboard at her side.

\$600-800





358

**Lone Wolf and Mother, Cabinet Cards by Irwin**

Lot of 2 cabinet cards of Kiowa man Lone Wolf and his mother. William E. Irwin: Chickasha, Indian Territory, n.d., ca 1890. Both with Irwin imprint to recto and contemporary pencil inscriptions to versos, comprising: Cabinet card portrait of a man mid-dance, identified as Lone Wolf wearing a feathered bonnet and holding a tomahawk; cabinet card outdoor portrait of an elderly woman, identified as Lone Wolf's mother, identified in the 1881 Kiowa Tribal Census as Audle-ko-ety (Big Black Hair).

Lone Wolf the Younger (Mamay-day-te, ca 1843-1923) was an important Kiowa chief known for his vehement opposition to assimilation. He notably was the plaintiff in *Lone Wolf v. Hitchcock* Supreme Court Case. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$400-600



359

**Lenny & Sawyers Boudoir Photograph of Kiowa Chief Lone Wolf**

Boudoir photograph showing "Lone Wolf, Kiowa," as identified on verso, standing in a studio in traditional dress with rifle in hand. Lenny & Sawyers: Purcell, Indian Territory, n.d., ca 1890.

\$400-600



360

**Cabinet Card of US Army Indian Scouts, Sergeants Cut-Mouth Moses and Y.B. Rowdy**

Cabinet card portrait of First Sergeant Cut-Mouth Moses seated beside fellow scout, Sergeant Y.B. Rowdy. Moses is shown wearing the Medal of Honor he evidently borrowed from Sergeant Rowdy, who received this recognition for his action in pursuit of the Apache Kid and his band in 1890. Uncredited: n.d., ca 1890s. The photograph is illustrated and identified in John Langellier's article, "Honorable Warriors: Indian Scouts In Arizona and New Mexico Territories," published in *True West*, June 12, 2012.

\$400-600

361

**American Indian Chiefs, Four Photographs Incl. Examples by H.C. Chaufy, Stroud, Oklahoma Territory**

Lot of 4 albumen photographs of American Indian chiefs, each measuring 4 x 5.5 in., with three of the images by H.C. Chaufy: Stroud, Oklahoma Territory, ca 1895. Includes two albumen photographs of the same subject. Studio portrait with the subject standing with a plaid blanket wrapped around him, inscription to verso, "*Katopee*," with seated portrait on larger mount (6 x 8 in.), lacking photographer's imprint but appears to be from the same sitting; and studio portrait identified on verso as "*Ockasee*."

Albumen photograph, studio portrait titled in negative, "*Wapelakahon Chief of Osages*." Uncredited: n.d. Inscription on verso, "*Pokohomoway / Acting Chief of / Sac & Fox*." It has been suggested that the subject is Osage Chief Bacon Rind (1860-1932), but the identification cannot be confirmed. An accompanying note attributes the photograph to William Prettyman, ca 1890. He worked in Arkansas City, Kansas and after photographing a group of Osage people, he developed an interest in Indian Territory and became a prominent photographer in the region capturing American Indians, cattlemen, and iconic images of the Land Rush.

\$500-700



362

**Cabinet Card of Navajo Indian Wearing Cartridge Belt**

Cabinet card, full standing studio portrait of possible Navajo scout wearing a leather cartridge belt. Uncredited: n.d., ca 1880s-1890s.

\$300-500



363

**C.S. Fly Boudoir Photograph of Armed Apache Scouts**

Boudoir photograph of five uniformed Apache scouts standing in front of a makeshift desert shelter, with at least one holding a revolver. Uncredited, but taken by C.S. Fly: Tombstone, Arizona Territory, n.d., ca 1880s. Period inked inscription on verso identifies subjects as "*Yuma Scouts*."

\$500-700





364

**Apache Scout Peaches, General Crook's Guide, Boudoir Photograph by Randall**

Boudoir photograph with manuscript title in negative (in reverse), "Tzoe' or 'Peaches.' Gen. Crook's guide into Mexico." A. Frank Randall: Washington, DC, 1884. Verso with Randall's handstamp and applied paper label bearing his copyright as well as period, manuscript identification. The subject holds a Frank Wesson rifle and carries an 1875 Remington revolver in his holster.

Peaches, also known as Tzoe, was General George Crook's most distinguished scout that served during the campaign of 1883, leading US troops to the Chiricahua hideout in the Sierra Madre mountains of Mexico. This image was produced ca 1883-1884, after Peaches started working as Crook's guide.

\$500-700



365

**White Mountain Apache Scouts, Boudoir Photograph by Randall**

Boudoir photograph of White Mountain Apache scouts and brothers, Nalt'e and Gud-iz-zah. Uncredited but known to be by A.F. Randall: Wilcox, Arizona Territory, n.d., ca 1880s. Nalt'e wears a protective war charm diagonally across his chest, and Gud-iz-zah is dressed in a painted leather jacket decorated with seed beaded bands and silver buttons.

\$500-700



366

**Geronimo Autographed Cabinet Card**

Lot of 2. Cabinet card portrait of Geronimo, identified in negative. H.W. Wyman: Colorado Springs, 1904. On Murillo: St. Louis mount with 1314 Olive St. imprint to recto. Signed by Geronimo in pencil in his characteristic block letters to lower margin.

Wyman likely took portraits of Geronimo at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair, as there is no record of him visiting Colorado at this time. This photograph was likely developed and mounted for Geronimo by the St. Louis photography studio Murillo. Wyman's negatives were placed in the Library of Congress in the early 20th century and few if any period prints are known.

Geronimo recalled his experience at the St. Louis World's Fair in his autobiography, *Geronimo's Story of His Life*: "I sold my photographs for twenty-five cents, and was allowed to keep ten cents of this for myself. I also wrote my name for ten, fifteen, or twenty-five cents, as the case might be, and kept all of that money. I often made as much as two dollars a day, and when I returned I had plenty of money—more than I had ever owned before."

With cabinet card of a woman in mourning by Murillo that shows the photographer's complete logo and imprint.

\$2,000-4,000

1 of 2





367

**Chief Joseph Cabinet Card by Haynes**

Cabinet card of Nez Perce leader Chief Joseph (ca 1832-1904). F. Jay Haynes: St. Paul, MN, n.d., ca 1870s. With Haynes "Colored Cabinets of Noted Indians" list printed on verso. This portrait was taken in Bismarck, Dakota Territory, November 1877, after Joseph's surrender at the end of the Nez Perce War, likely by Frank Jay Haynes, and circulated by Haynes, O.S. Goff, and D.F. Barry.

\$600-800



368

**Modoc War Stereoview by Muybridge, A Modoc Brave on the War Path**

Stereoview on yellow mount from Bradley & Ruolfson's "The Modoc War" series. View captioned, "A Modoc Brave on the War Path" on mount, with publisher's imprint and image credit to Eadweard J. Muybridge: San Francisco, CA. Muybridge (1830-1904) was commissioned by the US Army to photograph the Modoc War in 1873. In this "posed" view, Muybridge has used an Indian scout working for the US Army to represent the enemy Modoc brave, despite the fact that he was not Modoc.

\$400-600

369

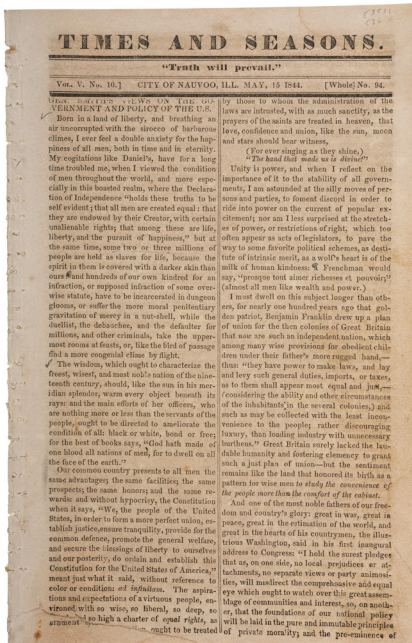
**Edward S. Curtis Platinum Photograph, The Vanishing Race, With Red Signature**

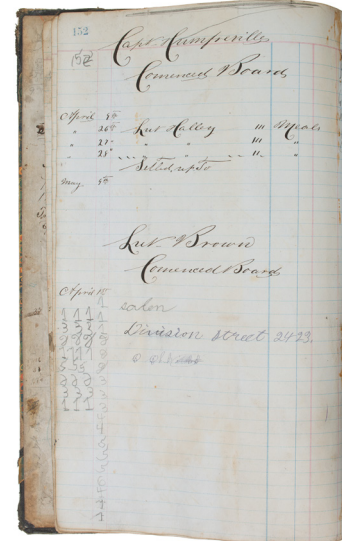
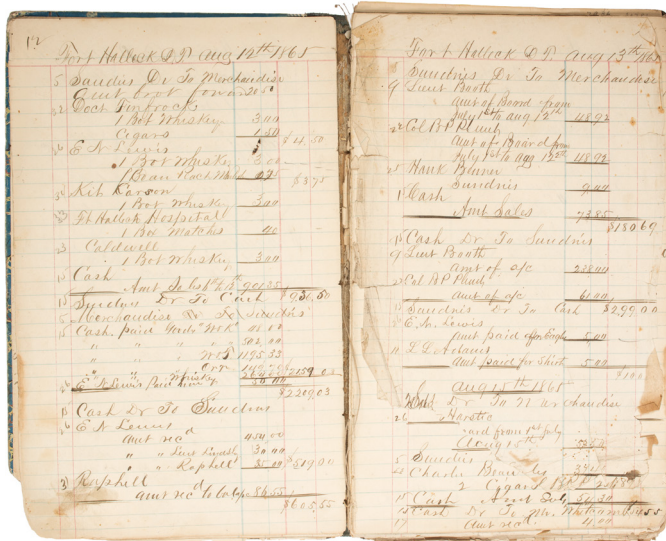
Edward S. Curtis (1868-1952). Platinum photograph, 15.375 x 20.5 in., housed in original oak frame, 20.5 x 26 in. *The Vanishing Race*. Signed lower right in red pencil, "Curtis," with blindstamp lower left, "Copyrighted 1904 by E.S. Curtis." 1904.

\$5,000-7,000









373

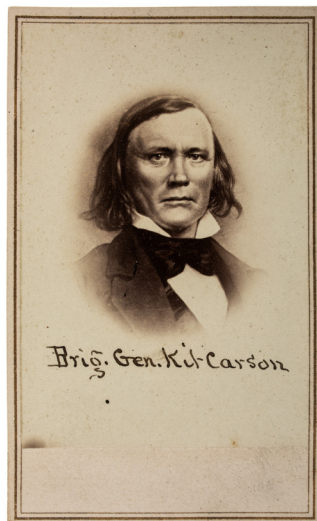
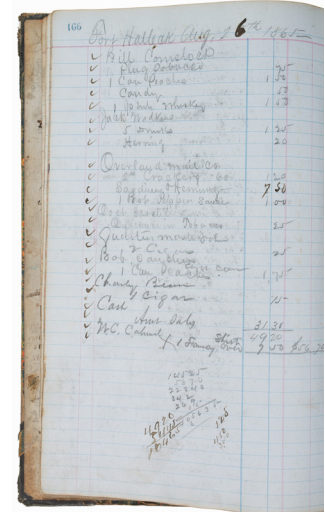
### Fort Halleck, Wyoming, Pair of 1865 Ledgers from the Military Outpost, Incl. Reference to Kit Carson

Lot of 2 ledgers, one measuring approx. 7.75 x 12 in., 113pp, and the other 8 x 13.25 in., 46pp, both with leather binding, marbled board covers, and lined paper. Ledgers document transactions occurring predominantly between July 13 and October 4, 1865, at Fort Halleck [present-day southern Wyoming], a military outpost established along the Overland Trail in 1862 to protect emigrants, settlers, and stages from increasing attacks by hostile Plains Indians. The ledgers document hundreds of transactions for goods such as whiskey, tobacco, calico, playing cards, canned goods, hospital supplies, matches, and more, and may have been kept by the garrison's sutler or a clerk. Though the entries are not always identical, each ledger appears to document the same transactions over the same period. Ledgers identify purchases to legendary frontiersman Kit Carson, Army scout "Medicine Bill" Comstock, post-surgeon and diarist Dr. J.H. Finrock, the Overland Mail Company, officers stationed at the fort, and others.

A relatively large fortification, Fort Halleck had stables, residential quarters, a bake house, a store, jail, and its own hospital surgeon and staff. Thousands of emigrants and tens of thousands of animals would have passed through the Fort Halleck station before it was abandoned in 1866. Sutler stores were open to non-military travelers, so while the ledgers clearly document purchases from identified military personnel stationed at the fort they also document purchases from travelers who passed through the garrison. Such is the case for Kit Carson who on August 12, 1865, is listed as purchasing "1 Bot Whiskey" for the price of \$3. William A. Comstock scouted briefly for the Army at Fort Halleck in the fall of 1865, and is almost certainly the "Bill Comstock" who made nearly a dozen purchases including "Nuts & candies" on September 9, 1865. Other notations include cash on hand, payments received, and indications an officer "Commenced Board."

Located on one of the most dangerous sections of the Overland Trail, Fort Halleck reached its peak traffic in 1864-1865, a period covered in part by these ledgers. The transactions documented offer a fascinating glimpse into daily life at this remote outpost which played a critical role in protecting American interests while the country was engulfed in civil war. A historically significant and fascinating piece of western history.

\$5,000-7,000



374

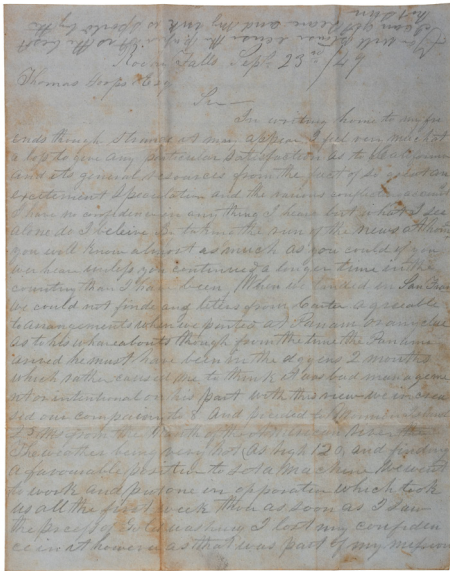
### Kit Carson, Vignetted CDV Portrait by Anthony

CDV vignetted bust-length portrait of Brigadier General Kit Carson. E & H.T. Anthony: New York, n.d., ca early 1860s. Inscribed "Brig. Gen. Kit Carson" on recto; 501 Broadway imprint and pencil inscription on verso.

Christopher "Kit" Carson (1809-1868), a noted trapper, guide, and Indian Agent, commanded campaigns against the Apache, Comanche, and Navajo, most of whom surrendered to him in 1863, forcing nearly 8,000 on the "Long Walk" of 300 miles from Arizona to Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

\$1,000-1,500





### Gold Miner's Letter Written from Rocky Falls, California, September 1849

Blake, T.A. ALS, 3pp, 8 x 10 in., "Rocky Falls." September 23, 1849. Addressed to a Thomas Hoops, Lancaster County, PA. Blake relates that when he arrived in San Francisco, he could not find a person he had apparently arranged to meet, so he hooked up with another group and the 8 of them headed up the American River to Mormon Island. They found a "favorable spot" to set up a machine (no details), but when he saw it work, "I lost my confidence in it, however as that was part of my mission, I resolved to try it and it proved a failure, consequently, we abandoned it and took to the small rocker and satisfied nothing but a machine with a motion like a cradle will separate the gold from the kind of sand in which it is found. We worked very hard with the small cradle to make 1 oz. per day. The average throughout the mines is not over 1/2 oz. per day but we could have made our oz. right on through the whole season had it not been for the tremendous flood of newcomers which commenced about this time to pour in..."

He was then taken ill and took 8 days to recover enough to work again. They set out to look for a new location since "...it [is] now one continual chain of dams from Mormon Island to Sutter's Mill. Some does well and some sinks money at one dam."

"We have just heard of rich mining on a river by the name of Trinity, 250 miles up the Sacramento and intend to send out a scout to prospect. There is not as many gone to this river yet. The Indians are somewhat troublesome...There is gold hear [sic] uncountable for hundreds of year. The time is gone for gathering it up very fast and years must be spent in accumulating that which a short time ago could be done in a month...For my part I have not idea how much I can get...but this much I can say from experience. A man dearly earns all he gets, let it be little or much."

A wonderful letter from a "real" '49er.

\$500-700

### Half Plate Daguerreotype of a California Gold Mining Camp, with Portraits of Two Featured Subjects

Lot of 3 cased images showing a mining operation with two identified subjects, comprising:

Half plate daguerreotype of miners at Angel's Camp gold mine in Calaveras County, California. N.p., n.d., [1852]. Housed in leather case. Six men pose for the photographer at their mining site. In a large depression in the foreground, two men stand near a sluice with pitchforks and shovels. The man at center holding a shovel with his hand on his hip is identified as Peaty. Four men stand at the top of a ridge, one, identified as John Comstock (b. ca 1817), stands behind a sluice box tilted on a log frame. Visible on the left edge of the image is a rough-hewn log building. In the background is a wood board building on stilts with a small chimney. Three more board shacks dot the landscape behind the men. Inside of case, behind image an ink inscription reads: "Angles [sic] camp 1852 / John Comstock + Peaty" with an additional clipped note reading: "John / 1852 / Angles [sic] Camp." A 33-year-old John Comstock is listed as "miner" in Calaveras District in the 1850 Census. Two other men, H.M. Kearney and George Hildreth, both of Virginia and both also miners, are listed as sharing a dwelling with Comstock.

Sixth plate ruby ambrotype studio portrait of John Comstock, pictured wearing a heathered waistcoat, a dark jacket, and cravat with a tie pin. His cheeks have been very delicately tinted pink. N.p., n.d. ca 1855. In pressed paper case. Clipped note behind image identifies the subject.

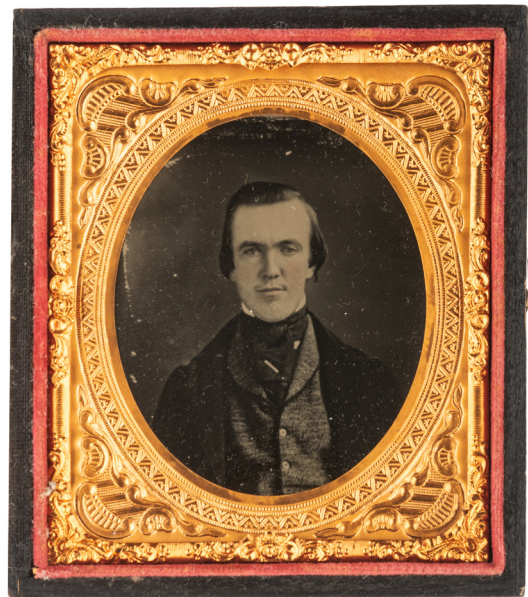
Ninth plate ambrotype studio portrait of Peaty, pictured wearing a formal black-tie outfit with an overcoat, top hat, and walking stick, perhaps flaunting the wealth gained from gold prospecting N.p., n.d., ca 1855. In pressed paper case. Clipped note behind image identifies the subject.

Angels Camp, a Gold Rush Era boomtown in Calaveras County, was founded by Henry Angell, originally from Rhode Island. He served with his brother George under Colonel Frémont during the Mexican War and the two were stationed in Monterey at the end of their enlistment in 1848. Hearing the rumors of gold, they traveled and arrived at Angels Creek where he set up placer mines. Henry would abandon the back-breaking labor of prospecting and open Angels Trading Post at the confluence of Angels and Dry Creek which became enormously prosperous selling general goods and mining supplies at reportedly inflated costs. Angels Creek and its tributaries were rich with gold and by 1849 it was estimated that several thousand miners had set up placers in the area.

The placers began to run dry but lode mining began in the 1850s along the Mother Lode, which coursed through Angels Camp. In 1854 an extensive gold-bearing quartz vein was discovered by the Winter brothers prompting a second gold rush. The rich Davis-Winters Lode ran up the main street of Angels Creek to the southern edge of Altaville and would support five major mines at its peak: Stickle, Utica, Lightner, Angels, and Sultana. At their peak in the 1880s and 1890s, over 200 stamps were working round the clock, producing more than \$20 million worth of gold, some estimating as high as \$30 million.

\$15,000-25,000





Lot 376





377

**C.S. Fly Boudoir Card Featuring Group of Men, Likely Miners**

Boudoir card featuring group portrait of thirteen men, arranged standing and seated in four rows. C.S. Fly: Tombstone, Arizona Territory, n.d. Verso also with blue ink inscription identifying the man in the front row, to the left, as "*Uncle Ben [indecipherable]*." Subjects depicted are likely miners, given Tombstone's history as a booming silver mining town. Thousands were drawn to this epicenter of the American southwest by the area's rich silver mines and all the byproducts that growing industry promised.

\$1,500-2,500



4 of 10

378

**Arizona Territory Boudoir Card Collection Documenting President McKinley's Visit to the Congress Mine, 1901 and Views of the Town**

Lot of 10 boudoir cards featuring scenes around Congress, Arizona Territory during President McKinley's 1901 visit, all but one with image number written in the negative. Uncredited: n.d., ca 1901. Four of the cards show President McKinley as he disembarks his train car and interacts with the townspeople. One view of McKinley walking down a winding dirt road also features Vice President Theodore Roosevelt and two photographers, one of whom is standing on a rock to the left and shooting the scene from behind McKinley.

In 1901 President McKinley embarked on a cross-country train ride on the Southern Pacific from New Orleans, LA to Portland, OR, with a planned stop in Phoenix. Principal owner of the Congress Gold Mining Company, Frank M. Murphy, saw the opportunity to show off his business and convinced the president to take a side trip into Congress on May 7th. McKinley spent about three hours touring the mine and was even greeted by a group of flag-waving miners underground. Only four short months later, McKinley was assassinated by an anarchist in Buffalo, NY.

\$500-700





379

**Rare Texas Oil Exploration Photo Album, 1903-1912**

Album containing 29 silver gelatin photographs of early oil fields in Sour Lake and Batson, Hardin County, Texas, ca 1903-1910, most approx. 8.25 x 6 in. Housed in leatherette and fiberboard album produced by Apex Album (label affixed to inner board), 12 x 7.5 in.

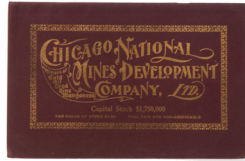
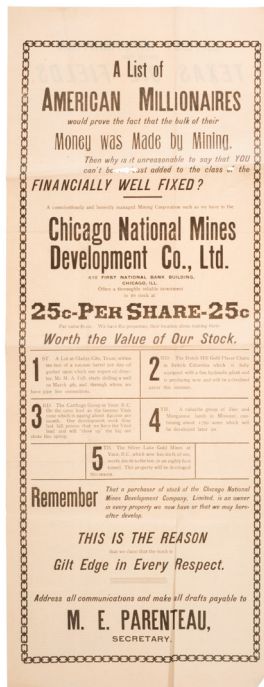
Includes several images of men posed with drilling equipment at the base of drilling rigs; drilling equipment, rigs, refinery equipment, and other machinery; images with large, black plumes of smoke; and more. Some are titled in an unknown hand including: "Drilling Rig" showing three seated men with two more sitting in the rafters; "Griffey Boiler Station" with ten men posing with pipes in front of a warehouse; and "Palmetto hut out in the Forest." Several more are titled in the negative including: "Oil. Field. Batson, Tex." showing a multitude of oil derricks; "Shoestring. Sour Lake." with a muddy road lined on either side with drilling rigs; "Bayou on Fire"; "Springs Hotel. Sour Lake, Texas."; and "Batson Jail" with a group of men posing beside a treehouse and a rudimentary jail. One image is attributed to Hughes and Lane of Batson in a sign captured with the image of a large oil well: "A Batson Oil Gusher! / Hughes & Lane, Photographers, Batson, Tex. / Riley No. 1-A Well With / a History." A few images are found in the L.J. Whitmeyer Glass Plate Negative Collection, Texas State Library and Archives Commission but many have not been located here or elsewhere.

Oil fields were discovered in Hardin county at the beginning of the 20th century with three highly prolific piercement-salt-dome fields: Spindletop (1901), Sour Lake (1901), and Humble (1905). Batson, discovered in October 1903, helped to establish the Texas oil industry and were among the first to produce Texas Gulf Coast oil. The surrounding town grew up nearly overnight to a city of 10,000. In 1903, the Texas Company (later Texaco) was formed in Sour Lake. The oil fields are still operational and one of the oldest continuously-producing locations in the world. Provenance: Held in the same family since 1902-1910, where consignor purchased from descendants. One of the men pictured has been identified as Martin Decatur Rowe, Sr. Grandfather to the woman from whom the album was purchased. Family related that it came from Sour Lake, Texas.

\$4,000-6,000







3 of 11

380

#### Mining and Oil Promotional Materials Featuring Texas and Additional Documents Detailing Potential Stock Fraud Perpetrated by Texas Petroleum Company

Lot of 11. Includes a broadside and 2 promotional booklets for the Chicago National Mines Development Co., Ltd. selling stocks and promoting their oil fields and land holdings in Texas and British Columbia, all ca 1902.

Accompanied by small archive of 8 typed letters and documents that tracks the attempted swindle of S.G. Tressler of Bellefonte, PA, a stock holder in the Allied Oil Corporation. Tressler originally bought shares in 1921, and in October 1922 he received notice from the North American Transfer & Surety Company that his shares would be exchanged for stock in a new company, Texas Petroleum Company. He received correspondence in December 1922 on Texas Petroleum Company letterhead acknowledging Tressler's ownership of stock in the company, then notifying him the stock was being exchanged again for shares in another entity called the Standard Petroleum Trust, assuring him that this trust was "practically the same company." Contemporaneously, he received a warning from the Post Office Inspector warning him of fraudulent attempts to divest the shareholders of Allied Oil by the Petroleum Producers Association. This entity was formed and operated by disgraced Arctic explorer Frederick Cook in order to take over stock of failing oil companies. The final item is a card from Allied Oil dated February 2, 1923 announcing a new oil strike and begging shareholders not to accept offers to exchange their stock. The company was certainly ripe for the type of fraud Cook was attempting (and was eventually convicted of) at the end of 1922 the value of its stock had fallen to one cent per share. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

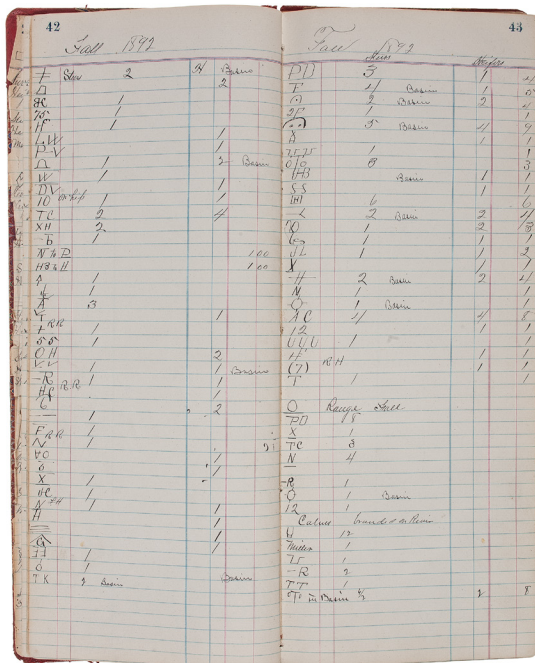
\$500-700

381

#### W.H. Jackson Stereoview, *Photographing in High Places*

Cabinet-sized stereoview on orange US Geological Survey mount from E. & H.T. Anthony's "Rocky Mountain Series." Image captioned, "Photographing in High Places," with publisher's imprint on verso and image credit to William Henry Jackson: Washington, DC. View features the famous photographer with his equipment in the Teton Mountains of Wyoming in 1872.

\$800-1,200



382

#### Moccasin and Cone Butte Roundup, Montana, Ledger Incl. References to James and Andrew Fergus, 1888-1897

Ledger for the Moccasin and Cone Butte Roundup, Lewistown/Judith Basin, Montana. 6 x 15 in., marbled paper boards, leather spine, marbled page edges. First 65 pages utilized, with a few blanks. First pages are accounts of the Roundup members; second section seems to be counts of animals with various brands divided as to steers, heifers, and bulls, mostly in the Judith Basin for the Spring and Fall 1892 roundups; third section beginning on p. 50 contains notes from the meetings of the Moccasin and Cone Butte Roundup. The meetings take place in Lewistown, the county seat. The meeting minutes record officers, members attending, new admissions, plans for the various roundups, etc. Thus, in April 1892, the first meeting with notes, the President is Andrew Fergus, Secretary - J.L. Stuart, and Captain - W.D. Deaton. Besides these, other common names that appear are James Fergus, Herman Otten, Everett Hamilton, David Deaton. These names are also common in the James Fergus Family Papers held at the Montana Historical Society Library. Many of the M & CB Roundup ledgers and files are in the Fergus papers. Fergus and his son, Andrew, came to central Montana in about 1880. James Fergus, then 67 years of age, was sure there were opportunities to be had in this region. (see Horne, Robert M. "James Fergus - Frontier Businessman - Rancher - Miner - Free Thinker"). He would serve as state representative, state senator and delegate to the 1884 Montana Constitutional Convention.

In spite of the opportunities, there were also dangers, including Indians who had been pushed off their lands, mavericks and stray cattle, rustlers, and more. Fergus joined the Moccasin and Cone Butte roundup, serving variously as its President, then secretary. These associations tried to curb rustling and other losses from their herds. In his book, *Forty Years on the Frontier as Seen in the Journals and Reminiscences of*

Granville Stuart, *Gold-miner, Trader, Merchant, Rancher and Politician* (U. of Nebraska Press, 2004) Stuart gives the first members of the Roundup (p. 178): "There was now, on the Fort Maginnis range, twelve outfits, - The Davis-Hauser-Stuart, The Kohrs and Bielenburg, Robert Coburn, Henry Sieben, N.J. Dovenspeck, N.W. McCaulley, C.D. Duncan, Stuart-Anderson, W.C. and G.P. Burnett, F.E. Lawrence, Adolph Baro, and Amos Snyder."

"There were also twelve outfits on the Cone butte and Moccasin range: James Fergus and Son, Robert S. Hamilton, The Judith Cattle Co., Tingley Brothers, John H. Ming, Pat Dunleavy, James Dempsey, Chas. Ranges, A. Hash, C.H. Christ, J.L. Stuart, Edward Regan. From this time on the two ranges worked together in one roundup and usually held their meeting and made the start from the 'D-S' ranch."

Stuart gives a real "feel" for the event:

"It was a novel sight to witness the big spring roundup pull out. Early in the morning the big horse herd would be driven in and each man would catch and saddle his mount..."

At the 'D-S' ranch there was usually an impromptu dance the night before and there would be quite a gathering of ladies to watch the start. Often they would ride to the first corral to watch the branding and have lunch at the chuck wagon.

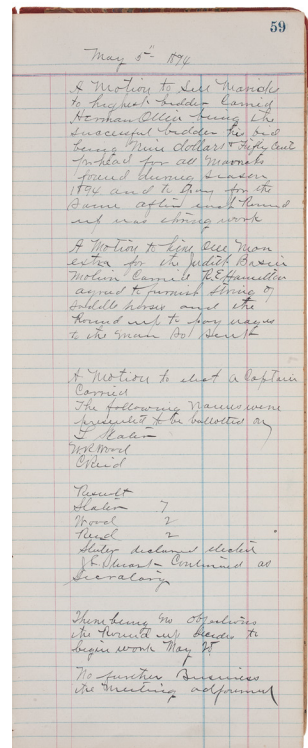
A roundup on the range is in charge of the captain absolutely. Every man, whether owner of the largest herd or a humble roustabout, takes his orders from the captain. There were very few orders given, every man knew what he was expected to do and did it.

Work began very early in the morning. The cook was up, breakfast ready and the horse herd in as soon as it was daylight. The riders caught up their horses and saddled them and were ready to start. The men were divided into groups. The circle riders started out two together in every direction and drove to the corral all the cattle that they could find. At the corral the cattle to be branded would be cut out of the bunches and the ropers would catch and throw them. There were wrestlers and the men with the branding irons in the corral to brand and mark....The work at the corrals was hard and fast. The dust and heat and smell of singeing hair was stifling while the bellowing of the cattle was a perfect bedlam. At the close of the day everyone was tired and ready to roll in his blankets for a night's rest.

... The spring or calf roundup usually lasted from four to six weeks. As soon as it was over the hay would have to be put up at the home ranch, range cabins built or put in repair, corrals put in shape, and stray horses gathered. If the herd was being increased we tried to get the new cattle on the range not later than September first. The fall calf roundup started about October 1, and usually required four weeks. After that was the beef roundup, the most important one of all. (pp. 179-180)."

We are sure there is more to discover even in this short accounting of one Montana Roundup.

\$2,000-3,000



383

#### The Dalton Gang in Death, Cabinet Card by C.G. Glass

Cabinet card showing Dalton Gang members taken in the aftermath of their disastrous October 5, 1892 raid on two banks in Coffeyville, Kansas. Of the five who rode into town, four were shot dead by townsmen and are pictured in ghastly repose. C.G. Glass: Coffeyville, KS, 1892. With photographer's imprint on verso. The postmortem view shows Tom Evans, Bob Dalton, Grat Dalton, and Texas Jack/Tom Moon/Dick Broadwell, with printed identification below image.

\$600-800



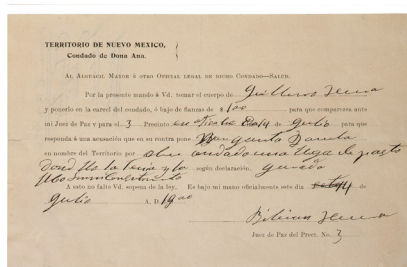
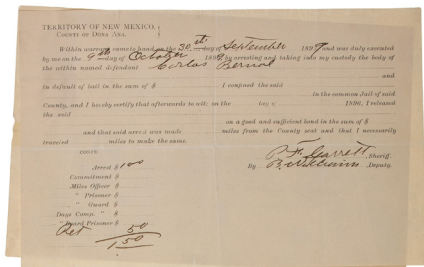
384

#### The Dalton Gang in Death, Cabinet Card by C.G. Glass

Cabinet card showing individual postmortem images of the Dalton Gang members following their failed raid in Coffeyville, KS, October 5, 1892. C.G. Glass: Coffeyville, KS, n.d., ca 1892. With photographer's imprint on recto. The composite view shows Dick Broadwell, Tom Evans, Bob Dalton, Grat Dalton, and Emmett Dalton, who survived the raid but was seriously wounded.

\$600-800





385

### Pat Garrett, Addressed Cover and New Mexico Territory Warrants

Lot of 3. Garrett, Patrick Floyd (1850-1908). Lawman, bartender and customs agent who became renowned for killing Billy the Kid.

Cover from the Grand Central Hotel in El Paso, Texas, addressed to Mrs. P.F. Garrett, Las Cruces, N. Mex. The address matches known signatures of Garrett, confirming that he addressed this himself. Postal cancel is from El Paso, Sept. [?] 1900.

Two arrest warrants and bills for payment, Dona Ana County, New Mexico, where Garrett was sheriff after he was sheriff of Lincoln County. One for September 30, 1899 for Carlos Berriol. In both cases, the warrant is in Spanish and the bill is in English. Payment is docketed on warrant verso. Second is for July 14, 1900 for the arrest of Guillermo Herrera. The bills are signed for P.F. Garrett by the Deputy, B. Williams, who signed below.

\$600-800

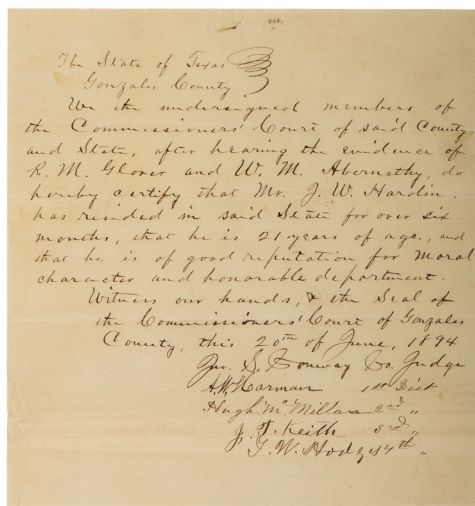
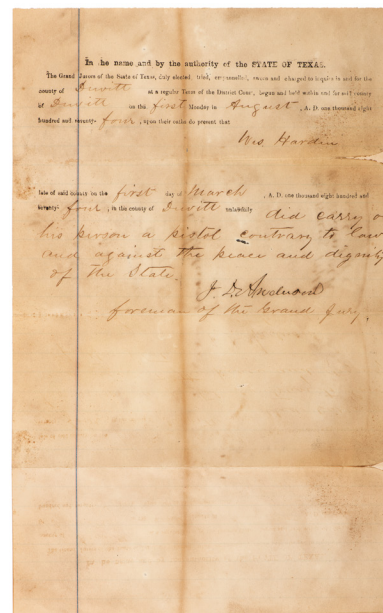
386

### Texas Legal Document Accusing John Wesley Hardin of Carrying a Pistol, August 1874

John Wesley Hardin (1853-1895) was one of Texas' most notorious outlaws who is responsible for the murders of 27 men, with some estimating his body count as high as 40. Often in trouble at school, his life of violence began at just 15 when he killed a former enslaved man name Major "Maje" Holshousen the day after the two had a wrestling match. Although Hardin claimed self-defense, he became a fugitive and began a life filled with gambling, drinking, and gunslinging. In Reconstruction Texas, he was virulently anti-Black and anti-Union and would kill at least 8 Union soldiers and 4 Black policemen while fleeing pursuit for his other murders and crimes. The Texas Rangers caught up with him in Pensacola, FL on July 23, 1877, and extradited him to Texas for trial where he was sentenced to 25 years hard labor at Huntsville. While imprisoned he wrote an autobiography, generally regarded to contain wild exaggerations and fantasies, and studied the law. He was released on February 17, 1894, pardoned on March 16, and passed the Texas bar exam on July 21. In early 1895, he had moved on to El Paso to ostensibly practice law but reportedly spent more time in saloons in the hardscrabble boomtown known as the "Six-shooter Capital." While throwing dice at R.B. Stephen's Acme Bar on August 19, 1895, he was shot in the back of the head by outlaw gunslinger turned lawman John Selman, Sr. (1839-1896).

Partly printed legal document charging that John Wesley Hardin "did carry on his person a pistol contrary to law and against the peace and dignity of the state." His offense was on March 1, 1874, with the Grand Jury indictment on August 1, 1874. Signed by the foreman of the Grand Jury, J.D. Anderson. The details of the case are written in manuscript on verso. 7.75 x 9.5 in.

\$500-700

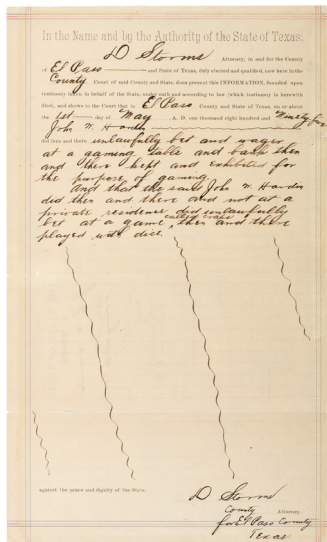


387

### Gonzales County, Texas Manuscript Legal Document Recognizing John Wesley Hardin's "Good Reputation for Moral Character," June 1894

Manuscript document from the Commissioners' Court of Gonzales County, Texas certifying that "Mr. J.W. Hardin...is of good reputation for moral character and honorable deportment." Signed by John S. Conway (1842-1924), the county judge, and four others. With embossed seal of the Commissioners' Court. 8.5 x 9 in. The document was likely issued as evidence of moral character and fitness in order for Hardin to sit the bar examination, which he passed just a month later.

\$400-600

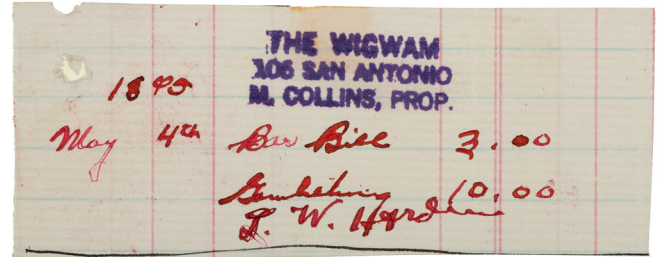


388

# **Texas Indictment Accusing John Wesley Hardin for "Betting at a Gaming Table," May 1895**

Partly printed legal document indicting John W. Hardin of the offense of "betting at a gaming table" on May 1, 1895, in El Paso. Signed by the County Attorney for El Paso County D. Storms on May 11, 1895. Verso is numbered 1141 and completed in manuscript with details of the case. 8.5 x 14 in. Document notes that Hardin "unlawfully bet at a game called craps then and there played with dice," the game he was reportedly playing when shot and killed just 3 months later.

\$500-700

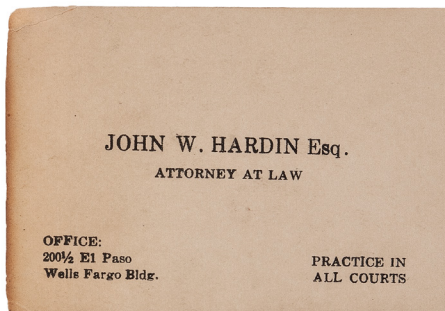


389

# **John Wesley Hardin Signed Wigwam Saloon Tab**

Manuscript bar tab on ruled, trimmed paper, 1.5 x 4 in., with handstamp of "The Wigwam / 106 San Antonio / M. Collins, Prop." at top. Dated May 4, 1895. The tab notes that Hardin owed \$3 for his "Bar Bill" and \$10 for "Gambling."

\$2,000-3,000



Reverse

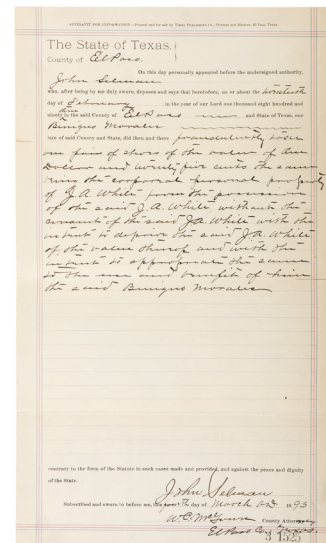
390

# **John Wesley Hardin Business Card and Gambling Chip from Acme Saloon, El Paso**

Lot of 2. Printed business card, 2 x 3 in., identified to "John W. Hardin Esq. / Attorney at Law." With office address at lower left, "200 1/2 El Paso / Wells Fargo Bldg.," and "Practice at All Courts" at lower right. N.d., ca 1895. Evidence of his brief and undecorated legal career in El Paso.

Pressed paper gambling chip, 1.5 in. dia., obverse gilt-stamped "Acme" and reverse, "R.B. Stevens Prop." N.d., ca 1895. The Acme Saloon was one of Hardin's favorite hangouts and the site of his demise.

\$800-1,200



391

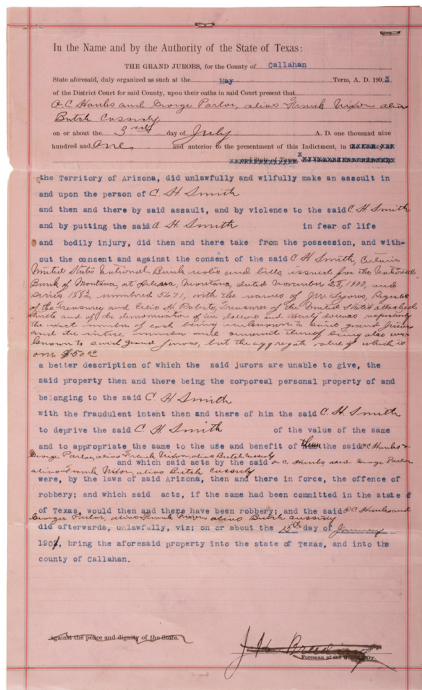
# **John Wesley Hardin's Killer, John Selman, Signed Affidavit, March 1893**

Partly printed affidavit signed by John Selman, [Sr.] charging Benigno Morales with fraud. Signed by Selman and dated March 4, 1893. 8.5 x 14 in.

John Selman, Sr. (1839-1896) was a gunslinger of Old Texas, living a life both as an outlaw and as a lawman. He first began work as an inspector in 1877 and fought against rustlers, though he would himself become a rustler with a band known as "Selman's Scouts." Having spent time in Mexico, he moved to El Paso sometime after 1888 and worked sometimes as a City Constable. He is best remembered for shooting and killing John Wesley Hardin on August 19, 1895. There are various accounts of the conflict, and Selman himself claimed that Hardin was drawing on him and the killing was self-defense. While out on bond, Selman was shot and killed after an argument with US Deputy Marshal George Scarborough on April 6, 1896.

\$400-600





392

### Texas Indictment Against Pete Fulcher for Aiding Butch Cassidy and O.C. Hanks of the Wild Bunch

Partly printed Grand Jury indictment, 2pp, stapled at top edge, 8.5 x 14 in. The document indicts Pete Fulcher for Accessory for Robbery, stating that he "unlawfully and wilfully [sic] conceal and give aid to the said O.C. Hanks and George Parlor, alias Frank Nixon, alias Butch Cassidy" for the assault on C.H. Smith and train robbery on July 3, 1901. The two-page indictment completed both by typewriter and manuscript and completed in May 1903 in Callahan Co., Texas.

The document refers to the last heist of the notorious Wild Bunch, executed by the remaining members in North America: Harvey "Kid Curry" Logan, Ben "Tall Texan" Kilpatrick, and Orlando Camilla "Deaf Charley" Hanks, who on July 3, 1901, robbed the Great Northern Coast Flyer No. 3 near Wagner, MT. During the heist, one of the gang ordered the express messenger C.H. Smith to open the express car doors and jump out. At the time of the robbery, it was widely reported that Butch Cassidy was involved in the robbery and he was included on the official list of suspects released by the Pinkertons but he had fled for South America on February 20, 1901. The three men actually involved would go on the run. Hanks fled to his home state of Texas, where he presumably received aid from Pete Fulcher, indicted here. Hanks met his demise at the hands of authorities while resisting arrest in San Antonio in April 1902. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$600-800



393

### Alferd Packer, "The Colorado Cannibal," Prisoner-Made Cowhorn Curiosity From Cañon City, Colorado Prison

Pin cushion, approx. 10 in. lg., top diam. 2.5 in. Prisoner-made horn which has been turned into a pin cushion with cotton velvet sewn at the horn's opening, brocade cord wrapped around the circumference. Typed label on the side reads: "Pin cushion made by a prisoner at Cañon City, Colo. Sentenced for Maneating. Purchased in 1896. by Wm Epley."

Accompanied by documentation furnished by consignor tracing the provenance of the object, which was purchased by William Epley of Sedgwick, CO, during a visit to the prison at Cañon City in 1896. Epley gifted the pin cushion to his son-in-law, Ward Miles Pulver of Sedgwick, CO, who purportedly placed the typed paper label on the object in the 1930s. This was around the same time that the Pulver family launched their Traveling School Museum and Hobby Show. The pin cushion, which was part of the hobby show collection, was subsequently gifted to Pulver's grandson in the 1960s, who, in turn, gifted the pin cushion to the current owner.

Alferd Packer (1842-1907), best remembered as "The Colorado Cannibal," was a prospector and guide, and earned his morbid sobriquet when he was leading a group of five men through the San Juan Mountains in southwest Colorado during the brutal winter of 1874. Packer arrived alone, two months after their departure, at Los Piños Indian Agency. He initially claimed to have been separated from the group, but quickly admitted to cannibalism in order to survive. His story did continue to change—he first claimed that he only ate his companions after they perished, but evidence suggested otherwise. He was charged with murder and convicted, but escaped not long after his conviction. He lived on the lam in Wyoming under the pseudonym John Schwartze. He was eventually captured and given a new trial in 1885, in which he was sentenced to 40 years in the State Penitentiary in Cañon City, though he was paroled just 15 years later in 1901. He was the only inmate at Cañon City in 1896 who fit the typewritten description affixed to the pin cushion.

\$800-1,200

# 1904 Correspondence of Harry Irwin, Medical Intern at Denver Hospital, to Student Elizabeth Wilhelmy

Lot of 13 letters written from Denver, CO, 1904, comprising 42pp. on octavo and quarto letterhead. Several with original envelopes. Accompanied by transcriptions.

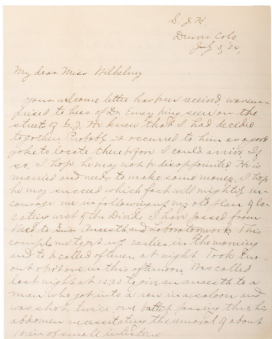
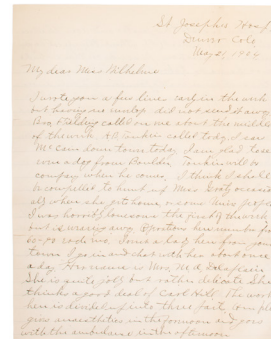
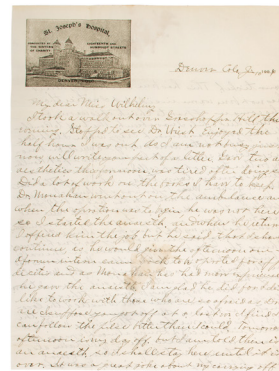
An engaging group of letters written in 1904 by a Denver medical intern, Harry Irwin, to a younger woman, Elizabeth Wilhelmy, who was one or two years behind Irwin at the University of Colorado and perhaps a friend from home. Irwin worked at St. Joseph's Hospital in Denver as an anesthesiologist, as the occupation existed then, and as a surgeon. Wilhelmy lived in Grand Junction and seems to have been considering a career in medicine.

The letters are quite expansive, and discuss the trials of working in an early 20th-century western hospital. As an intern, Irwin was mainly to have been responsible for anesthetizing patients, but was also involved in surgeries. The missives spare no detail, as in one dated June 12, in which Irwin writes, "I gave two difficult anaesthetics yesterday afternoon. The woman is still alive. The man had a perforating ulcer of the stomach. When Dr. Freeman cut through the abdominal wall, pus just rolled out. Cut out the ulcer, sewed up the opening in the stomach, washed out the abdominal cavity. He is still living and I think will recover."

Despite the serious and difficult nature of his work, Irwin seems to have remained fairly detached and dispassionate. In a letter dated July 3, he writes to Wilhelmy that, "[I] was called last night at 12:30 to give an anaesth. to a man who got into a row in a saloon and was shot twice, one bullet passing through his abdomen necessitating the removal of about 18 in[ches] of small intestine. I began the anaesth. at 1:00 and finished at 2:45. He died at 9:30 today. I do hate the night emergency work. I lose practically my night's rest."

Irwin desired to present himself as aloof and disinterested in other obligations, as in his letter of July 30, in which he wrote, "On Monday at 10:00, I must be before Judge Lindsey as a witness to the will of a man who died here some time ago. I shall try in the future to be absent when witnesses are wanted. Courts of Justice are an annoyance to Drs. They take your time and do not pay you for the work, that is, pay you as much as they pay those whose time is not so valuable."

He was also encouraging of Elizabeth to take up medicine herself. In an



August 21 letter, he writes to her that, "When you go up to Boulder you should matriculate in medicine and become a Dr. of the Healing Art. You have the languages. This would enable to keep up in Med. You could get your magazines in German & French.... Of course, this will not strike your fancy, nor will it please your home folks but nevertheless it is what you should do."

An outstanding small archive with much detail on medical practice in Colorado during the early 20th century.

\$400-600

# Buffalo Bill Cody CDV by Howell

CDV featuring an early view of Buffalo Bill Cody wearing a fur-trimmed coat. Howell: Broadway, NY, n.d., ca 1874-1875. A rare portrait taken during the first few years of Cody's career performing with the Buffalo Bill Combination, by Howell, a studio well known for photographing New York celebrities.

\$300-500







396

**Buffalo Bill Cody Cabinet Card by Sarony**

Cabinet card of Buffalo Bill Cody wearing fur-trimmed coat. Sarony: Broadway, NY, n.d., ca 1874-1875. A rare portrait taken during the first few years of Cody's career performing with the Buffalo Bill Combination. \$400-600



397

**Buffalo Bill Cody and Sitting Bull Cabinet Card by Notman, Montreal**

Cabinet card of Buffalo Bill Cody holding his Model 1873 Winchester Rifle, posed with Sioux Chief Sitting Bull, who toured with the Buffalo Bill Wild West for about five months during the 1885 season. W.M. Notman & Son: Montreal, Quebec, n.d., ca 1885. \$1,500-2,500



398

**Buffalo Bill Cody Cabinet Card by Notman, Montreal**

Cabinet card of Buffalo Bill Cody posing in a studio setting with his Model 1873 Winchester Rifle in front of painted canvas sheet. W.M. Notman & Son: Montreal, Quebec, n.d., ca 1885. The Buffalo Bill Wild West toured both Toronto and Montreal during the 1885 season with Sitting Bull and Annie Oakley as star performers. \$500-700

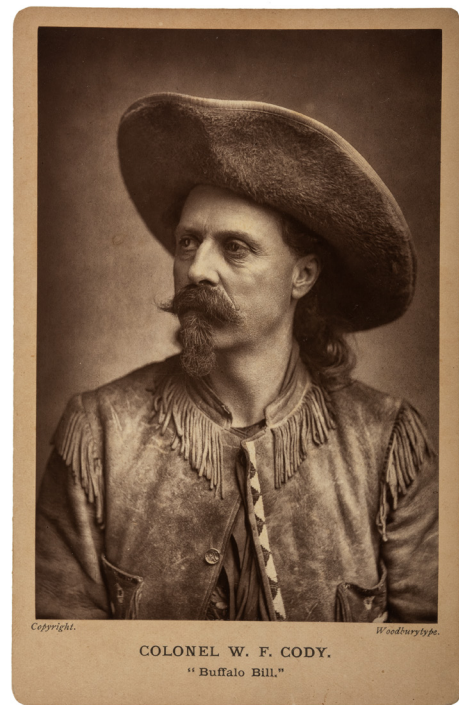


399

**Buffalo Bill Cody Cabinet Card by Notman, Montreal**

Cabinet card of Buffalo Bill Cody in civilian dress, wearing a fancy stickpin in his cravat. W.M. Notman & Son: Montreal, Quebec, n.d., ca 1885. The portrait was taken during the 1885 season in Montreal, and for publicity reasons, the photographer or the Wild West stamped Cody's name on the mount.

\$400-600



400

**Buffalo Bill Cody Woodburytype Cabinet Card by Elliott and Fry**

Woodburytype cabinet card of Buffalo Bill Cody wearing his trademark Stetson and a fringed buckskin jacket with beaded trim. Uncredited, but taken by Elliott and Fry: London, n.d., ca 1887. One of a number of Woodburytype images made of Cody and other performers during Buffalo Bill's 1887 tour of England and Europe.

\$400-600



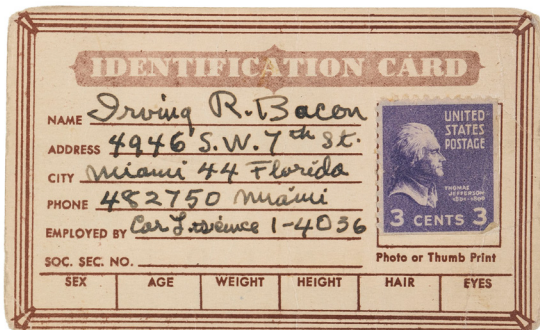
401

**Buffalo Bill Cody Signed Cabinet Card, By Pirou of Paris**

Cabinet card showing Cody in costume, with lariat and rifle resting on his saddle, inscribed and signed along top edge of photograph, "Yours truly / W.F. Cody / Buffalo Bill / Paris / 1889." Eugen Pirou: Paris, 1889. A rare cabinet card autographed by Cody during the 1889 season in Paris, one of many stops his Wild West show made while in Europe.

\$1,000-1,500





402

**Irving R. Bacon Archive Incl. Photographs of Buffalo Bill and the Wild West Show, Correspondence, and More**

Archive of photographs, letters, telegrams, and various ephemera related to the life and work of artist Irving R. Bacon (1875-1962). Originally trained at the Art School of the Detroit Museum of Art, he spent his early career creating illustrations and cartoons for newspapers, often inspired by the American west. In 1901, Bacon was one of the many artists who contributed illustrations to W.F. Bayer and O.F. Keydel's history of the Congressional Medal of Honor, *Deeds of Honor*. Bacon's interpretation and composition of Buffalo Bill's action which earned him the Medal in 1872 impressed the western showman and inspired him to commission a painted version from the artist in 1901. Bacon delivered the completed painting *Buffalo Bill in Pursuit, or Two with One Shot* in the spring of 1902 which was the start of a fruitful working relationship between the two men with Bacon helping to visually cement Cody's western self-presentation.

From 1906-1910, Bacon studied under Heinrich von Zuegt at the Royal Academy in Munich. In 1911 he sold a painting to Henry Ford and became an employee of the Ford Motor Company in 1913. He produced cartoons and illustrations for the *Ford Times* and the *Dearborn Independent* while also painting scenes, portraits, and more for Ford and his inner circle. He also had an interest in photography and became the head of the Photographic Department at Ford for some time, retiring in 1948. The archive notably includes:

41 photographs taken by Bacon on a visit to Buffalo Bill's TE Ranch in Wyoming, circa 1902. Includes several images of Cody, his business partner and friend Dr. Frank "White Beaver" Powell, performers from the Wild West Show on horseback in full costume, and many others. Includes several candid shots around the ranch and outdoors. Many appear to be reference photos for Bacon to utilize in the composition of paintings at a later date.

2 telegrams signed by William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody to Bacon, one to arrange a meeting and another inquiring "when you can send photographs of the trip."

The archive also includes a large collection of ephemera and newspaper clippings related to Irving R. Bacon, comprising: 2 pamphlets from exhibitions of Bacon's work (1910, 1912); Bacon's Ford Motor Company business card; articles penned by Bacon regarding Buffalo Bill (1925); dozens of newspaper clippings related to the life and work of Irving R. Bacon, Henry Ford, and William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, including reviews of Bacons work, announcements of exhibitions, and political cartoons by Bacon mostly in support of Theodore Roosevelt. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$2,000-3,000



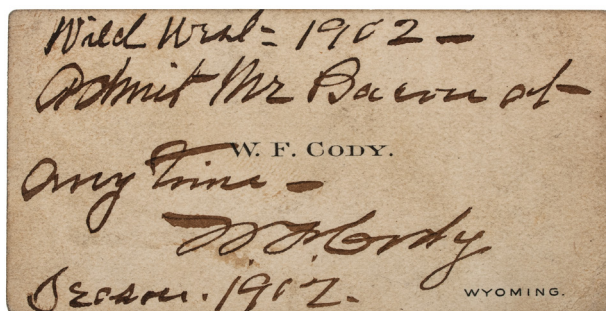
403

**Irving R. Bacon, Watercolor of Sioux Chief Iron Tail**

Irving R. Bacon (American, 1875-1962). Watercolor, 6.5 x 8 in., mounted on cardstock, 11 x 14 in. *Chief Iron Tail / Sioux*. Signed lower right.

Oglala Sioux Chief Iron Tail (1842-1916) fought with Sitting Bull at the Battle of the Little Bighorn. During the 1890s and first decade of the 20th century he toured with Buffalo Bill's Wild West in the United States and Europe. Iron Tail has been credited as one of three models (the final rendering was a composite) for the Indian Head nickel.

\$1,000-1,500



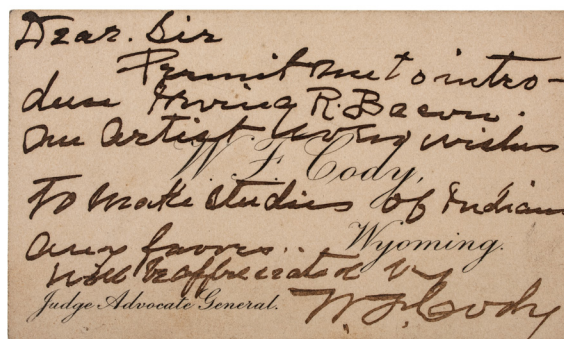
404

**William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody Signed Business Card Inscribed to Artist Irving R. Bacon**

William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody business card signed ("W.F. Cody") and inscribed to Irving R. Bacon. Printed "W.F. Cody. / Wyoming" with ink inscription: "Wild West. 1902. / Admit Mr. Bacon at / Any time / W.F. Cody / Season 1902." Verso inscribed, "Madison Square Garden." 3.25 x 1.625 in.

Irving R. Bacon (1875-1962) was one of the many artists who contributed illustrations to W.F. Bayer and O.F. Keydel's history of the Congressional Medal of Honor, *Deeds of Honor*. Bacon's interpretation and composition of Cody's action which earned him the Medal in 1872 impressed the western showman and inspired him to commission a painted version from the artist in 1901. Bacon delivered the completed painting *Buffalo Bill in Pursuit, or Two with One Shot* in the spring of 1902 where Cody was in New York preparing from the 1902 season. This seems very likely when this card, intended to be used as admission to the show, was given to Bacon by Cody. This meeting was the start of a fruitful working relationship between the two men with Bacon helping to visually cement Cody's western self-presentation.

\$800-1,000



405

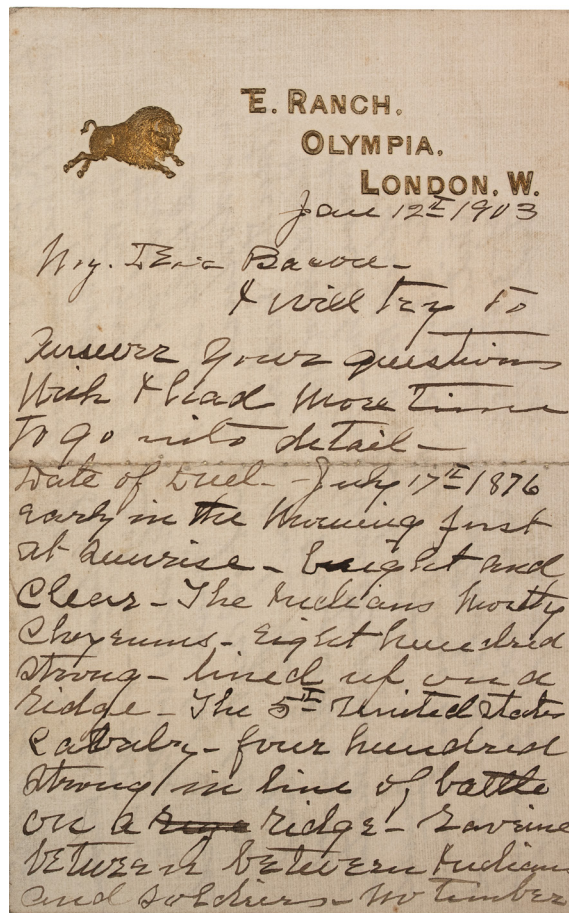
**William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody Signed Business Card Inscribed to Artist Irving R. Bacon**

William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody business card signed ("W.F. Cody") and inscribed to Irving R. Bacon, n.d., ca 1906. Printed "W.F. Cody. / Wyoming / Judge Advocate General." with ink inscription: "Dear Sir / Permit me to introduce Irving R. Bacon / Our artist Irving wishes / to make studies of Indians / Any favors / will be appreciated / W.F. Cody." 3.625 x 2.125 in.

The card here to an unknown recipient, possibly a doorman or security guard at the Wild West show, is a letter of introduction for Bacon to allow him access "to make studies of Indians," an activity that would certainly have added to the verisimilitude of Bacon's sweeping paintings and illustrations of a semi-fictionalized western frontier.

\$800-1,000





406

**William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody ALS with Sketch to Artist Irving R. Bacon Describing the Battle of Warbonnet Creek and Killing of Cheyenne Chief Yellow Hand, January 1903**

William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody (1846-1917). Autograph letter signed ("W.F. Cody") to Irving R. Bacon. London, June 12, 1903. 3pp, full sheet 9 x 7 in., on gilt E. Ranch, Olympia, London. W. letterhead with gilt buffalo, some soiling at creases.

**MY WORDS AT THE TIME—"THE FIRST SCALP FOR CUSTER."**

Irving R. Bacon (1875-1962) was one of the many artists who contributed illustrations to W.F. Bayer and O.F. Keydel's history of the Congressional Medal of Honor, *Deeds of Honor*. Bacon's interpretation and composition of Cody's action which earned him the Medal in 1872 impressed the western showman and inspired him to commission a painted version from the artist in 1901. Bacon delivered the completed painting *Buffalo Bill in Pursuit, or Two with One Shot* in the spring of 1902 where Cody was in New York preparing for the 1902 season. This meeting was the start of a fruitful working relationship between the two men with Bacon helping to visually cement Cody's western self-presentation.

In December 1902, Cody and Bacon had discussed the creation of a painting of Cody's July 17, 1876 duel with Cheyenne warrior Yellow Hand at Warbonnet Creek. Cody left to tour Europe, and the two corresponded about the details of the painting. Here Cody responds to a request from Irving for details of the battle. Cody, on tour and apparently short on time writes in brief clauses: "Date of Duel-July 17th 1876 early in the morning first at sunrise-bright and clear. The Indians mostly Cheyennes-Eight hundred strong-lined up on a ridge. The 5th United States Cavalry-four hundred strong in line of battle on a ridge-ravine between between Indians and soldiers-no timber in ravine-for arid country."

After setting the scene, Cody focuses on Yellow Hand (Heova'ehe, correctly translated as Yellow Hair, ca 1850?-1876) and how to portray their duel: "Cheyenne Chief Yellow Hand-mounted on sorrel horse-my horse white-I killed his horse-the grounding picture - His horse should be dead-Yellow Hand dead at my feet my horse loose near by-I standing over Yellow Hand. With my foot resting on his body. holding his war bonnet and scalp high up in my left hand pointing at it with my knife scalp in my right hand my words at the time-"The first scalp for Custer."

He completes his recollections of the battle with suggestions for how the main groups of combatants should be handled: "Have both U.S. Soldiers and Indians on the gallop toward me with a troop of white horses of the U.S. Cavalry about two hundred yards in advance of rest of right for when the Indians saw their Chief killed and scalped they charged toward me-Gen. Merritt immediately ordered the orderly trumpeter to sound the charge. But Captain Montgomery White Horse Co. with out orders and before the charge could be sounded started off their line to get to me. And they arrived just in time-or I would not now be here in foggy London. Where I am doing well."

Below Cody's closing is a small unsigned pencil drawing of a rider on a rearing horse among the suggestion of scrubland. Perhaps a composition suggestion by Cody or a preliminary sketch by Bacon after reading Cody's colorful account.

In Irving's finished painting, *The Killing of Yellow Hand* now in the collection of the Buffalo Bill Center of the West, the events of the battle are essentialized and the singular focus of the painting is the combatants. The composition is dominated by Cody and Yellow Hand, each on horseback, in a shallow valley of scrubland as described in this letter by Cody. Yellow Hand, wearing a feathered war bonnet struggles to maintain control of his falling horse, Cody fires his Winchester atop a white steed. The large groups of combatants on both sides that Cody describes who were present at the real skirmish are relegated to the far horizons.

The scalping of the Cheyenne chief which occurred at the real duel is also eliminated. This was one of the first engagements after Custer's defeat at Little Big Horn, and was often referred to as the "First Scalp for Custer," where Buffalo Bill claims he shouted the vengeful words and held the scalp high. Bacon, however, expressed deep reservations in a return letter and later Cody agreed that it "might look bad to some people." The oil on canvas was completed in 1906, but Cody appears to have never taken possession of it perhaps due to lack of funds to pay Bacon, a somewhat persistent problem (see Lot 408). The public was first able to see the work when Cody used it to illustrate a chapter in his 1908 autobiography *True Tails of the Plains*, where he also eschews mention of the scalping in his narrative.

\$12,000-16,000



in Ravine - Prairie country. Soldiers  
 Commanded by General Wesley Merritt  
 7th U.S. Cavalry Second in Command  
 Lieut Charles King - Adjutant. Now  
 General Charles King. or Captain  
 Charles King the Author.  
 Cheyenne Chief Yellow Hand - mounted on  
 sorrel horse - my horse white. I killed his  
 horse - by grounding his knee - His horse should  
 be dead - Yellow Hand dead at my feet  
 my horse horse near by - I standing over  
 Yellow Hand - with one foot resting on  
 his body. Holding his war bonnet  
 and scalp high up in my left hand  
 pointing at it with my knife held  
 in my right hand - my words at the  
 time - The first scalp for Custer.  
 Have both U.S. Soldiers and Indians  
 on the gallies toward me - with a  
 troop of white horses. of the U.S.  
 Cavalry about two hundred yards  
 in advance of rest of regt. for  
 when the Indians saw their Chief  
 killed and scalped they charged  
 toward me - Gen Merritt immediately  
 ordered the orderly transfer to round  
 the charge. But Captain Montgomery  
 White Horse Co. Without orders and  
 before the charge could be rounded  
 started of their own accord. to get

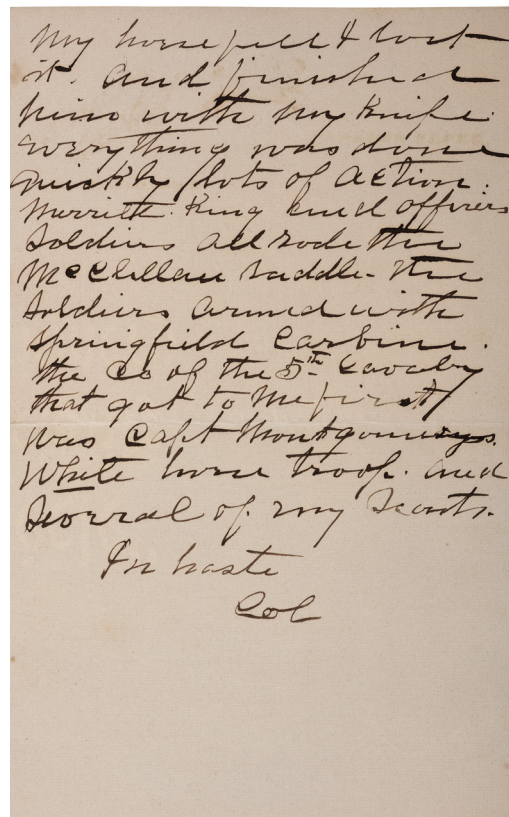
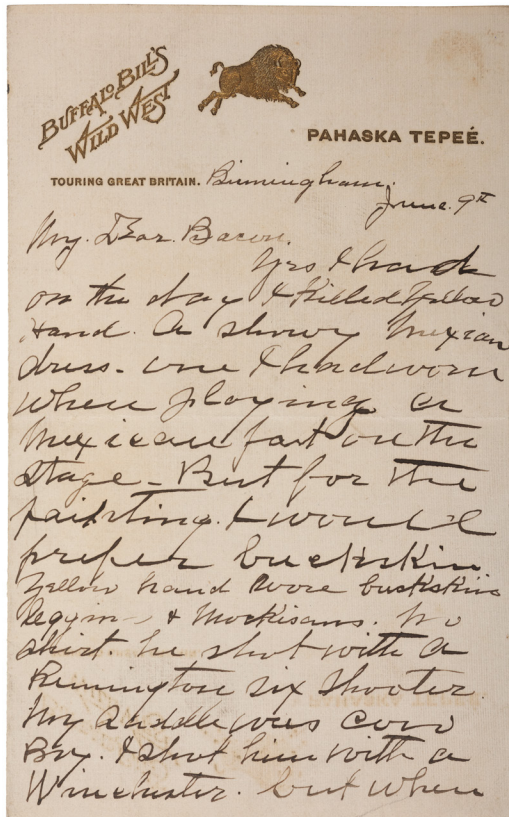
To me. And they arrived  
 just in time - or would  
 not have been in foggy  
 London -  
 Where I am doing  
 Well - Yours very truly  
 J. B. Cook

Lot 406 Details



Buffalo Bill Center of the West, Cody, Wyoming, USA; Whitney Western Art Museum; "The Killing of Yellow Hand" by Irving R. Bacon; L.21.99.2





407

**William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody ALS to Artist Irving R. Bacon Describing the Killing of Cheyenne Chief Yellow Hand, June 1903**

William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody (1846-1917). Autograph letter signed ("Col") to Irving R. Bacon. Birmingham, [England], June 9 [1903]. 2pp, 4.5 x 7 in., on gilt Buffalo Bill's Wild West Pahaska Tepee with gilt buffalo letterhead, minor even toning.

Irving R. Bacon (1875-1962) was one of the many artists who contributed illustrations to W.F. Bayer and O.F. Keydel's history of the Congressional Medal of Honor, *Deeds of Honor*. Bacon's interpretation and composition of Cody's action which earned him the Medal in 1872 impressed the western showman and inspired him to commission a painted version from the artist in 1901. Bacon delivered the completed painting *Buffalo Bill in Pursuit, or Two with One Shot* in the spring of 1902 where Cody was in New York preparing for the 1902 season. This meeting was the start of a fruitful working relationship between the two men with Bacon helping to visually cement Cody's western self-presentation.

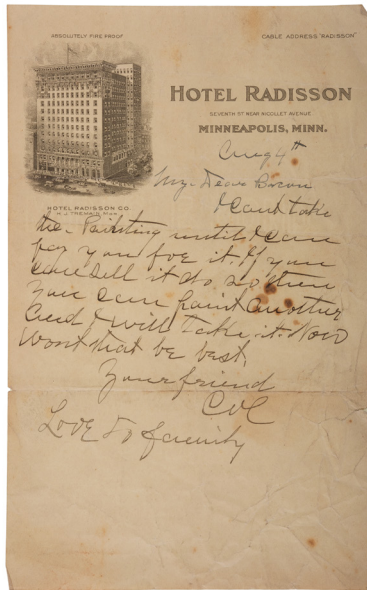
In December 1902, Cody and Bacon had discussed the creation of a painting of Cody's July 17, 1876 duel with Cheyenne warrior Yellow Hand at Warbonnet Creek. Cody left to tour Europe, and the two corresponded about the details of the painting. In this letter written while on tour in Birmingham, Cody amusingly reveals what he was wearing on the day of the famed encounter: "Yes I had on the day I killed Yellow Hand a showy Mexican dress. One I had worn when playing a Mexican part on the Stage." He quickly instructs Bacon on how he would wish to be depicted: "But for the painting I would prefer Buckskins."

Cody continues on with further minutiae: "Yellow Hand wore buckskin leggins & mockians [sic], no shirt. He shot with a Remington six shooter. My saddle was Cowboy. I shot him with a Winchester. But when my horse fell I lost it, and finished him with my knife. Everything was done quickly, lots of action."

In Irving's finished painting, *The Killing of Yellow Hand* now in the collection of the Buffalo Bill Center of the West, the events of the battle are essentialized and the singular focus of the painting is the combatants. The composition is dominated by Cody and Yellow Hand, each on horseback, in a shallow valley of scrubland. Yellow Hand, wearing a feathered war bonnet struggles to maintain control of his falling horse, Cody fires his Winchester atop a white steed as described in this letter by Cody. The large groups of combatants on both sides that Cody describes in an earlier letter (See Lot 406) who were present at the real skirmish are relegated to the far horizons.

The scalping of the Cheyenne chief which occurred at the real duel is also eliminated. This was one of the first engagements after Custer's defeat at Little Big Horn, and was often referred to as the "First Scalp for Custer," here Buffalo Bill claims he shouted the vengeful words and held the scalp high. Bacon, however, expressed deep reservations in a return letter and later Cody agreed that it "might look bad to some people." The oil on canvas was completed in 1906, but Cody appears to have never took possession of it perhaps due to lack of funds to pay Bacon, a somewhat persistent problem (See Lot 408). The public was first able to see the work when Cody used it to illustrate a chapter in his 1908 autobiography *True Trails of the Plains*, where he also eschews mention of the scalping in his narrative.

\$10,000-15,000



408

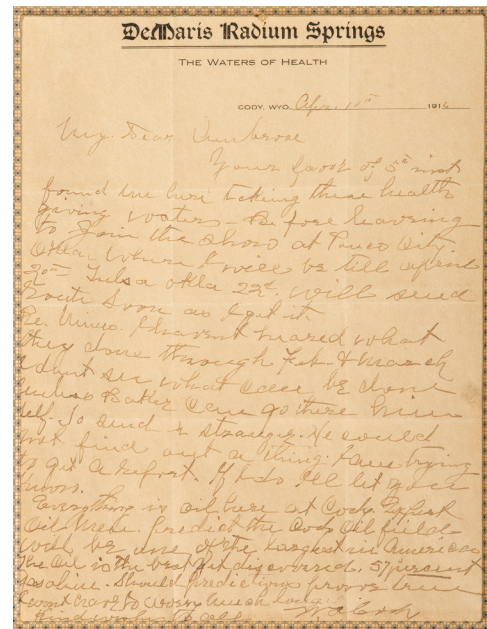
**William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody ALS to Artist Irving R. Bacon**

William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody (1846-1917). Autograph letter signed ("Col") to Irving R. Bacon. Minneapolis, August 4, n.d., circa 1911-12. 1p, 5.75 x 9.25 in., on Hotel Radisson letterhead.

Cody writes to his artist friend regarding a painting: "I can't take the painting until I can pay for it. If you can sell it do so then you can paint another and I will take it. Now won't that be best."

By 1911, Irving and Cody had drifted apart, though hadn't severed ties completely with Cody purchasing *Conquest of the Prairie* in 1915. It was in this year that Bacon formally entered the employ of Henry Ford. The letter was written sometime from 1911 until Cody's death in 1917 (H.J. Tremain became manager at the Radisson ca 1911). It is unclear if the painting referred to here is *Conquest*, its forerunner, or another eventually sold elsewhere.

\$1,000-1,500



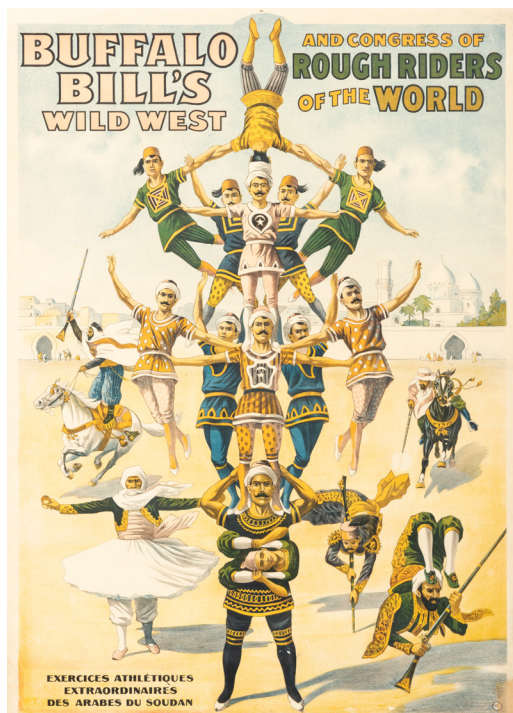
409

**William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody ALS Regarding his Oil Business Venture, 1916**

Cody, William F. "Buffalo Bill" (1846-1917). ALS on DeMaris Radium Springs letterhead, 1p, 8 x 10 in. (sight). Cody, WY. April 10, 1916. Addressed to "My Dear Ambrose." A letter in which Cody discusses his latest venture into the oil business, stating, "Everything is oil here at Cody. Experienced oil men predict the Cody oil field will be one of the largest in America. The oil is the best yet discovered...Should predictions prove true, I won't have to worry much longer." Cody began the search for oil near Cody, WY, in 1901, following the oil gusher on Spindletop Hill, TX, which occurred in January of that year. However, despite a number of attempts over the last sixteen years of his life, Cody did not find success in the Wyoming Petroleum business.

Lithograph of "Buffalo Bill," 4.75 x 7.75 in. (sight). Cleveland, OH: W.J. Morgan & Co., n.d. Framed together with ALS, overall, 16 x 28 in.

\$500-700



410

**Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World Poster by Chaix, Paris**

Lithographed poster, 29.25 x 40.75 in. (sight), framed to 31 x 42.25 in. *Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World*. Paris, France: Chaix, n.d., ca 1890s. Vibrant poster depicts Sudanese acrobats forming an elaborate human pyramid while additional performers ride horses, whirl, and contort their bodies on either side. Background features a walled Middle Eastern city with domed structures. Bold text to lower left reads, "Exercices Athlétiques Extraordinaires des Arabes du Soudan."

\$500-700





411

**Scouts of the Plains "First Night" Ticket and Souvenirs from Ned Buntline's Play Starring Buffalo Bill, Wild Bill, and Texas Jack**

Ticket with "The Scouts" / *First Night*. Approx. 1.5 x 3.5 in. Blanks for seating on end, this one blank. Plus three cardboard pieces, 1.25 x 3.375 in. each, one (lavender) with "Dove Eye," another (yellow) with "The Scouts," and the third (white) with "Ned Buntline."

"The Scouts of the Plains" ran from 1872 through early 1876 (when Buffalo Bill Cody raced home to his dying son). Initially the show consisted of "Buffalo Bill" and "Texas Jack" Omohundro and was produced by Ned Buntline. In 1873 Cody invited "Wild Bill" Hickok to join them, but he did not last long, deciding the stage was not for him. After the death of his son he joined Phil Sheridan and others in what he thought would be the "last great Indian War." Cody's new Wild West format began in 1883, inspired by a 4th of July rodeo he sponsored that year.

\$500-700

412

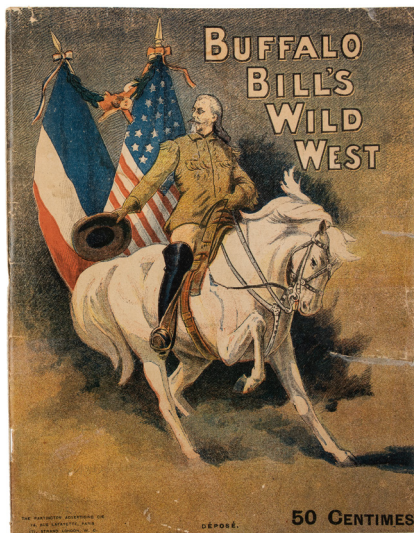
**Buffalo Bill's Wild West Programmes for 1885 and 1886**

Lot of 2 programmes. *Buffalo Bill's Wild West*. Hartford, CT: Calhoun Printing Company, 1885 and 1886. Each 8vo, 32pp. The 1885 programme shows the addition of Annie Oakley as well as Sitting Bull for five months. The 1886 programme lists the names of Indian Chiefs for the first time, including Rocky Bear, American Horse, Young Man Afraid of his Horses, and Custer's Crow scout Curley. This was also sharpshooter Lillian Smith's first season.

\$800-1,000



1 of 2



1 of 5

413

**Buffalo Bill's Wild West Programmes and *Rough Rider Annual*, 1901-1916**

Lot of 5, including 4 programmes; and *The Rough Rider Annual*. Buffalo, NY: published by Cody & Salsbury; printed by Courier Company, 1902. Folio, 16pp. A colorful courier printed to promote Cody's 1902 season.

*Buffalo Bill's Wild West and Congress of Rough Riders of the World*. Buffalo, NY: published by J.H. Mayer; printed by Courier Company, 1901. 8vo, 64pp. The 1901 season was the last for Annie Oakley as she was injured in a train wreck late in the season.

*Buffalo Bill's Wild West*. Paris: Partington Advertising Co., 1905. 8vo, 77pp. From the third European season, which began in Paris and closed in Marseille.

*Sells-Floto Circus and Buffalo Bill Story Book and Program*. Denver, CO: F.C. Bonfils & H.H. Tammen, 1914-1915. 8vo, 20pp. Cody toured with the Sells Floto Circus as part of the financial bankruptcy agreement with Harry Tammen.

*Buffalo Bill and 101 Ranch Wild West Combined*. Philadelphia, PA: Harrison Press, 1916. 8vo, 12pp. Cody joined the 101 Ranch show owned by the Miller Brothers and Edward Arlington for the 1916 season, which would be the last in his career.

\$1,000-1,500

414

**Buffalo Bill's Wild West Advance Programmes, 1907 and 1909**

Lot of 2 advance die cut programmes. *Buffalo Bill's Wild West*. Buffalo, NY: Courier Company, 1907. 8vo, 32pp, with chromolithographed paper wraps shaped in form of Plains Warrior's head in full eagle feather headdress with Cody portrait in lower left corner of cover.

*Buffalo Bill's Wild West Combined with Pawnee Bill's Great Far East*. Buffalo, NY: Courier Company, 1909. 8vo, 32pp, with chromolithographed paper wraps featuring portraits of Cody and Pawnee Bill at center surrounded by vignettes depicting scenes from the show. Includes insert advertising July 24-29 dates in five Illinois cities.

\$600-800



1 of 2



1 of 5

415

**Allen and Ginter Rifle Shooter Tobacco Cards, Incl. Cody, Oakley, Carver, and Bogardus**

Lot of 5, comprised of four Allen and Ginter tobacco cards of Wild West performers Buffalo Bill Cody, William "Doc" Carver, A.H. Bogardus, and Annie Oakley, each 1.5 x 2.75 in., with printed information on verso identifying the subjects. Accompanied by the original 6 x 8 in. page illustrating the four "Rifle Shooter" cards from the Allen and Ginter "World's Champions" album, which was produced in 1888 and contained the cards of fifty popular athletes and performers of the era.

\$800-1,000

416

**"The Great Cole Younger and Frank James Historical Wild West" Ticket**

Printed admission ticket, 2 x 4.375 in., for the "Great Cole Younger and Frank James Historical Wild West," featuring "Congress of Cowboys, Coterie of Indians, Rough Riders, Gauchos, and Real Racing Hippodrome." Obverse pencil identified to "B. Allen," (first name difficult to discern). Reverse side with portraits of Cole Younger and Frank James. N.d., 1903.

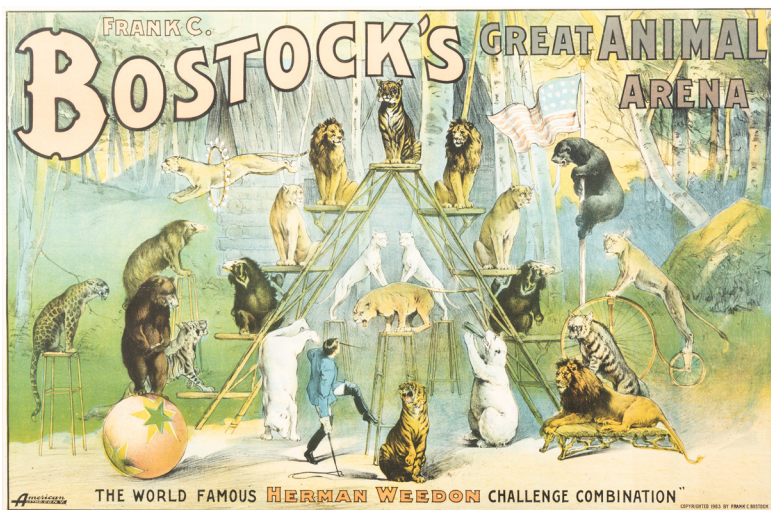
Following his release from prison in 1901, Cole Younger (1844-1916) joined forces with friend and former outlaw Frank James (1843-1915) to form the "Great Cole Younger and Frank James Historical Wild West" in 1903. The traveling frontier show was not well received and only lasted one year.

A rare survivor from the legendary outlaws' short-lived wild west show.  
\$600-800



Reverse





417

**Frank C. Bostock's Great Animal Arena Poster by American Litho Co., 1903**

Lithographed poster, 41.25 x 27.375 in. (sight), framed to 43 x 29 in. *Frank C. Bostock's Great Animal Arena*. New York: American Lithographic Company, 1903. Poster features a menagerie mostly made up of cats including lions, tigers, cougars, and a leopard, along with several bears. Most of the animals are arranged on platforms situated on a pyramid-shaped structure, while others are posed in astonishing positions. A trainer is featured looking up at a growling cougar, poised to crack his whip. Bold text below reads, "The World Famous Herman Weedon Challenge Combination."

\$400-600

418

**Dan Noonan, Circus Elephant Trainer, Photographic and Manuscript Collection**

Archive of Daniel "Curley" Noonan (1884-1933), the elephant trainer and manager of Robinson's Military Elephants. Compiled in 1972 by Helene McNeil Schumer, includes 16 large 8 x 10 in. photographs, 40 snapshots, 3 typed letters signed to Noonan, 6 autograph letters signed from Noonan to his wife Rose, 2 telegrams, and 15 newspaper clippings and assorted ephemeral items. Most images depict Noonan with the elephants in both staged promotional photographs and candid snapshots.

His obituary in the *Cincinnati Enquirer* notes that Noonan "was a little tike when he joined a road show and began taking care of the pony herd. And he was still a little tike when he was assigned to the 'bulls'-those saying gray hulks that pad around three rings when the show starts." John Robinson's Circus, based out of Terrace Park, a suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio, was one of the most popular traveling shows in the United States. The main attraction of the show were the Military Elephants and they were so popular they became an independent act. Noonan began working for John G. Robinson around 1913 or 1914 and spent the rest of his life working with the four elephants: Tillie, Clara, Tony, and Petite (Pit).

Archive includes a typed letter signed ("John G. Robinson") to Noonan on illustrated John Robinson's Military [Elephants] stationery. Atlantic City, NJ, July 12, 1916. Robinson writes to "Curly" with details of the show, with a suggestion for the act, and he also agrees to give Noonan a raise to \$40 per week when the act is working. Noonan would work with the elephants until his death from kidney disease at 44. He is buried in Spring Grove Cemetery in a plot owned by Robinson. Additional description available at [cowans.com](http://cowans.com).

\$600 - \$800



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# The Road West: The Steve Turner Collection of African Americana, Part II

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Booker T. Washington with Distinguished Bay Area African  
American Citizens, Oversize Photograph, 1903



# TERMS AND CONDITIONS

By registering and bidding in an auction conducted by Cowan's LLC ("Cowan's"), Bidders (whether present in person, by telephone, by agent, by written or telephone absentee bid instruction, or through a live internet connection) agree to be bound by these terms. These are the complete and only terms and conditions on which all property is offered for sale. Cowan's retains the right to bar any Bidder from participating in any auction and to exclude or reject any bid.

**1) ACCEPTANCE OF TERMS** Bidding on any item, whether in person, by phone, by absentee bid or via a live internet auction indicates the Bidder's agreement to be bound by these Terms and Conditions for Bidders. Any right of Bidder under this agreement shall not be assignable and shall only be enforceable by the original buyer. The rights and obligations of the parties shall be governed by the laws of the state of Ohio. All Bidders submit to the personal jurisdiction of the state and federal courts in Hamilton County in the State of Ohio.

**2) REGISTRATION** All Bidders must register their name, permanent street address (no P.O. Boxes), and telephone number prior to the auction. Unless known to Cowan's, all registrants are required to present two forms of identification, at least one of which must include a current photograph. Bidders may be required to present a valid credit card. By registering with Cowan's or submitting an absentee bid form, registrant authorizes Cowan's to obtain a copy of his or her consumer credit report and authorizes Cowan's, at its sole discretion, to use the information contained therein to make business decisions regarding the registrant's participation in the bidding process.

Any Bidder unknown to Cowan's may be required to submit a bank letter of credit prior to the auction, or, using a credit card, deposit with Cowan's a fee equaling 50% of the absentee bid or 50% of the low estimate, whichever is higher.

**3) TERMS OF SALE** Announcements made the day of auction take precedence over any previous communication. The auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw any lot at any time before its final sale and to reject any bid for any reason. The highest Bidder for each lot acknowledged by the auctioneer shall be the "buyer". If any dispute arises as to any bidding, or between two or more Bidders, at the sole discretion of the auctioneer, the successful Bidder will be determined or the disputed lot shall be put up again at the last undisputed bid and resold.

**4) BUYER'S PREMIUM** The Auctioneer will collect and retain from the Buyer an additional commission ("Buyer's Premium"). This Buyer's Premium is not subject to negotiation from the Seller, nor is it a portion of the commission collected by the Seller.

(a) Buyer's Premium for Live "Historic Firearms and Militaria" and all "Coins and Currency" auctions: The Auctioneer will collect and retain from the Buyer, as additional commission, a premium equal to 20% of the Sale Price of each Lot up to and including \$250,000, 15% on that part of the Sale Price exceeding \$250,000, and 12% on that part of the Sale Price exceeding \$3,000,000.

(b) Buyer's Premium for all other types of auctions: The Auctioneer will collect and retain from the Buyer, as additional commission, a premium equal to 25% of the Sale Price of each Lot up to and including \$250,000, 20% on that part of the Sale Price exceeding \$250,000, and 12% on that part of the Sale Price exceeding \$3,000,000.

(c) Lots purchased through any fee-based online bidding platform to which the Auctioneer might subscribe may be subject to additional Buyer's Premium. Such additional pass-through fees will be collected by the subscriber and are not subject to negotiation from the Seller, nor is this additional commission due the Seller.

(d) Live "Historic Firearms and Militaria" auctions: In-person buyers paying via cash, wire transfer, money order, or pre-approved check will receive 2% Buyer's Premium discount day-of sale only. Discounted purchased items must be removed from Cowan's day-of sale.

**5) ESTIMATES AND RESERVES** Presale estimates are intended to be guides and may or may not reflect the ultimate hammer price of a lot. Cowan's retains the right to change estimates on any lot up to time of sale. A reserve is a confidential minimum price agreed upon by the Seller of the lot and Cowan's. In the case of reserved lots, the Seller has authorized Cowan's to bid on Seller's behalf until the reserve price is reached. In no case will the reserve be higher than the low presale

estimate. Unless otherwise stated, Cowan's standard house reserve on all property at auction is one-half of the low estimate.

**6) WARRANTIES AND DISCLAIMERS** Cowan's makes a limited warranty only to the original buyer of record concerning the authenticity of each lot for a period of 14 days after the close of the auction. If a buyer is not satisfied that the lot purchased is genuine, the buyer may, at his or her own expense, obtain the written opinion of two mutually agreed upon recognized experts in the field of the disputed lot. If these experts determine that the item is not genuine, the buyer's sole and exclusive remedy shall be the rescission of the sale and refund of the amount paid for the item. It is specifically understood and agreed that the rescission of the sale and refund is exclusive and in lieu of any other remedy which might otherwise be available as a matter of law or in equity, and such remedy is conditioned upon the buyer returning the property in the same condition as at the time of sale. Cowan's shall not be liable for any incidental or consequential damages. All sales are final, with no returns or refunds except as provided in this limited warranty.

Except as provided in the immediately preceding paragraph, EVERY LOT IS SOLD "AS IS", without any representations or warranties by Cowan's or the Seller as to merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, condition or value of the property, or the correctness or completeness of the catalog or other description of the property, and no statement, whether written or oral, shall be deemed such a representation, warranty or assumption of liability. Cowan's makes no representation or warranty that the buyer of manuscript material, photographs, prints or works of art will acquire any copyright or reproduction rights. Cowan's does not guarantee the working order of any clock, watch, electronic or mechanical device. Dimensions given in the catalog descriptions may be approximate.

**7) INSPECTION** Prospective buyers are advised to personally examine any lots in which they are interested prior to the auction. All lots are available for inspection prior to the auction. Condition reports for most items can be found online at Cowan's website, [www.cowan.com](http://www.cowan.com), and prospective Bidders are encouraged to contact Cowan's directly for additional information regarding the condition of any lot. Cowan's does not warrant the condition of any item. The absence of a condition statement does not imply that the lot is in perfect condition or completely free from wear and tear, imperfections or the effects of aging. Buyers interested in the condition of an item are encouraged to contact Cowan's and, to the best of our ability, we will document for the prospective Bidder the condition status on any lot. Condition is always a subjective evaluation and final responsibility rests with the buyer to assess the condition of any item sold by Cowan's.

## 8) DEFINITIONS OF AUTHORSHIP

"By" or "Maker/Artist" — in our opinion, the work is by the artist or maker stated

"Attributed to" — in our opinion, the work is probably, but not definitely, by the artist or maker stated

"Signed" or "Marked" — in our opinion, the signature or mark is that of the stated artist or maker

"Bearing the signature (or mark) of" — in our opinion, the signature or mark is probably, but not definitely, that of the artist or maker stated

"Circle of" — in our opinion, the work is of the period and by an artist or maker closely associated with the stated artist or maker

"School of" — in our opinion, the work is by a pupil or follower of the stated artist or maker

"Manner of" — in our opinion, the work is of the period and done in the style of the stated artist or maker

"After" — in our opinion, the work is a copy of a work by the stated artist or maker

## ABSENTEE, TELEPHONE AND INTERNET BIDDING

Absentee and telephone bidding is offered as a free service to our customers and prospective Bidders. Cowan's shall not be responsible for any errors or failures in executing bids, either absentee, telephone or via the internet. Cowan's cannot warrant or guarantee any phone or absentee bids made or altered on the day of the auction. All bids must be placed in U.S. Dollars and reflect the bid increments as defined by the Auctioneer.

**9) ABSENTEE BIDDING** Absentee bids are accepted via phone, fax, email and on Cowan's website. Such bids will be posted with the time and date of arrival, with ties being awarded to the earliest Bidder. Absentee bids that are faxed or emailed need to be received by the Cowan's office at least 2 hours before the sale begins.

All absentee bids are executed competitively by a member of the auction staff. The auction staff will try to purchase the lot for the lowest price possible and will bid up to the amount designated by the absentee Bidder only if necessary. Cowan's does not accept "buy bids," or absentee bids which have no limit. In the event of a tie bid between a floor and an absentee Bidder, the floor bid will be honored.

**10) TELEPHONE BIDDING** Bidding live via the telephone is available on a first come, first served basis. In order for Cowan's to efficiently serve the needs of those who wish to bid by phone, please note the following:

- (a) To participate in the auction by telephone, potential Bidders must complete and sign the bid form and check "I WISH TO BID BY TELEPHONE" for the designated lots. Potential Bidders may also reserve a phone line on Cowan's website. If faxing or emailing requests for phone bidding, they need to be received by the Cowan's office at least 2 hours before the sale begins. Once the auction begins, bids left on Cowan's website or emailed may not be retrieved by the staff.
- (b) As a registered telephone bidder, Bidders are aware the bidding begin at the minimum of one half of the low estimate.
- (c) Telephone Bidders are advised to indicate an "insurance bid", which amount will become an absentee bid, pursuant to the absentee bidding process set forth above, if Cowan's cannot reach the Bidder by telephone for a particular indicated lot.
- (d) Telephone Bidders must disable any caller ID or other call blocking mechanism.
- (e) Cowan's sells about 75-100 lots per hour, so telephone Bidders should plan accordingly. Cowan's will attempt to reach each telephone Bidder, but Cowan's is in no way responsible for missed calls.

**11) INTERNET BIDDING** Internet bidding is available through our website; additionally, Cowan's may post certain auctions on third party bidding platforms. At its discretion, Cowan's may restrict select lots from internet bidding; restricted lots can be bid upon directly with Cowan's via phone or absentee bidding. There may be terms which apply solely to internet bids that should be reviewed online at the time of sale. Cowan's is not responsible for any failure to execute a bid and shall have no liability to any Bidder for any technical or other failure associated with an internet auction.

**12) BIDDING INCREMENTS** The following increments are used at the auction. Absentee bids must fall within these increments. Cowan's will automatically adjust any absentee bid to the closest increment if the bid falls outside the published range of increments.

For Bids Falling Between Bidding Increment

\$0-500	\$25
\$501-1,000	\$50
\$1,001-3,000	\$100
\$3,001-5,000	\$250
\$5,001 and up	\$500 or at the discretion of the auctioneer

Cowan's reserves the right to modify increments at any time during the auction.

#### AFTER THE AUCTION

**13) BUYER'S RESPONSIBILITY** Upon the fall of the hammer, title to the offered lot shall pass to the buyer and the buyer immediately (a) assumes full risk and responsibility for the lot, including liability for loss or damage and (b) is liable for payment of the Purchase Price (as defined below) to Cowan's. It is the buyer's responsibility to ask specific questions on condition related concerns **prior** to the auction. Cowan's will not rescind sales with buyers that have disputes regarding firearm's bore condition.

**14) PURCHASE PRICE AND PAYMENT** The "Purchase Price" for each lot shall equal the hammer price, buyer's premium, sales tax and, if applicable, all packing, handling, insurance and shipping costs. Buyers who are present at the auction must pay the full Purchase Price at the time of the sale. Buyers who bid by telephone, by internet, or who are

absentee Bidders will be invoiced within 5 days after the close of the auction and must pay the full Purchase Price for each purchased lot within 14 days after the date of the auction. If no alternate payment has been arranged, Cowan's may apply any balance due to the Buyer's payment method on file after 14 days. No property will be released by Cowan's unless the Purchase Price has been paid in full and the payment has cleared.

Payments must be made with cash, personal or traveler's check, money order, credit card or wire transfers. Returned checks are subject to an additional \$45 return fee. Bidders from outside the continental United States are required to pay via wire transfer unless previously known to Cowan's. For Fine Jewelry, Coin and Currency, and Fine Silver auctions, Bidders previously unknown to Cowan's may purchase up to \$1,000 via credit card with the remaining balance settled via cash, personal or traveler's check or credit card or wire transfers.

**PLEASE NOTE:** A surcharge of 3% will be assessed to all credit card transactions. This surcharge is not greater than our cost of acceptance.

Institutional billing may be available, and should be arranged prior to the auction.

Cowan's may impose late charges of 1.5% per month (18% APR or the highest interest rate allowed) on any amount owed to Cowan's that remains unpaid after 30 days. Buyer shall be liable for any collection costs or attorney's fees incurred by Cowan's to collect payment, to the extent permitted by law.

**15) SALES TAX** Buyers are required to pay any applicable state and local sales tax.

**16) SHIPPING** At the request of the buyer, Cowan's will authorize the shipment of purchased items usually within two weeks after payment has been received. Shipment is generally made via UPS or Fed-Ex Ground. Unless buyer gives special instructions, the shipping method shall be at the sole discretion Cowan's Auctions. Cowan's is in no way responsible for the acts or omissions of independent handlers, packers or shippers of purchased items or for any loss, damage or delay from the packing or shipping of any property.

**ADVICE TO INTERNATIONAL BUYERS** Cowan's will not ship any package containing a firearm to any location other than within the United States. Buyers outside the United States must make their own shipping arrangements taking full risk for the transportation of any firearm.

Property made of or containing certain plant or animal materials, such as coral, crocodile, ivory, whalebone, baleen, tortoiseshell, etc., may require a license or certificate before exportation from the United States and importation to another country. If a purchase contains these materials, the Buyer must check the government wildlife import requirements in the countries from which and to which the item is being shipped prior to bidding. Since the export and import licenses are independently issued by the countries of origin and destination, obtaining one does not guarantee that you can obtain the other. Purchasers are responsible for making timely payments on items won at auction, even if a license is delayed or denied.

**17) SHIPPING CHARGES** Buyers are required to pay for all packing, shipping and insurance charges. Overseas duty charges are the responsibility of the successful Bidder. Be aware that for larger and/or valuable items, shipping charges can be substantial.

**18) REMOVAL AND STORAGE OF PROPERTY AND CANCELLATION OF SALE** It is the responsibility of the Buyer to remove purchased property. If purchased property has not been removed, or Cowan's has not received shipping instructions within 60 days after the auction date, Cowan's may, at its option, cancel the sale, retaining as liquidated damages any payments made by the buyer, and/or resell the property at auction or by any other commercially reasonable means, for the account and at the risk of the buyer, and in such event, buyer shall be liable for the payment of all deficiencies plus all of Cowan's costs, including but not limited to storage and costs of both sales. This right of cancellation is in addition to any and all other remedies available to Cowan's.

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## BID FORM

☐ PHONE ☐ ABSENTEE

REGISTRATION NO.:

AUCTION:

DATE/TIME RECEIVED:

☐ REG:

☐ CONF:

(FOR OFFICE USE ONLY)

NAME (please print)

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP

PHONE (1)

PHONE (2)

EMAIL

Bids must be received at least 24 hours in advance of the start of the auction. Cowan's will confirm all registered bids by email as received.

I authorize Cowan's LLC ("Cowan's") to (i) enter bids on the following lots up to the price I have indicated in the "Absentee Bid" column; or (ii) reserve a telephone line for telephone bidding. I request that if Cowan's is unable to reach me for telephone bidding, that Cowan's enter bids up to the price indicated in the "Insurance Bid" column. I understand that Cowan's will execute bids competitively on my behalf. I further understand that Cowan's executes absentee bids and allows telephone bids as a convenience for customers and that Cowan's is not responsible for failure to execute bids or for errors relating to the submission or execution of my bids. The auctioneer will open bidding at half the low estimate and will advance according to the increments laid out in our Terms and Conditions. Any absentee or insurance bids placed at invalid increments will be rounded up to the nearest bidding increment. If we receive more than one absentee bid at the same price, the first one received will take precedence. In the case of a disputed bid, the auctioneer shall have sole discretion in determining the purchaser.

I agree to be bound by the Terms and Conditions for Bidders printed in the auction catalog and listed on Cowan's website [www.cowans.com](http://www.cowans.com) and I understand that I am responsible for determining the condition and authenticity of any lot prior to the auction, and that all items are sold AS IS with no returns or refunds.

LOT NO.	DESCRIPTION	ABSENTEE BID	BID BY PHONE	INSURANCE BID (phone bidders only)
		\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$
		\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$
		\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$
		\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$
		\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$
		\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$
		\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$
		\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$
		\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$
		\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$
		\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$
		\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$
		\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$
		\$	<input type="checkbox"/>	\$

By submitting this Bid Form, I authorize Cowan's to obtain a copy of my individual consumer credit report and authorize Cowan's, at its sole discretion, to use the information contained therein to make business decisions regarding my participation in the bidding process. For all new and international bidders, Cowan's may also authorize credit cards with a nominal hold for up to 7 days prior to the auction in order to determine the validity of the card and bidder.

If my bid is successful, I understand that the purchase price for each lot will be the sum of the hammer price, the buyer's premium, sales tax and all packing, handling, insurance and shipping costs (the "purchase price"). I understand that I will be invoiced within 5 days after the auction and that I will be responsible for paying Cowan's the full purchase price immediately upon receipt of the invoice. Payment can be made by cash, check, wire transfer, or credit card (credit cards are subject to 3% surcharge). By signing this bid form I authorize Cowan's to charge the credit card listed below for the full purchase price of each lot for which my bid is successful, unless payment in full or alternative payment instructions are received by Cowan's within 14 days after the date of the auction. Cowan's may impose late charges of 1.5% per month (or the highest interest rate allowed) on any amount owed to Cowan's that remains unpaid after 30 days.

CARD NUMBER: EXP: CVC:

NAME ON CARD: BILLING ZIP:

BIDDER SIGNATURE: DATE:

### HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT COWAN'S?

- ☐ Postcard/Flier ☐ Email Blast ☐ Social Media ☐ Print Publication  
☐ Cowan's Catalog ☐ Cowan's Website ☐ Radio ☐ Referred by a Friend







